



Pakistan School
Kingdom of Bahrain

Pakistan School, Kingdom Of Bahrain

ENGLISH GRADE 10

VIRTUAL CLASSROOM RULES

- 1- Select a comfortable learning station .
- 2- Be on Time.
- 3- Keep your Textbook, Notebook, Pencil/Pen with you.
- 4- Be attentive.
- 5- Respect each others comments.

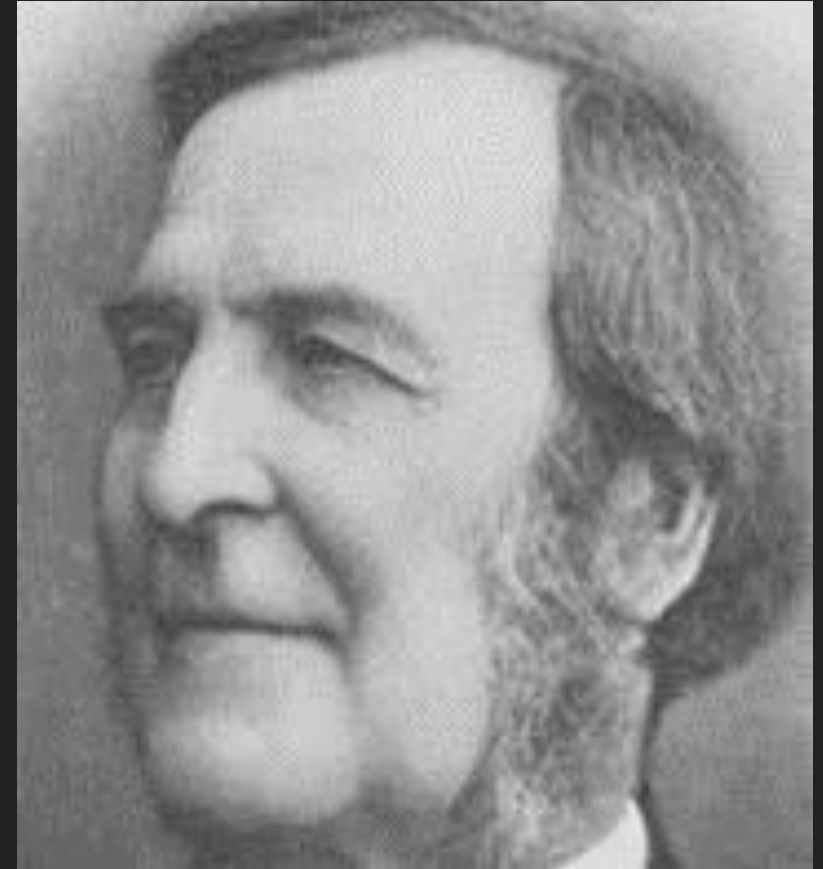
Our
class
rules!



13th JUNE , 2020
SATURDAY

UNIT 3 : TRY AGAIN

William Edward Hickson



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the session, Students will be able to:

1. Paraphrase the stanza of the poem.
2. State the main idea of the poem.

KING ROBERT BRUCE AND THE SPIDER

Robert Bruce and the Spider

Long ago Robert Bruce was the King of Scotland. The English defeated him in a battle and drove him out of his country. He tried to win his kingdom back from the English. He attacked them six times, but he was defeated every time. He was forced to go into the forests and live there.

One day he was sitting inside a cave all alone. He was very unhappy. He had lost all hope of winning his kingdom back from the English. He was staring at the wall in front of him. There he saw a spider trying to climb up the wall. The spider climbed up some distance and then fell to the ground. Every time it fell down, it started climbing again and again and did not lose heart. At last after trying many times the spider reached the top.

This taught Robert Bruce a good lesson. Within a short time he gathered an army and attacked the English. This time he defeated them and got his kingdom back.



PRACTICE

Explanation of the poem: Stanza 1

Stanza #1:

Tis a lesson you should heed,
If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again;

Then your courage should appear,
For if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear
Try, try again;

"Try again" is a message that cannot be ignored. We must always pay attention to this message. If, due to adverse circumstances, we fail in our first effort, we should not be discouraged. Rather, we should make better efforts to reach our goal. We must demonstrate that we have firmness to bear the loss. Then we should come forward with a new spirit. We should be steadfast in our efforts without any fear. If we do so, we will be succeeded. Thus we should not neglect the lesson "Try again".

Explanation of the poem: Stanza 2

Stanza #2:

Once or twice, though you should fail,
If you would at last prevail,
Try, try again;

If we strive, 'tis no disgrace
Though we do not win the race;
What should you do in the case?
Try, try again

In this stanza, the poet, W.E. Hickson says that we may fail in our attempts or efforts for one time or two but if we keep on struggling, we will finally win.

What we need to do is to keep on working and not to get disappointed and be persistent in striving. It is not a matter of shame to work and work. Though, we have failed in our preceding efforts, we should not feel discouraged. What we need to do in such a situation is “Try again”.

Explanation of the poem: Stanza 3

Stanza #3:

If you find your task is hard,
Time will bring you your reward,
Try, try again

All that other folks can do,
Why, with patience, should not you?
Only keep this rule in view:
Try, try again.

In this stanza, the poet says that if you feel you can not accomplish your task in one effort, make another one with the considerable force. There will be a time when you will enjoy the fruit of your labour. What you need to do is to keep on working.

You must know that if all people can do their jobs, you can also do yours. What you need is to be persistent in making efforts. The only thing you must keep in mind is that you should never get disappointed. You just need to continue working till you succeed.

THEME /CENTRAL IDEA

"Try Again" is a simple, reflective and moralizing poem gleaned by the pen of a British poet, William Edward Hickson. In this poem, the poet tells us the importance of trying again in case we fail in doing something due to some adverse circumstances. He says that we should continue trying again till we succeed .This poem gives us a message of hope, courage, hard work, perseverance and optimism. We should always keep this message in mind to be crowned with victory in our lives.

PLENARY:

- Q1. *What can we learn from our failure?*
- Q2. *How many times should we try and why?*
- Q3. *Why is the poet repeating the sentence “ Try Again”?*

HOMework

○ *What is the theme of this poem?*



ALLAH
HAFIZ

15th JUNE ,
2020

MONDAY

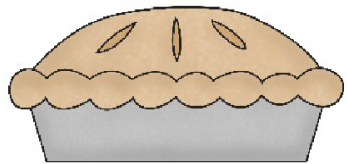
Learning Objectives:

- At the end of the session students will be able to:
 - Illustrate the use of similes and alliteration appropriately.
 - Illustrate the use of Personal Pronouns appropriately

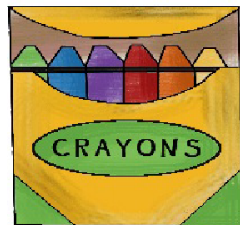
SIMILE

Simile

A simile is a comparison of two things using the words like or as.



as sweet as pie



colorful like crayons

EXAMPLES



He crept into the room as quiet as a mouse.

The cloud was fluffy like cotton candy.



The snowflake sparkled like millions of tiny diamonds.

He was as angry as a grizzly bear.



Examples of Similes

Examples of Similes

- She *swims like a fish*.
- He's *as hairy as a gorilla*.
- Peter *laughs like a hyena*.
- Mrs. Robinson is *as wise as an owl*.
- Allow me, it's *as easy as ABC*.
- My love is *like a red, red rose*.
- The world is *like a stage*.
- She got a *neck like a pipe*.
- That girl have a *hair like rat's tail*.

SIMILE - PRACTICE

Simile Scramble

Name: _____ Date: _____

These similes are all mixed up. Use the given list of words to find the best match to complete each simile.

snail

diamonds

baby

sugar

horse

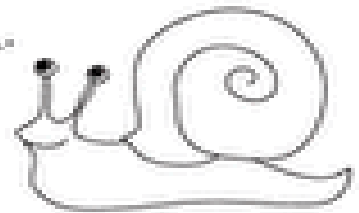
She was so tired, she slept like a _____.

His eyes were shiny like _____.

I'm as hungry as a _____.

He was so slow, he moved like a _____.

The girl was sweet like _____.



TEXTBOOK

PAGE 30-31

Ex. B

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 Eid.

The simile **like a three-ring circus** means:

- ☐ (A) The shopping center was quiet.
- ☐ (B) The shopping center was big.
- ☒ (C) The shopping center was really busy.

5. Danish threw such a temper outburst over such a tiny thing; he was acting like a baby.

The simile **like a baby** means:

- ☐ (A) Dennis was mature.
- ☐ (B) Dennis was acting childish.
- ☒ (C) Dennis was babysitting.

6. Mohsin was as explosive as a volcano when he found out his bike had been stolen.

The simile **as explosive as a volcano** means:

- ☐ (A) Mohsin was happy.
- ☒ (B) Mohsin was angry.
- ☐ (C) Mohsin was calm.

TEXTBOOK

EXERCISE C

PAGE 31

1. _____ as turtle

2. as quiet as _____

3. as black _____

4. as tall as _____

5. _____ as a lemon

6. _____ as honey



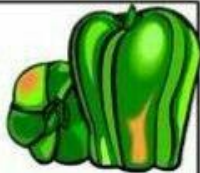
ALLITERATION

Alliteration

The use of the same beginning consonant sound in a line or verse.

Example:

Peter Piper picked a
peck of pickled peppers.



Alliteration (Example)

repeating a sound at the start of words

I have heard how hedgehogs hog the hedge.

also at the start of
stressed syllables

...but we scoff
sticky slugs.



ALLITERATION PRACTICE

Identify Alliteration

Alliteration is a poetic technique or literary stylistic device where a series of words in a sentence have the same first consonant sound. In other words: **alliteration is when the beginning sound of words are repeated in close succession.**

DIRECTIONS: Underline the syllables that contain alliteration.

1. The tornado tossed the truck onto the tree.
2. The troublemakers are likely to be taught the discipline by the teachers.
3. Students stood up and stared and the stone sword.
4. My mother makes marvelous melon cake.
5. Four friends finished their Friday feast.
6. Sally stopped staring when someone said hello.
7. The cat climbed carefully but quickly onto the cottage.
8. Benny brought butter and made breakfast better.
9. Pupils passionately played with the puppies.
10. I rarely read but I rather write with no reason.



PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In the grammatical sense, a personal pronoun is a pronoun that is related mainly to a particular person. Personal pronouns are not limited to people and can also refer to animals and objects.

Subject Pronouns

I

You

We

He

She

It

They

Object Pronouns

Me

You

Us

Him

Her

It

Them

Singular

Person

1st

2nd

3rd

Subject pronouns

I

You

He / She / It

Object pronouns

Me

You

Him/ Her / It

Plural

1st

2nd

3rd

We

You

They

Us

You

Them

TEXTBOOK

EXERCISE A

PAGE 32

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

TEXTBOOK

EXERCISE B

PAGE 32-33

1. Anyone can get _____ name in the news.
2. None of the cheques were cashed; _____ finally expired.
3. My mother and her sister took _____ vacation together.
4. All are welcome: _____ just need to call for directions to the party.



TEXTBOOK

EXERCISE B

PAGE 32-33

5. Venus and Mars have _____ orbits nearer to Earth than to any other planets.
6. The band starts _____ tour tomorrow night.
7. Any of the candidates could win; _____ are very much alike.
8. Everybody has _____ own dreams and goals.



PLENARY

- What is a simile?
- Alliteration: is the repetition of _____ sound.
- (vowel , consonant)
- The objective case for you is _____.



ALLAH
HAFIZ

17th JUNE ,

2020

WEDNESDA
Y

Learning Objectives:

- At the end of the session students will be able to:
 - Illustrate the use of degrees of adjectives and order of adjectives appropriately.
 - Identify Adjective Phrases .
 - Illustrate the use of future indefinite tense appropriately

Degrees of Adjectives



COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR



How to Make Comparatives and Superlatives

1 Single Syllable and Double Syllable Words ending with -y, -er, -ow, -le -

→ We use '-er' to make the comparative and '-est' to make the superlative.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Black	Blacker	Blackest
Fair	Fairer	Fairest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest

→ When there is a silent 'e' at the end of the positive form, we remove that and add '-er' and '-est'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Nice	Nicer	Nicest
Late	Later	Latest
Hate	Hater	Hatest

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES



Comfortable
Expensive
Fashion
Modern
Beautiful
Popular
Colorful
Attractive
Useful
Nice
Cheap
Happy



COMPARATIVES



More comfortable
More expensive
More fashionable
More modern
More beautiful
More popular
More colorful
More attractive
More useful
Nicer
Cheaper
Happier



SUPERLATIVES



The most comfortable
The most expensive
The most fashionable
The most modern
The most beautiful
The most popular
The most colorful
The most attractive
The most useful
The Nicest
The Cheapest
The Happiest



Complete the sentences by using the **bolded adjective** in its correct form.

- This is a nice cat. It's much _____ than my friend's cat.
- Here is Emily. She's six years old. Her brother is nine, so he is _____ than Emily.
- This is a difficult exercise. But the exercise on next page is the _____ exercise.
- He has an interesting hobby, but my sister has the _____ one in the world.
- In the last holidays I read a good book, but father gave me an even _____ one last weekend.

Complete the sentences by using the **bolded adjective** in its correct form.

- School is **boring**, but homework is _____ than school.
- Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is _____ than skateboarding.
- This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is _____.
- We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even _____ than ours.
- Yesterday John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the _____ joke I've ever heard.

PG. 33 Ex. 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 _____ (good) summer ever!
2. In Murree, we enjoyed the horse ride. I rode a horse that ran faster (fast) and faster (fast) on the hills.
3. We also climbed a tree and when I reached the highest branch I was _____ (tired) than my sister.
4. I bought a jacket which was quite _____ (expensive) and my sister chose a sweater because she found it much _____ (cheap) to buy.
5. After our trip, I feel I am the _____ (lucky) boy on earth!

PG. 34 Ex. D

0. Arrange the adjectives following the correct order.

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

ADJECTIVE PHRASE



DEFINITION

- An adjective phrase, also known as an adjectival phrase, refers to a group of words comprising of an adjective.
- An adjective phrase tells more information about a noun or a pronoun.
- If you discover that the sentence starts with an adverb or preposition, then there is a possibility that you are looking for an adjective phrase.

FORM

An adjective and an intensifier when used together in a sentence form an adjective phrase.

- The brilliant, handsome man was spotted at the airport.

FUNCTION

- Adjective phrases do not only modify nouns but also pronouns.
- The working of the adjective phrase is the same, even if the noun is a pronoun or not. So, if you intend to mitigate a noun to be more descriptive, you should opt for an adjective phrase.
- You can use multiple adjectives within a sentence.
- You can mitigate a noun by either starting a phrase with a preposition or an adverb.

EXAMPLES

- The girl who is so beautiful is from London.
- David is a nice, intelligent, handsome boy.
- She wore a red, black, and white watch during her brother's wedding.

PG.35 Ex. E

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.

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

SIMPLE FUTURE

- will + verb
- be going to + verb

Willingness *(will + verb)*

The phone is ringing. I'll get it!
(at the present moment)

I will help you move tomorrow.
(promise/offer)

He won't tell me his age.
(refusal)



Future Fact

(will + verb)

The sun will rise tomorrow at 7:00 a.m.

The sun will set at 8:00 p.m. tonight.



Plan or Intention

(be going to + verb)

I'm going to drive to work tomorrow.

We are going to the football game on Sunday.



Prediction

I think I will get a raise this year.
(opinion: often use "will")

Look at those clouds.
It's going to rain!
(evidence: often use "be going to")

Future Indefinite Tense

FUTURE SIMPLE

USES:

1. A PREDICTION

*'I think we'll solve many world problems in the future' 'You're very optimistic'
'Calm down! I'm sure she won't be late'*

2. A SPONTANEOUS DECISION

*'I'll shut the window because I'm cold'
'This bag is so heavy' 'Wait a minute! I'll help you'*

3. A TIMETABLE

*The lecture will start at five o'clock
Dr. O' Donnell will see you in ten minutes*

TIME EXPRESSIONS: *this afternoon, later, next month, soon, at two o'clock, in an hour, tomorrow, in a few days, on 12th March, in the future*

Future Tense

Going to

Expresses plan for the future

I am **going to** visit my grandpa tomorrow.

Will

Expresses a sudden decision

I **will** have fish instead of chicken.

Expresses a desire to or agreement to do something

I **will** keep my promise.

Both can be used to make future predictions

She **will** be famous someday.

She is **going to** be famous someday.

PG. 35

EX. F

Future Indefinite Tense

F. Put in 'will' 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.

A: Are you going to Jamshed's wedding tonight?

B: Yes. Are you going too? I _____ give you a lift.

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.

A: Why are you carrying a hammer?

B: I _____ put up some pictures.



PLENARY

- Let's go for a walk , _____ we . (will , shall)
- The umbrella with a broken handle is mine. (Underline the adjective phrase)
- Complete the following table:

Positive degree	Comparatives	Superlatives
hard		
	easier than	the most interesting



ALLAH
HAFIZ