

# Grammar and Composition for standard X: textual activities made easy with adequate explanations

---

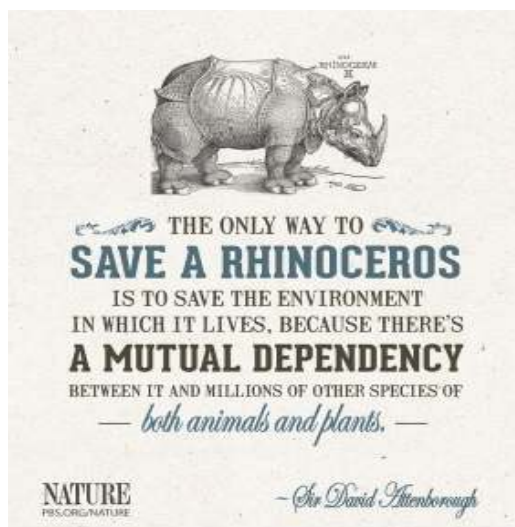
## Adolf

- (Activity 6, textbook page 159)

Students can have enough and more materials for poster-making on various subjects here: (**Ctrl + click** to follow links)

<https://in.pinterest.com/redpanda4h/save-endangered-animals/>

<http://www.arkive.org/>



(Activity 7, textbook page 159)

- Narrate the experiences of the narrator's family with Adolf.

### Adolf

D H Lawrence , the very famous English writer, is the narrator of the story, Adolf. One day morning, the narrator's father came back home from his night-shift with a tiny rabbit. It was very tired and

motionless and looked like a mere morsel. The father found it on the field path together with its dead mother and three dead little ones. When it was brought home, still it was unmoving and showing no sign of life except for its side palpitated slightly with life.

For the entire family except for the mother, the little wild rabbit was a surprise guest and they were much delighted in its presence. Though in the beginning it was motionless, refusing to drink milk, the next day it started becoming energetic. They named it Adolf.

Soon Adolf became tamed with the family. The narrator and his sister were enchanted by him and they took much care of him. Adolf was too small to live in a hutch, so that they decided to make him live at large in the house. The narrator's mother was protesting, but all in vain.

Adolf became soon a member of the family. He had the run of the house and was perfectly happy with his tunnels and holes behind the furniture. They loved him to take meals with them. He would hobble up to the sugar-basin and reach for it. The mother would rap on the table to frighten him away. But Adolf seemed to be so delighted at the sound of the rapping.

Soon Adolf started growing up. One day he hopped away into the field that faced the house across the road. When he became half-grown, it was very difficult to manage him inside the house. Cats prowled outside and it was impossible to keep him from the door. For the mother it was worse than having a child to look after when she was alone at home. Adolf liked very much to scuffle through the lace curtains in the parlour. One day he was entangle himself altogether and in the struggle to escape he brought down the curtain-rod with a smash, right on the mother's best beloved pelargonium. The mother became very annoyed, angry and upset. That incident finally made them decide to send him back to the wilderness.

After having sent him back to the wild-wood, the father several times

saw Adolf peeping through the nettle stalks. But he never responded to the father's calls. After all, wild is wild, and wildness gains so soon upon its creatures.

➤ **(Activity 8, textbook page 160)**

**Adolf was sent back to the wild-woods. Write down the thoughts and feelings of the narrator that day in the form of a diary entry.**

**Saturday  
10 March 2018  
10:30pm**

It's like I lost a family member. Oh, Adolf is no more here, the house has become lonely! When I close my eyes, I can see still his tiny face and shining eyes. Will he get good food in the woods? Can he ever forget that I gave him tea and milk? Father told that he hopped away with utmost indifference. I can't believe it. Can he forget us all so soon! His thoughts pain me. Perhaps other wild rabbits won't accept him anymore. Tomorrow morning he will come back to us. Let me sleep now in his memories. I'm sure tomorrow he will be at the front door waiting for me. Adolf, I love you so much!

➤ **(Activity 1, textbook page 160)**

**(Discussion: "Clouds of my mother's anger"** is a metaphorical expression. Her anger is compared to gathering clouds. Such a comparison is known as **metaphor**. A metaphor is a comparison in which two unlike things are compared as they are one and the same, without using 'as' or 'like'.)

### Some metaphorical expressions and their meanings and explanations:

- **Broken heart** - Your heart is not literally broken into pieces; you just feel hurt and sad.
  - **The light of my life** - The person described by this metaphor isn't really providing physical light. He or she is just someone who brings happiness or joy.
  - **It's raining men** - Men do not literally pour from the sky; there are simply an abundance of male suitors around at the time.
  - **Time is a thief** - Time isn't really stealing anything, this metaphor just indicates that time passes quickly and our lives pass us by.
  - **He is the apple of my eye** - There is, of course, no real apple in a person's eye. The "apple" is someone beloved and held dear.
  - **Bubbly personality** - A bubbly personality doesn't mean a person is bubbling over with anything, just that the person is cheerful.
  - **Feel blue** - No one actually ever feels like the color blue, although many people say they are "feeling blue" to mean they are feeling sad.
  - **Fade off to sleep** - You don't actually fade, you simply go to sleep.
  - **Inflamed your temper** - The news inflamed your temper is not a situation where there is any actual fire or flames, it is just a situation where someone gets mad.
  - **Reeks of infidelity** - When said about a cheating partner, this doesn't actually mean that there is a literal smell. Instead, it is just apparent that the person is cheating.
  - **Rollercoaster of emotions** - A rollercoaster of emotions doesn't exist anywhere, so when people are on a rollercoaster of emotions, they are simply experiencing lots of ups and downs.
  - **Stench of failure** - The stench of failure is strong, according to the common metaphor, but of course failing doesn't really smell.
- (Activity 1, textbook page 162) (Activity 2, textbook page 163)

## Active and Passive voice

(Detailed explanation can be seen in this notes under Activity 5, textbook page 68)

- When the doer of an action is the subject of a sentence, the sentence is said to be in the Active Voice.
- When the receiver of an action (the object) becomes the subject of a sentence, the sentence is said to be in the Passive Voice.

Verb Be forms + Past Participle = Passive voice	
Active Voice	Passive Voice
He enchanted us	We were enchanted by him.
Navin wrote the letter.	The letter was written by Navin.
He washes the clothes.	The clothes are washed by him.
He may write the homework.	The homework may be written by him
He is to wash the plates.	The plates are to be washed by him.
Arun wrote this letter.	This letter was written by Arun.
People speak English all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world (by people)
The professor teaches the students.	The students are taught by the professor.
John washes the dishes.	The dishes are washed by john.
Fathima repaired the computer.	The computer was repaired by Fathima.
Many tourists have visited the castle.	The castle has been visited by many tourists.
George will finish the work by 5.00pm	The work will be finished by 5.00pm (by George)

Body found in river	
Active Verbs	Passive Verbs
Reported, are	Was found
Had found, says	Was taken
Informed, are going	Was sent

(Discussion: When the doer of an action is unknown or unimportant or the performance is more important than the performer, we use normally the passive voice structures. Verb **Be + PP** is the structure of a passive voice verb. The object of the active voice becomes the subject of the passive voice and the subject of the active voice becomes a by+agent in the passive voice. The

by+agent is not a necessary part of the passive voice and most often it is not used at all.

- **b) A news report from the scribbled note by a news reporter:  
(textbook page 164)**

**Bank Robbery**

2, 3 Thieves?.....  
One came in through the back door.  
All had guns.  
No money was stolen.  
One clerk injured.  
The thieves ran out the bank.  
They could not open the safe.  
The bank manager alerted the police.

**Robbers break in, bank clerk injured**

RJ Singh, Staff reporter  
Sat, 10 March 2018 11:00:am

Mumbai: The city centre branch of the ABC bank was attacked by thieves this morning. In the broad day-light 2 or 3 robbers broke in to the bank through the back door. They were all face-covered and had guns with them. All the customers and staff were made stand still at gun point. They failed to open the safe and escaped immediately. One of the clerks was injured in the struggle, but no money or valuables were stolen. The police arrived immediately as they were informed by the manager. They say the CCTV footages are being examined and the culprits will soon be identified and caught.

➤ (Activity 3, textbook page 165)

## Participial Adjectives

(Discussion: Most of the Past Participle (-ed participle) and Present Participle (-ing participle) forms of verbs that describe emotion or feelings can be used as adjectives.

- The past participle (-ed form) is used to express how a person is affected by something.
- The present participle (-ing form) refers to something or somebody that causes the feeling.

### *Similar adjectives from the story*

Adjectives ending in '-ing'	Adjectives ending in '-ed' (-d, -en past participle)
Slurring walk, disturbing presence, sliding motion, hunting ground, bumping scuffle,	Unmixed delight, Adolf seemed to be so delighted, Adolf, terrified, ..., Adolf was still only half-grown, humanized degradation,
Frightening: Last night we heard a frightening sound.	Frightened: Hearing the sound, the children became very much frightened.
Thrilling: The film we watched yesterday was very thrilling.	Thrilled: The children were thrilled with the film.
Tiring: It was a tiring task for him.	Tired: His face showed that he was very tired.
Boring: His class was as usual very	Bored: Don't sit in the class, if you are

boring.	bored.
Shocking: The school board took a shocking decision.	Shocked: When she heard the decision, she became very much shocked.

- C) 1. Father saw the **abandoned** Adolf.
- 2. It was so **frustrating** when Adolf did not respond to father's calls.
- 3. The days with Adolf were very much **exciting**.
- 4. The children got an **assured** answer from the father.
- 5. Children felt the presence of Adolf absolutely **fascinating**.

- (Activity 4, textbook page 166)

## Conversation

A conversation or dialogue filling question is asked to complete missing portion using words, phrases or clauses. When doing this, students' grammatical knowledge and language proficiency are tested. Commonly evaluated grammatical expressions are: *Question tag, question formation –wh-questions and yes/no answer questions, the more...the more, no sooner...than, neither...nor, too..to, so...that, if-clauses, had better, as if or as though etc.*

- **Complete the conversation between a father and children:**

Child1: Who gave you this rabbit, Father?

Father: I picked it up.

Child2: **Where did you pick it up?**

Father: From the street.

Child1: **Is it a wild one?**

Father: Yes, it's a wild one.

Mother: Would you mind **throwing it away?**

Father: No, I won't throw it away.

Child1: It's bad to throw it away, **isn't it?**

Father: if you throw it away, **it will be in danger.**



Mother: Yes, some cruel animals will kill it.

Child2: We'll keep it in our house.

➤ **Complete the dialogue between Kiran and Dr Saurav.**

Kiran: Good morning Dr Saurav.

Dr Saurav: Good morning! **What happened to you?**

Kiran: I have been suffering from fever since yesterday.

Dr Saurav: **Did you take any medicine?**

Kiran: No, I didn't take any medicine.

Dr Saurav: Let me check...Oh! Your temperature is 102 degree.

Kiran: It's serious, **isn't it?**

Dr Saurav: Don't worry. I'll give you some medicine.

Kiran: **Should I consult you again?**

Dr Saurav: You consult me after a week. I'll recommend seven days' rest.

Kiran: Thank you doctor.

Dr Saurav: **You're welcome!**