



**Pakistan School**  
Kingdom of Bahrain

A Warm Welcome to all the students in the  
online classes.

We are going to start our online English lesson today. I hope you all will enjoy and learn.

Rules of the class:

- 1) Be on time for all your classes.
- 2) Have one-on-one conversations.
- 3) Respect all participants of the class.
- 4) Believe in yourselves.
- 5) Raise hand if you have a question.
- 6) stay focus to the lecture.
- 7) Enter into the class with your actual name and CPR number.
- 8) Follow the timetable and don't be late in attending the class.

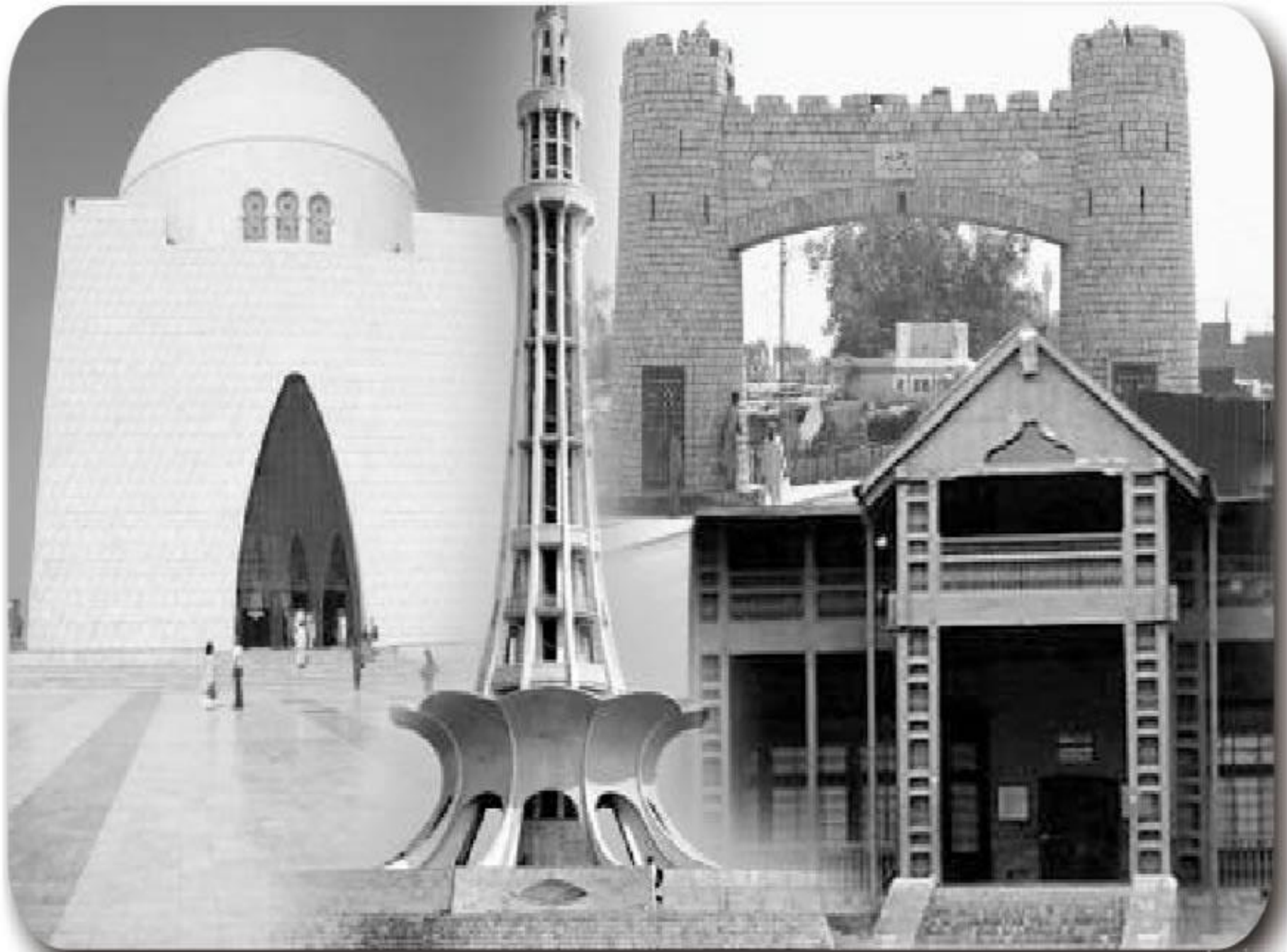
# Patriotism

# Patriotism

## Learning Outcomes:

**By the end of this unit students will:**

- know the meaning of patriotism
- recognize the author's point of view
- comprehend the basic themes in the text
- know the use of dictionary
- identify the kinds of sentences and their use
- guess the contextual meanings of the words



# Lesson objectives:

By the end of the lesson the students will be able to:

- ▶ 1) infer the meaning of patriotism
- ▶ 2) comprehend the basic themes in the text
- ▶ 3) infer the meaning of the words from the context
- ▶ 4) identify the kinds of sentences
- ▶ 5) use modal verbs appropriately



1. Patriotism means love for the motherland or devotion to one's country. A patriot loves his country and is willing to sacrifice when the need arises. The word patriot comes from the Latin word 'patriota' which means countryman. It is considered a commendable quality.

Who offers sacrifice for the country?
2. Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to safeguard the interest of the country and nation. For a patriot the sovereignty, integrity and honour of the country are supreme values on which no compromise can be made. Patriots render sacrifice for the preservation and protection of these values.
3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a nation builder and a great patriot. He wanted to protect the values, culture, and traditions of the Muslims of the subcontinent. He gave the Muslims a sense of identity by securing a separate homeland for them. He said:

Who led the Muslims of the subcontinent in their struggle for a separate homeland?

"We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation."

4. The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion. In the history of Pakistan there are many instances when people laid their lives for the defence of the country. In the wars of 1965, 1971 and the Kargil War, many brave soldiers gave their lives in an attempt to protect the homeland. Captain Muhammad Sarwar, Major Tufail Muhammad, Major Aziz Bhatti, Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas, Major Muhammad Akram, Major Shabbir Sharif, Sowar Muhammad Hussain, Lance Naik Muhammad Mahfooz, Captain Karnal Sher Khan and Havildar Lalak Jan - all embraced martyrdom while fighting bravely for their motherland. All of them were awarded Nishan-e-Haider, the highest military award given to great patriots who lay down their lives for the country.

What is the highest military award of Pakistan?

5. Patriotism, therefore, is not just a feeling, it is a live spirit that continuously inspires and guides a nation. In the words of S.W. Scott, a man devoid of patriotic spirit, is like the one who:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land."



# Words/Meaning

- ▶ Devotion.... Faithful, loyalty
- ▶ Commendable... Praiseworthy, admirable
- ▶ Supreme... highest, best
- ▶ Value... price, cost
- ▶ Native... inborn, from one's motherland

# Short Questions:

**Answer the following questions:**

- ▶ **Q.1. How will you define patriotism?**
- ▶ **Q.2. What are the qualities of a patriot?**
- ▶ **Q.3. As a citizen of Pakistan what are your duties towards your country?**

# Kinds of Sentences

There are 4 types of sentences!

- ❖ A sentence that is a statement ends with a period and is called Declarative.
- ❖ A sentence that gives directions or a command ends with a period and is called Imperative.
- ❖ A sentence that asks a questions ends with a question mark and is called Interrogative.
- ❖ A sentence that shows strong feeling ends with an exclamation point and is called Exclamatory.

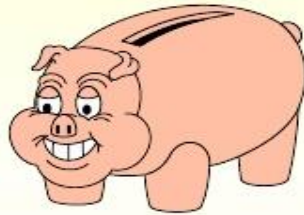


# Declarative Sentences

A *declarative* sentence makes a statement. It ends with a period.



The boy is happy.



I put my money in a piggy bank.



That is my camera.



The people are running.

The eagle is flying.



# Imperative Sentences

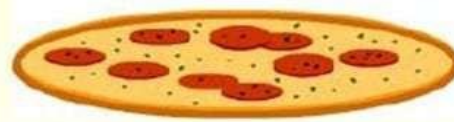
An *imperative* sentence gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.



Mom, please tie my shoes.



Open your mouth.



Please bring the pizza to the table.

Mark, do all of your homework before you go out to play.



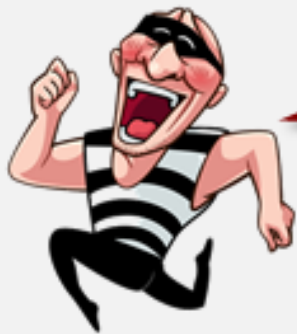
Do ten push-ups and twenty jumping jacks.



## Definition

**Exclamatory sentence:** a sentence that expresses a strong emotion and ends “!”

## Examples



**I'm free!**

expresses joy



**I treasure you!**

expresses love



**She actually won!**

expresses surprise



**You're late again!**

expresses anger

# Interrogative Sentences

An *interrogative* sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.



Did you turn  
the light off?



May I borrow your newspaper?



What is your  
favorite song?



Do you ride the bus?

Have you ever visited New York City?

# The Four Sentence Types

## declarative sentence

(makes a statement)



A lie told often enough becomes the truth.

## interrogative sentence

(asks a question)

What is history but a fable agreed upon?



## imperative sentence

(gives a command)

Get in your tanks.



## exclamatory sentence

(expresses emotion)

Ouch! That hurts!



**Q: Identify the kinds of the following sentences.  
(exclamatory, assertive, interrogative, negative,  
imperative)**

- ▶ 1. Art is another subject in which I am particularly interested.
- ▶ 2. What a beautiful painting!
- ▶ 3. Teach him to learn.
- ▶ 4. How would I know?
- ▶ 5. She did not make false statement.



# Modal Verbs

## What are modal verbs?

A modal is a type of verb that is used to express:

ability  
obligation  
possibility  
permission

## Which verbs are modal verbs?

The modal verbs include: **must**  
**can** **shall** **could**  
**should** **might**  
**would** **may** **will**

## can

To express ability:

I can speak a little Russian.

To request permission:

Can I open the window?

To show a general truth:

Too much exercise can be bad for you.



## may

To express possibility:

I may be home late.

To request permission:

May I sit down, please?

To show a general truth:

A list of verbs may be found on page 42.



## must

To express obligation:

I must go now.

To express strong belief:

She must be over 90 years old.



## should

To give advice:

You should stop smoking.

To ask for advice:

Should I have cake for dinner?

To show obligation:

Children should look after their parents in old age.



## might

To express possibility:

She might be a friend of Richard's.

To ask permission (very formal):

Might we have a little more time to finish the exam?



## will

To make a promise:

I will come home tomorrow.

To make a request:

Will you close that window?

To express certainty:

My birthday will be on a Monday this year.





## Modal Verbs

Modal Verbs combine with other verbs to form compound verbs.

### Modal verbs and their function

Modal Verbs	Function
can, could, may, might, would	to indicate possibility
can, will, could, would	to indicate ability
must, will, shall	to indicate certainty
might, should, ought	to indicate probability
can, could, may	to indicate permission
should, must, need, ought to	to indicate obligation
used to	to indicate a past habit

### Examples:

- May I ask you a few questions? (permission)
- Can you swim? (ability)
- You should keep your promise. (duty or obligation)
- We ought to help him. (moral obligation)

# Use appropriate modals to:

- ▶ 1. describe your three abilities and capacities
- ▶ 2. ask teacher's permission for going out
- ▶ 3. ask a friend to lend you a book
- ▶ 4. express necessity to get up early
- ▶ 5. Express duty/obligation to follow traffic rules
- ▶ 6. share some past habits

# Homework

- ▶ Write a short dialogue between an elder brother and younger brother in which the elder brother tries to make the younger brother understand the importance of patriotism.
- ▶ Solve the Worksheet given at school's official website:

<https://pakistanschool.org/firstterm/>

**Learn the questions and answers of this unit.**



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**Stay safe**

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**Thank  
You**