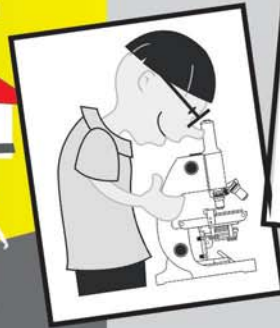


എക്സലൻസ്

(പഠന പരിശീലന പരിപാടി - പത്താം തരം)



ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്



കേരള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിഷീലന കേന്ദ്രം (ഡയറ്റ്)
വയനാട്



ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം
(ഡയറ്റ്) വയനാട്



എക്സലൻസ്

പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി
(പത്താം തരം)

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്



തയ്യാറാക്കിയത് :
ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം
(ഡയറ്റ്) വയനാട്
സുൽത്താൻ ബത്തേരി

**എക്സലൻസ് പഠന സാമഗ്രി പരിഷ്കരണ
ശില്പശാലയിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തവർ**

PRINCIPAL

Smt. E. J. Leena

ACADEMIC SUPPORT

K. M. Sebastian

(Lecturer, Curriculum Material Development and Evaluation,
DIET Wayanad)

EXPERTS

1. Shinoy Jacob
(GHSS Ambalavayal)
2. Faisal Ellangal
(GHSS Meenangadi)
3. Shaji A.T.
(Assumption HS Bathery)
4. Shimod O. P.
(GVHSS Sarvajana Bathery)
5. Jaicy Jose
(GHSS Meenangadi)



എക്സലൻസ്

പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സംരക്ഷണ യജ്ഞം വയനാട് ജില്ലയുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് പുതിയ ദിശാബോധം നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി വൈവിധ്യമേറിയ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ വയനാട് ജില്ലയിൽ നടന്നു വരികയാണ്. ഇതുവഴി ഗുണമേന്മയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ഉന്നത വിജയവും കുട്ടിക്ക് ലഭ്യമാകുന്നു.

ഈ വർഷം പത്താം ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് അധിക പഠനത്തിനും പഠനക്രമീകരണത്തിനും ഈ പഠനസഹായി ഉപകരിക്കും. പഠനഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ രൂപീകരിച്ച് ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും സ്വയം പഠനത്തിന് മാർഗ്ഗ നിർദ്ദേശനം നൽകുന്നതിനും 'എക്സലൻസ്' കൈത്താങ്ങാകത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലാണ് വിദഗ്ദരായ അധ്യാപകരുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, പട്ടികകൾ, ആശയ ഭൂപടങ്ങൾ, വിവിധ വ്യവഹാര രൂപങ്ങൾ, ചോദ്യ മാതൃകകൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

'എക്സലൻസ്' തയ്യാറാക്കുവാൻ സഹകരിച്ച എല്ലാവരെയും നന്ദിയോടെ അനുസ്മരിക്കുന്നു. പത്താം തരത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷ എഴുതുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം (ഡയറ്റ്) തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഈ പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി ഗുണപ്രദമാകുമെന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടെ...

ഇ. ജെ. ലീന
പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ, ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Comprehension.....	05
2. Appreciation of poems.....	12
3. Profile.....	16
4. Diary.....	25
5. Narrative.....	29
6. Speech.....	31
7. Letter.....	33
8. Notice.....	41
9. Conversation.....	44
10. Character Sketch.....	46
11. Dialogue Completion.....	49
12. Active and Passive Voice.....	52
13. Conditionals.....	55
14. Direct and Indirect Speech.....	57
15. Had Better.....	61
16. Question Formation.....	62
17. News Report.....	64
18. Tag Questions.....	66
19. Relative Pronouns.....	67
20. Editing	68
21. Phrasal Verbs.....	70



COMPREHENSION

Comprehension questions check the reader's ability to read, comprehend and respond to the questions given. Usually three passages are taken from the course book and there would be an additional unseen passage. Each question carries one mark and if the question carries two marks students are expected to write two value points. In most cases, this type of questions can be answered in a single phrase or sentence. A thorough knowledge of 'wh' question words and powerful vocabulary help students find the answer with ease.

Here are a few important question words.

No	Important Question words	Key word in the answer
1	Who	Person
2	What	A thing / object
3	Which	A choice / alternative
4	Where	Place/position
5	When	Time/ occasion
6	How	Way / Manner
7	Why	Reason / Explanation
8	How long	Duration / period
9	How many	Number of persons or things
10	How much	Quantity of something
11	How old	Age
12	How often	Frequency
13	How far	Distance
14	Pick out / Find out a word	Write only a word
15	Pick out /Find out words or phrases	Write words or phrases(group of words)



Extract 1

Vanka sighed, dipped his pen in the ink, and went on writing: 'And yesterday I had such a hiding. The master took me by the hair and dragged me out into the yard and beat me with the stirrup-strap because by mistake I went to sleep while rocking their baby. And one day last week the mistress told me to gut a herring and I began from the tail and she picked up the herring and rubbed my face with the head. The other apprentices make fun of me, they send me to the tavern for vodka and make me steal the master's cucumbers and the master beats me with the first thing he finds. And there is nothing to eat. They give me bread in the morning and gruel for dinner and in the evening bread again, but I never get tea or cabbage soup. They gobble it all up themselves. And they make me sleep in passage and when their baby cries, I don't get any sleep at all. I have to rock it. Dear Granddad, for the dear Lords sake take me away from here. Take me home to the village. I can't bear it any longer. Oh granddad I beg and implore you and I will always pray for you, do take me away from here or I'll die...'

Questions.

1. Why did the master beat him with the stirrup-strap?
2. What do you understand about the condition of the boy from the above passage?
3. Pick out a word from the passage that means 'physical punishment usually involving being hit hard many times'.
4. What is the attitude of other apprentices towards the boy?
5. The boy doesn't get proper sleep at all. Why?

Key Points.

1. By mistake he went to sleep while rocking the baby.
2. Miserable/ Pathetic/ Bad condition.
3. Hiding.
4. Not helpful/ Cruel/ Hostile/ Indifferent.
5. Engaged in one or other work day and night.

Extract 2

The small Texas school that I went to, had a tradition carried out every year during the eighth-grade graduation: a beautiful gold and green jacket was awarded to the class valedictorian, the student who had maintained the highest grades for eight years. The scholarship jacket had a big gold 'S' on the left front side and your name written in gold letters on the pocket.

My oldest sister, Rosie, had won the jacket a few years back, and I fully expected to also. I was fourteen and in the eighth grade. I had been a straight 'A' student since the first grade and this last year had looked forward very much to owning that jacket. My father was a farm labourer who couldn't earn enough money to feed eight children. So when I was six I was given to my grandparents to raise.

Questions.

1. What was the tradition carried out in the school?
2. Why Martha was given to her grandparents to raise?



3. What do you know about Martha's oldest sister?
4. Was the scholarship jacket attractive to look at? Why?
5. Find out a word from the passage which means 'a student with the highest academic rank in a class'

Key Points.

1. Awarding a scholarship jacket to the valedictorian.
2. Parents were poor.
3. She was a valedictorian.
4. Yes. It was a beautiful gold and green jacket/ had a big gold 'S' on it and the winner's name in gold letters.
5. Valedictorian.

Extract 3

I was almost back at my classroom door when I heard voices raised in anger as if in some sort of argument. I stopped. I didn't mean to eavesdrop; I just hesitated, not knowing what to do. I needed those shorts and I was going to be late, but I didn't want to interrupt an argument between my teachers. I recognised the voices: Mr. Schmidt, my History teacher and Mr. Boone, my Math teacher. They seemed to be arguing about me. I couldn't believe it. I still remember the feeling of shock that rooted me flat against the wall as if I were trying to blend in with the graffiti written there.

I refuse to do it! I don't care who her father is, her grades don't even begin to compare to Martha's. I won't lie or falsify records. Martha has a straight A-plus average and you know it.' That was Mr. Schmidt and he sounded very angry. Mr. Boone's voice sounded calm and quiet.

Questions.

1. What was the voice that Martha heard when she was back at her classroom door?
2. 'They seemed to be arguing about me'. Who were arguing about Martha?
3. What were Schmidt's arguments in favour of Martha?
4. Why didn't Martha interrupt the argument between her teachers?
5. Pick out a word that means 'writings on the wall'.

Key points.

1. Argument.
2. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Boone.
3. She has a straight A-plus average.
4. She didn't want to eavesdrop/ had good manners.
5. Graffiti.

Extract 4

*The old priest Peter Gilligan
Was weary night and day;
For half his flock were in their beds,
Or under green sods lay.*



Questions.

1. How does the poem begin?
2. Why was the priest weary throughout?
3. Explain: i) *Flocks*, ii) *green sods*
4. Why were his flocks either in bed or lying under green sod?

Key words.

1. Straight forward beginning without introduction (typical of ballads).
2. Was performing priestly obligations day and night.
3. i) *Flocks*: Parishioners, ii) *Green sods*: Graves covered by green moss/ grass.
4. Because of fatal epidemic.

Extract 5

*Once, while he nodded on a chair,
At the moth-hour of eve,
Another poor man sent for him,
And he began to grieve.*

*'I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace,
For people die and die';
And after cried he, 'God forgive!
My body spake, not I!'*

Questions.

1. What is referred to as moth- hour of eve?
2. Why did another man send for father Gilligan? Why is the man referred to as 'poor'?
3. Why did Father Gilligan lament? What did he complain of?
4. Why did father Gilligan ask forgiveness from God? What justification does he give to God for his errant words?

Key words.

1. The evening time when moths come in swarms.
2. He was dying. He was in poverty, he deserves sympathy.
3. He was overburdened by his duties. He had no rest and peace.
4. Because father couldn't give last communion to the dead poor man. He wanted to go there but he was weary to go.

Extract 6

*Upon the time of sparrow-chirp
When the moths came once more.
The old priest Peter Gilligan
Stood upright on the floor.*



*'Mavrone, mavrone!the man has died
While I slept on the chair';
He roused his horse out of its sleep,
And rode with little care.*

Questions.

1. What is meant by *Upon the time of sparrow-chirp*?
2. Why does the priest cry out 'Mavrone, mavrone'?
3. What aspect of a ballad do you find in the line '*And rode with little care*'?
4. What does the line "*And rode with little care*" show about the mental state of the priest?

Key words.

1. Early morning.
2. Cry of sorrow/ Also refers to virgin Mary.
3. Dramatic. Priest rode without caring his safety.
4. Worried/ concerned.

Extract 7

Not knowing how an innocent boy could escape this relentless penal code, I bolted towards the inner apartments, with shudders running down my back for blind fear of pursuing policemen. I broke to my mother the news of my impending doom, but it did not seem to disturb her much. However, not deeming it safe to venture out again, I sat down on the sill of my mother's door to read the Ramayana, with a marbled paper cover, which belonged to her old aunt. Alongside stretched the verandah running round the four sides of the open inner quadrangle, on which had fallen the faint afternoon glow of the clouded sky, and finding me weeping over one of its sorrowful situations my great- aunt came and took away the book from me.

Questions.

1. How did Tagore bolt towards the inner apartments?
2. Why did he sit down on the sill of his mother's door?
3. Where had the faint afternoon glow fallen?
4. Why did the great aunt takeaway the book from Tagore?
5. Find out a word which mean 'an open square area'

Key words.

1. With shudders running down his back for blind fear of pursuing policemen.
2. To read Ramayana.
3. Open inner quadrangle.
4. Because Tagore was weeping over one of its sorrowful situations.
5. Quadrangle.



POEMS AT GLANCE

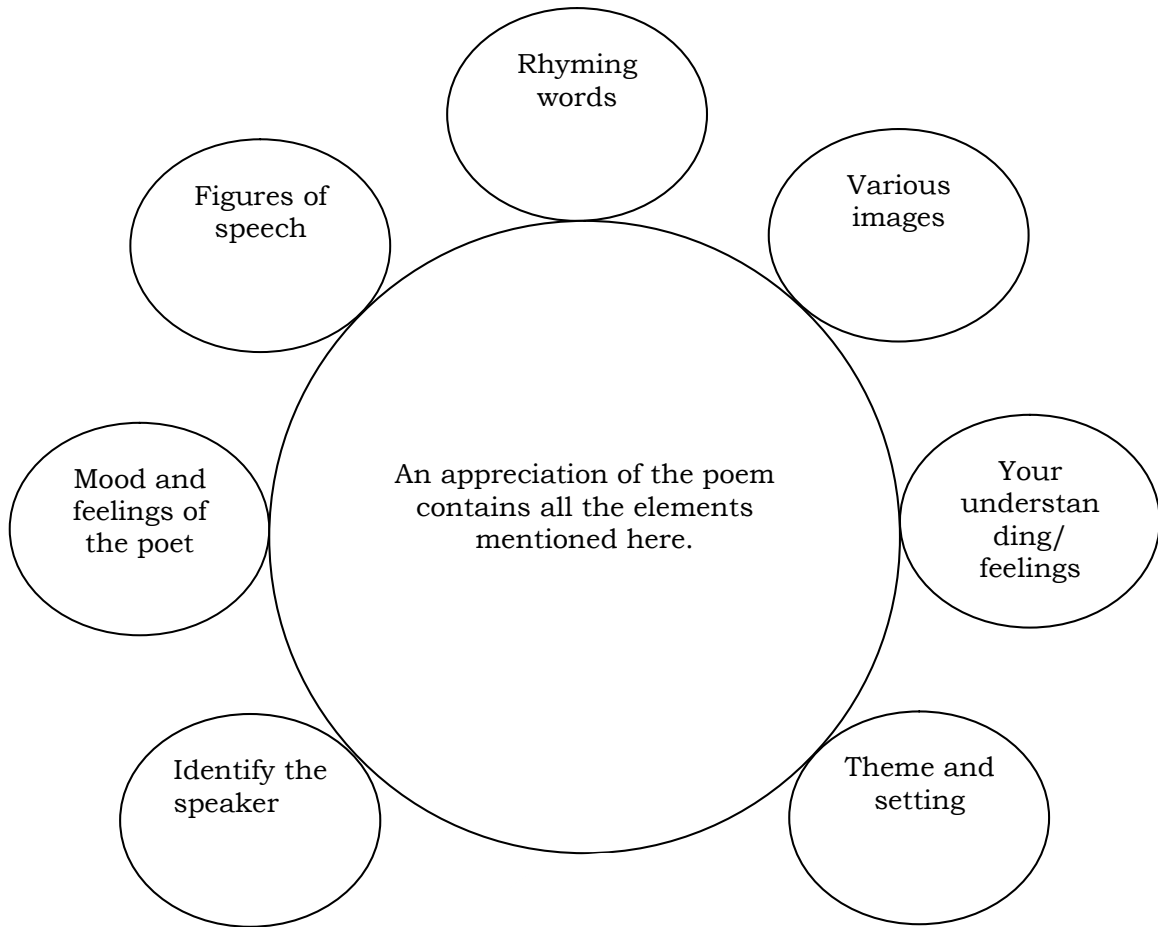
Poem	Poet	Theme	Rhyming Words	Rhyming Scheme	Figures of speech	Alliteration	Images
A Girl's Garden	Robert Frost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleasure of a rural childhood, as when as the girl's youthful excitement about the garden she grew. 	Spring-thing plot-not bit-farm-arm, plow-now, road-load, seed-weed, peas-bees, done-none, go-know, advice-twice	abcb is followed except for one stanza	Hyperbole - A hill of potatoes	give-garden, wheeled-wheelbar-row beets-beans, she-she	Visual image-walled off ground Wheelbarrow Potatoes Fruit trees.
Mother to Son	Langston Hughes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a conversation between a mother and her son • mother tells her son how hard her life has been 	Free verse	No formal rhyme scheme	Metaphor - Life for me ain't been no crystal stair	set down on the steps	Stairs, splinters, tacks, steps, honey
Blowin' In The Wind	Bob Dylan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a protest song which poses a series of rhetorical questions about peace, war and freedom. 	see-free sky-cry The refrain 'The answer, my freind, is blowin' in the wmd' has been described as "impenetrably ambiguous".		Repetition : The answer my friend, is blowing in the wind. Allusion : how may seas must a white dove sail before she sleeps in the sand.	Sleeps in the sand; he can hear people cry	Man, dove, cannon, mountain, people, sky



Poem	Poet	Theme	Rhyming Words	Rhyming Scheme	Figures of speech	Alliteration	Images
The Balled of Father Gilligan	W B. Yeats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An old priest was weary and sad because most of his flock had died. He was sent for by a sick man but fell asleep in his chair before answering the call. He fell to his knees and thanks God for sending an angel down to do his work when he was too tired to do so. 	<p>lay-say, asleep - peep wind - mankind more - floor chair - care</p> <p>The poem is stanza in srruchue with twelve stanzas of four lines each (a quatrain).</p>	abcb	<p>The poem is a narrative.</p> <p>The poem is musical and dramatic.</p> <p>Metaphor : God covered the world with shade.</p> <p>Simile : as merry as a bird</p>	<p>For hay his flock, no rest, nor joy, nor peace,</p> <p>Mavrone, mavrone! The man has died,</p>	<p>Visual images : green sods, stars, month, rocky lane, fen</p> <p>Auditory images : sparrow chirp, pray, leaves shake in the wind, opening the door</p>
Poetry	Pablo Neruda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience of embracing and being embraced, by creativity, moreover it is about finding ones passion and calling. 			<p>'Fire' means spark in the mind of the poet that arises/emerges at the moment of inspiration.</p> <p>'Flowers' refer to the blooming/realisation of his creative thoughts.</p>	<p>something stated run my soul fever or forgotten wings the first faint line,</p>	
The School Boy	William Blake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A young boy forced to go to school on a summer day. The boy loves summer mornings but to having to go to school when the weather is so nice is a misery to him 	<p>morn-horn tree-me</p> <p>morn-worn away - day sit - delight</p> <p>hour - bower sing - wing appear - year joy - destroy</p>	ababb	<p>How can the bird that is born for joy set in a cage and sing ?</p> <p>....if buds are nipped, And blossoms blown away.</p>	<p>the bird that is born for joy.</p> <p>How shall the summer arise.</p>	<p>School boy, School, Bird, Plant</p>

APPRECIATION OF POEMS

The diagram below shows the elements which could be included in appreciating a poem.



These elements help a student to consider all the factors which make up a good appreciation and critically evaluate the poem.

A Girl's Garden

A Girl's Garden is a wonderful poem written by Robert Frost. It is a realisation of a little girl's dream of planting a garden. The speaker in the poem is the poet who tells us about his neighbouring lady who recollects her childhood experiences. The lady expresses her ecstasy of telling the story of her transformation into a young farmer with the support of her father. The setting is in a village where she eventually manages to get a piece of useless land for farming where a shop had stood. The girl is now an adult living in town. The speaker tells the story attempting to convey the importance of planting and the joy one gets from it.



She was asked by her father to do all by herself in farming after giving her the plot. Accepting this challenge she works earnestly in the hope of growing the garden of her dreams. She wheeled the dung herself though it was a heavy load, begged the seeds from everyone, and grew almost everything in her garden, hill of potatoes, radishes, lettuce, peas, tomatoes, beets, beans, pumpkins and corn in her garden. She even planted fruit trees. She mistrusted the cider apple for not bearing fruits but it bore fruits. There were miscellaneous crops in her plot, a little bit of everything but a great deal of none.

Brilliant imagery and steady rhythm makes the poem a perfect example of how a story can be said effortlessly. The tune is soft and pensive expressing the calm innocence of the young girl. The garden, the reader realises is a teaching ground for the girl teaching her interesting facts of life.

Her father's mentoring during her childhood days left lasting impressions on her life. The father in fact directs the girl into the path of self discovery teaching her the essence of living. Her encounter with the unexpected wilderness that bloomed in front of her eyes does not dishearten her. It in turn instills in her young mind a confidence to dream and make the dream come true. The alluring wilderness that emerges in front of her eyes can be equated to the innocence of rural childhood.

** A Girl's Garden is a wonderful poem written by Robert Frost. It is a poem about the dream of planting a garden. The speaker is the poet himself. He tells about a lady who plants a garden by herself. Her father supports her by giving her a plot. The girl works hard and she is happy. She grows apple, potatoes, radish etc. In life we have to work hard to win. The poem has beautiful rhyme. The story takes place in a village. Her father teaches her to be self sufficient.

Mother to son.

The poem is structured in the form of conversation between mother, the speaker in the poem and her son. The poem is written in free verse and has lyrical quality. It is a monologue written in the Afro-American dialect. The poetic device involved is the extended metaphor of life being a staircase. The central image of the poem is the crystal stair which echoes the biblical story of Jacob's ladder.

The poem suggests the effects of oppression on the lives of the Afro Americans. Although the advice has a universal appeal to it, it is the African American mothers' message to their son not to succumb to the tyranny of the whites. The poem ends with a message that the life is difficult and one has to work hard and to be persistent to face the challenges of life.

Through simple imagery Hughes conveys the idea of hope. The stairway may be seen as a path to freedom and liberation which was the goal of the African Americans.

**The poem is conversation between mother and son. Mother asks her son to be brave to overcome difficulties. The poem is an extended metaphor of life. The message of the poem is to face the difficult life with courage. The staircase in the poem is the way to freedom and happiness.

The Ballad of Father Gilligan. (Ballad)

As the title of this poem suggests, it is a ballad. It tells a simple story that could have had its origin in folktales and legends. Most importantly, it uses the story to teach its readers a pleasant lesson. Father Gilligan has been working hard. His job is arguably one of the best ways to serve God. He isn't one of those priests who interprets the scriptures as he wishes and teaches his congregation to be intolerant of those with other religious persuasions. He is too busy looking after the spiritual wellbeing of his flock to do such things. Most of his congregation is sick and is dying out, and so he spends all of his time sitting by them in their last hours and helping them pass over to the other side in peace.

However, when one day he fails to do his duty because he has fallen asleep, he feels very guilty and rushes to right the wrong he thinks he has committed. When he arrives at the sick man's door, he finds he is too late. He is filled with grief and remorse. But God knows that Father Gilligan has been a good servant to Him and he does not punish him. Rather God makes sure that one of his angels is there to take Father Gilligan's place at the sick man's bedside and to comfort him as he approaches death. When Father Gilligan finds out this has happened, he is filled with gratitude. He thanks god for not letting the poor man suffer without there being anyone who sit with him in his last hours. He also thanks God for having pity on his faithful servant and sending someone to do his job when he himself was too tired to do it. Hence this ballad teaches us that God has mercy on everyone – even those who feel they have failed him.

The poem follows the rhyme scheme of abcb. Metaphor is used to compare sick is to lying in bed and dead to lying underground. The usage compound words such as moth- hour adds beauty to the poem.

** The poem is a ballad which tells the story of father Gilligan. Gilligan is sad because he could not go to the poor dying man. The poem uses metaphor such as 'lying in bed' and 'lying underground'. The message of the poem is god's mercy.

Poetry

'Poetry' is a poem written by famous Chilean Nobel laureate Pablo Neruda. In this 1964 poem Pablo Neruda narrates his experience of creativity and moments of great poetic inspiration. Neruda's use of personification in the first two lines truly says the tone of the poem. "And it was at that age, Poetry arrived in search of me". With this simple statement the writer tells the reader that writing poetry is not simple an action that he performs but rather it is a passion that overpowers him. Neruda had a strong compulsion to write poetry. At the beginning the speaker did not have the confidence to write the poetry. However, he soon becomes aware of the impulse to create poetry but says that he did not know when and where it came from. The poet was 'without a face' before poetry arrived. He did not have any identity. The poet is faced with the reality of discovering his creativity which lay forgotten. By the end of the poem, the speaker 'finds himself' as part of something, part of the 'void', 'mystery', 'part of the abyss'. He finds himself going with the flow, wheeling 'with the stars' and expresses his



delight in writing the first line when he says ‘my heart broke loose on the wind’. Using beautiful imagery the poet expresses his joy being part of the creation and the awareness he obtained from nature of the need to create.

** This is a poem written by Pablo Neruda. In this poem he explains about how the poem comes into his mind. He doesn’t know where it comes from. At first he had no confidence to write poem. But soon he became aware of his abilities to write poems. Thus he became a famous poet. This is a beautiful poem

The School Boy

The School Boy is a poem which is written in the pastoral tradition and was at first included in the collection *Songs of Innocence*. But later it was included in *Songs of Experience*. Like many other poems of Blake, this also deals with childhood, subjugation of its spirit and the repression of its imaginative vision by social institutions. It belongs to the tradition of the pastoral poem in which human beings are one with nature, and nature is associated with happiness, fruitfulness and contentment. Schooling is associated with what is unnatural. It oppresses children and, rather than developing their gifts, impairs, leaving them with nothing of value in their maturity. The school boy is seen as having an innate love of books. The place of his true learning, a ‘bower’, makes it seem very natural. However, the oppressive nature of his education, indicated by the ‘cruel eye’, prevents the child from realising his inborn tendency to learn.

The poet generously uses different images in the poem. The schoolboy himself stands for playfulness and freedom. Whereas school is for formal education, bird for freedom and music and plant for nature and freshness. The poet also uses some auditory images like birds’ singing, sound of horn etc. The poem is written in quintet (a stanza with five lines) with the rhyme scheme *ababb*.

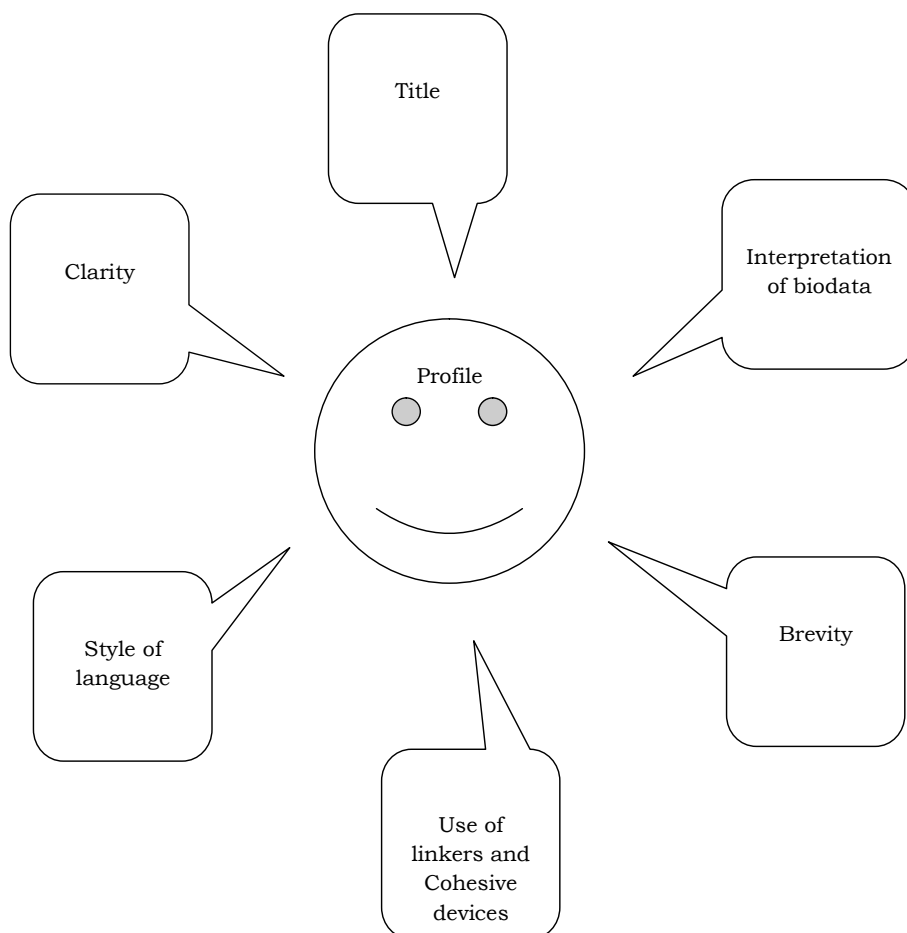
** *The School Boy* is a poem written by William Blake. The poet talks about childhood. The school boy does not like to go to school. He likes to enjoy the nature with the birds as his companion. But the school drives all joys away. The boy proves that the school is school is not a place for natural learning.



PROFILE

Profile is a brief life sketch of a person. Apart from personal information, various achievements are also included in it. Usually profiles are written under 50 words.

The diagram below shows the various grading indicators.



The following are the grading indicators of a profile.

Grading Indicators

- Gives an appropriate title.
- Writes an effective introduction and conclusion.
- Organises important details.
- Uses appropriate descriptive vocabulary.
- Uses proper linkers for connecting the ideas.
- Uses precise and concise language.

Q 1 Prepare a short profile of **Bob Dylan** using the hints given below.

Name : Bob Dylan
Born : May 24,1941,Minnesota
Other Names : Bob Landy,Blindboy Grunt,Lucky Wilbury
Job : Singer,song writer,Artist,Writer.
Notable works : The Freewheelin Bob Dylan ,Bringing It All Back Home,Highway 61 Revisited, Blonde on Blonde,Blood on the tracks,Tune Out of Mind.
Spouses : Sarah Dylan 1965-1971,Carolyn Dennis 1986-1992
Awards and Accolades : Golden Globe Award,Academy Award, Grammy Award,Polar Music Prize.Nobel Prize for Literature.

Q 2 Prepare a short profile of **Basheer**

Name : Abdul Rahman Muhammed Basheer
Born : 19,January, 1908
Place : Thalayolapparambu,Vaikom,Kottayam.
Occupation : Freedom Fighter,Author
Major works : Premalekhanam, Balyakalaskhi, Janamadinam, Shabdangal, Mathilukal etc
Called as : Beypore Sultan
Awards : Sahitya academy award,1970,Padmashri 1982,Kerala State film Award : 1989,Vallathol Award 1993
Death : 5 July, 1994

Q 3 Prepare a short profile of **Neruda**

Real name : Riccardo Eliecer Neftali Reyes Basoalto
Birth : 12,July 1904,Chilie.
Pen name : Neruda
Job : Poet, Diplomat, Politician
Pen name : Neruda
Major works : If you forget me, I don't love you except because I love you, Don't Go For It, A Dog has Deed,A Lemon,A Song of Despair,Clenched Soul
Awards : International Peace Prize.
Death : 23 ,September, 1973.

Q 4 Prepare a short profile of **Anton Checkov**

Birth : 29,January,1860
Place : Taganrog,Russia
Spouse : Olga Knipper.
Job : Author, Playwright,Physician, Short story writer.
Movies : The Deed,TheLady with the Dog, Dark Eyes, Summer storm, ward six.



Major works : A dreary story, The wife, Ivanoff, The Boor, The Cherry orchard, Three Sisters, Uncle Vanya, Children, Drunk, Dreams, Gone astray, At Christmas time, Kashtanka, Polinka, Strong Impression etc.

Died : July 15, 1904 Baidenweiler, Germany.

Q 5 Prepare a short profile of **C. N. Adichie**

Name : Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

Birth : September 15, 1977

Job : Nigerian Novelist, Non-Fiction Writer, Short story Writer

Major works : Purple Hibiscus, Half of a Yellow Sun, Americanah, For love of Biafra (play) Decisions (Collection of poems) That Harmattan Morning (short story)

Awards : MacArthur Genius Grant, Commonwealth writers prize, Orange prize 2007

Education : M.A in African studies Yale University and John Hopkins University.

Q 6 Prepare a short profile of **Khalil Gibran**

Birth : 6 January 1883 Bshari, Ottoman Syria

Parents : Khalil Gibran, Manila Gibran

Job : Artist, Poet, writer, Painter, Philosopher, Theologist

Major Works : Prophet, The Broken wings, Secrets of the heart, The mad man, Treasured writings, E little book of Love

Awards : 1960 Popular Award, 1965 John Gregory award, 1992 The citation of merit.

Death : 2008 April 13

Q 7. Prepare a short profile of **Majid Majidi**

Birth : April 17, 1959, Tehran, Iran

Education : Institute of Dramatic Arts, Tehran

Known as : Film director, producer, screen writer

Famous films : The Colour of Paradise (1999), Baran (2001), The Willow Tree (2005)

Awards : Grand Pix Award, Nomination for the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film

Q 8. Prepare a short profile of **D H Lawrence**

Birth : September 11, 1885

Place of birth : Eastwood, Nottinghamshire

Nationality : British

Known as : Novelist, poet

Notable works : Sons and Lovers, The Rainbow, Women in Love, John Thomas and Lady Jane, Lady Chatterley's Lover

Died : March 2, 1930



Q 9. Prepare a short profile of **Leo Tolstoy**

Name : Count Lev Nikolayevich
Born : September 9, 1828, Yasnaya Polyana, Russia
Nationality : Russian
Occupation : Short Story Writer, novelist and playwright
Major Works : War and Peace (1869), Anna Karenina (1877)
Awards : Yochovich Award, Bosnica Award
Died : November 20, 1910, Lev Tolstoy, Russia

Q 10. Prepare a short profile of **Satyajit Ray**

Born : May 2, 1921, Kolkata
Nationality : Indian
Famous as : Writer, Producer, Screenwriter, Lyricist, Composer
Awards : Academy Honorary Award, Bharat Ratna
Education : Viswa-Bharati University, Presidency University, Kolkata,
Ballygunge Government High School
Died : April 23, 1992, Kolkata

Q 11. Prepare a short profile of **Robert Lee Frost**

Born : March 24, 1824, California
Occupation : American Poet
Education : Harvard University
Notable Works : After Apple Picking, Mending Wall, Stopping by Woods on a snowy
Evening, The Road Not Taken.
Awards : Pulitzer Prize for poetry, Uniter States poet Laurate, Congressional Gold
Medal
Died : January 29, 1963

Q 12. Prepare a short profile of **James Mercer Langston Hughes**

Birth : February 1, 1902
Parents : James Highes and Carrie Langston
Occupation : American poet, Novelist, Playwright.
Awards : Spingarn Medal, Anisfeld-wolf Book Award
Education : Lincola University, Columbia University
Died : May 22, 1967

Q 13. Prepare a short profile of **A. J. Cronin**

Name : Archibald Joseph Cronin
Born : 19 July 1896
Popular as : Scottish novelist and physician
Spouse : Agnes, Mary Gibson
Awards : National Book Award for Fiction
Education : Dumbarton Academy, University of Glasgow
Died : 6 January 1981



Q 14. Prepare a short profile of **Marta Salinas**

Born : 1949, Los Angles, USA
Spouse : Elliott Rodriguez
Education : University of California, Los Angles
Profession : Journalist, News Anchor, Author
Award : News and Documentary Economy Award for outstanding Instant Coverage of a News story (1999, 2014, 2015)

Q 15. Prepare a short profile of **William Blake**

Born : 28 November 1757
Occupation : Poet, Painter, Printmaker
Notable Works : Songs of Innocence and Experince, The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, The Four Zoas, Jerusalem, Melton
Spouse : Catherine Boucher
Died : 1896

Q 16. Prepare a short profile of **Rabindranath Tagore**

Birth : 7 May 1861
Place of Birth : Calcutta
Famous as : Writer, Song Composer, Play wright, Essayist, Painter
Language : Bengali, English
Notable Works : Gitanjali, Gora, Jana gana mana
Notable Awards : Nobel Prize in Litrature (1913)
Spouse : Mrinalini Devi
Died : 7 August 1941

Possible answers

1. Profile of Bob Dylan

The Nobel laureate Bob Dylan is an American singer and song writer whose real name is Robert Allen Zimmerman. He was born in the year 1941 on 24 of May in Minnesota. He is called as the protest singer. His other names are Bob Landy, Blindboy Grunt, Zimmy, and Lucky Wilbury. Sarah Dylan (1965-1971) and Carolyn Dennis (1986-1992) are his spouses. His major works are The freewheelin Bob Dylan, Bringing It All Back Home, Highway 61 Revisited, Blonde on Blonde, Blood on the Tracks and Tune out of Mind. The songs Blowin in the wind and The times became anthems for the American Civil Rights and anti war movements. Dylan bagged a lot of accolades. They are The Golden Globe Award, The Academy Award, Grammy Award and Polar Music Prize. He was awarded with the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 2016.

2. Profile of Vaikom Muhammed Basheer

Vaikom Muhammed Basheer, the Sultan of Malayalam stories was born on 19 January in the year 1908 at Thalayolapparamb, Vaikom in Kollam District. He was a freedom fighter, humanist, novelist and a renowned story writer who wrote essentially about the innocent rural men and women with his typical unconventional style. His major works are Premalekhanam, Balyakalasakhi, Jeevithathil ninum oru aedu, Janmdinam, Shabdngal, Mathilukal etc. He was showered a lot of awards and honors. They are Sahitya Academy Award 1970, Padmashri 1982, Kerala State Film Award 1989, and Vallathol Award 1993. He left the world on 5 July 1994 at the age of 86 at Beypore.



3. Profile of Pablo Neruda

Pablo Neruda was a Chilean poet and diplomat. He was born on 12 July 1904 at Parral in Chile. His real name was Ricardo Eliecer Neftali Reyes Basoalto. Neruda was his pen name. He wrote a lot of poems. His major works are If You Forget Me, I Don't Love You Except Because I love You, Don't Go For It, A Dog Has Deed, A Lemon, A Song Of Despair and Clenched Soul etc. He was awarded Nobel prize in 1971. He also got Lenin peace Prize in the year 1953. He left the world on 23 September 1973.

4. Profile of Anton Chekhov

Russian writer Anton Chekhov was the master of modern short story and a leading playwright of the late 19 and early 20 centuries. He was born on 29 January 1860 in Taganrog, Ukraine, in Russia. His major works include plays like The lady with the dog, The Seagull, Uncle Vanya, etc and the short stories that rose to fame are The Steppe for which he received Pushkin Prize in 1888, and The Bear and The Wedding. The movies that are made on his works are The dual, The Lady With The Dog, Dark Eyes, Summer Storm and Ward six. His other major works are Ivanoff, The Boor, The Cherry Orchard, Three Sisters, Children, Drunk, Dreams, Gone Astray, At Christmas Time, Kashtanka, Polinka, Strong Impressions etc. Olga knipper is his spouse. His accolades and awards are many. To name a few of them are Lucille Lortel Award for outstanding revival 2012 and Pushkin Prize in 1888 and Order of St. Stanislav for work in the cause of national education in 1899. He passed away on 15 July 1904 at Baden, Weiler in Germany.

5. Profile of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie is a Nigerian novelist, nonfiction writer and short story writer. She was born in the year 1977 on 15 September at Enugu in Nigeria. Her notable works are Purple Hibiscus, Half of a Yellow Sun and Americanah. Decisions is a collection of her poems. She has to her credit the play, For Love Of Biafra. That Harmattan Morning is her short story. She got her Masters degrees from John Hopkins University and Yale University. She received Mac Arthur Genius Grant and Commonwealth Writer's Prize in the year 2005 for Purple Hibiscus. For the fiction Half Of A Yellow Sun, she received Orange Prize in the year 2007.

6. Profile of Khalil Gibran

Khalil Gibran was a Lebanese-American artist, poet and writer. He was born on 6 January in the year 1883 in the town of Bshari in Ottoman Syria to Khalil Gibran and Kamila Gibran. He was a theologian as well as a philosopher. His major work is an inspirational fiction named as Prophet. He also wrote Broken Wings, The Secrets of the heart, The madman, Treasured Writings, The little book of love etc. Besides he drew a lot of paintings. He is much known for sculpture and painting. In 1960 he got the popular award. The next year he bagged National Institute of arts and Letters Award. In 1965, John Gregory Award was conferred on him. He received the Gold Medal in 1960 In the year 1992 he received Citation of Merit. He passed away on April 13, 2008.

7. Profile of Majid Majidi

Majid Majidi was born on April 17, 1959 in Tehran, Iran. He had his education in the Institute of Dramatic Arts in Tehran. He is well-known as a film director, producer and screen writer. His famous films include The Colour of Paradise (1999), Baran (2001) and The Willow Tree (2005). He won the Grand Pix Award. He was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film.

8. Profile of D H Lawrence

Lawrence is a name which everybody remembers with respect. He was a great Novelist and Poet. He was born on 11th september, 1885 at Eastwood in Nottinghamshire province. He was a British national. Some of



his notable works are 'sons and lovers', 'The Rainbow' etc. He died on March 2, 1930. He was an eminent literary personality and his works will continue to guide us in the future to come.

9. Profile of Leo Tolstoy

Leo Tolstoy, a prominent writer, was born on september 9, 1828 in Yasnaya Polvyana, Russia. He was a famous Russian short story writer novelist and playwright. Some of his famous works are 'War and Peace', 'Anna Karenina' etc. He was the winner of the Yochovich Award and Basnica Award. This great writer and novelist left for his final abode on November 20, 1910.

10. Profile of Satyajith Ray

Satyajith Ray, the renowned director, was born on May 2, 1921 in Kolkata. He was known as Bengali film maker. He was famous as a writer, producer, screenwriter, lyricist and composer. He was honoured with the Monourary Academy Award and Bhart Ratna. He was educated at Ballygunge Government High School, Viswa-Bharati University and Presidency University Kolkata. He passed away on April 23, 1992 in Kolkata.

11. Profile of Robert Lee Frost

Robert Lee Frost was an American Poet. He was born on 24th March in 1824 in California. He had his education at Harvard university. His notable works are 'After Apple Picking, Mending wall, Stopping by the woods on a Snowy Evening, The Road not taken. He won pulitzer prize for poetry, United states poet Laurate and Congressional Gold Medal. He Passed away on 29 January in 1963.

12. Profile of James Mercer Langston Hughes

James Mercer Langston Hughes was an American Poet, Novelist and Playwright. He was born on 1 February in 1902. His parents are James Hughes and Carrie Langston. He was educated from Lincoln University and Columbia University. He received Spingaru medal and Anisfield wolf book award. He died on 22 May in 1967.

13. Profile of A. J. Cronin

The popular Scottish novelist and physician Archibald Joseph cronin was born on 19 July in 1896. He got his education from Dumbarton Academy and University of Glasgow. He was awarded the National Book Award for Fiction. Agnes Mary Gilson is his spouse. He passed away on 6 January in 1981.

14. Profile of Martha Salinas

Martha Salinas is a contemporary noted journalist, news anchor and author. She was born in 1949 in Los Angeles. She is married to Elliott Rodrigves. She was educated at the University of california in Los Angeles. She was awarded with News and Documentary Emmy Award for outstanding instant coverage of a News story in 1999, 2014 and 2015.

15. Profile of William Blake

William Blake, the Poet, painter and Printmaker was born on 28 November in 1757. His spouse is catherine Boucher. His major works are songs of Innocence and Experience, The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, The Four Zoas, Jerusalem and Milton. He left the world in 1896.

16. Profile of Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was a great writer, song composer, playwright essayist and painter. He was born in Kolkatta on May 1861. He married Mrinalini Devi. He wrote in Bengali and English. His Major works are Geethanjali, Gora, Jana Gana Mana etc. He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. He died on 7 August 1941.



Some Key Phrases to write a profile

Name,birth,born,birth place,nationality

- Richard Flanagan was born in 1961 in Tasmania.
- Richard Flanagan was born on 8th August 1961 in Tasmania.
- The renowned Australian writer Richard Flanagan was born in 1961 in Tasmania.
- Richard Flanagan, the renowned Australian writer, was born in 1961 in Tasmania.

Education/study/alma mater

- He was educated at Worcester college
- He took his MD from Kings medical college
- He went to Kings college to study medicine
- He studied directing at IIFT,Pune.

Career/profession/occupation/job

- He is/was a doctor turned writer.
- He is/was a novelist,poet and playwright.
- He is/was a novelist,poet and playwright by profession.
- His is/was a poet,novelist and playwright.

Spouse/husband/wife/life partner/marriage

- He married Majda Smolej in 1948.
- His wife is/was Majda Smolej
- He married Majda Smolej ,an actress in 1948.

Great works/major works/important works

- His great work is Mathilukal
- His great works are Mathilukal and Elipathayam
- His great works include Mathilukal and Elipathayam
- Mathilukal and Elipathayam are some of his great works
- As a prolific writer,he authored numerous books including masterpieces llike Mathilukal and Elipathayam among others

Awards/Honors

- He got Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.
- She won the Nobel peace prize in 2014
- She was honored with Bharath Rathna in 2000.



- He bagged many awards and honors including Bharath Rathna in 1998
- He had many prestigious awards to his credit including two Academy awards.

Fame / famous as/ known as

- She is famous as a blogger, woman activist and a political worker
- Her fame mainly rests on her blogging and political activism

Relatives / children

- He has/had a famous brother Prem Navas, also an actor
- His famous brother Prem Navas is/was also an actor.
- His daughter Archana is/was an acclaimed dancer

Death/died

- She died in 2009
- She passed away in 2000
- She passed away in 2000 at the age of 79.

You must use the name of the person in the first sentence. Use 'he/she' , 'the renowned writer' etc alternatively in the profile to avoid repetition.

DIARY

Diary is a personal note of one's feelings. There is no specific format for a diary, though for convenience we may list the features of diary as follows.

- Date and day
- First person narrative
- Highlighting the major events
- Expressions of personal feelings
- Unity of thought
- Use past tense for events that happened
- Use of present tense to express personal feelings
- Broken sentences possible

Q) Grandfather writes a diary after sending Vanka away to Moscow. Write the likely diary.

01.01.2016

Friday

How sad I am! The boy, how lovely he was! Now I can't part with my boy, but what else could I do?..... I am so helpless and old. I live in the kitchen of the master's house and so can't take the additional responsibility of the boy. Now he has become an orphan. The boy would have a better life in Moscow. The Christmas time was so happy with Vanka, we went together to get a Christmas tree for the gentry. Now I feel so sorry that I could do nothing but send the boy away.

**01.01.2016

Friday

Today I am very sad. I love Vanka. I sent him to Moscow and he is not with me. I can't forget this day.

Q) After being beaten up by the master, Vanka pour down his feeling in a diary that night. What could be the likely diary entry?

01.01.2016

Sunday.

How sad I am!! . The master took me by the hair and dragged me out into the yard and beat me up with the stirrup strap. The mistress picked up the herring and rubbed my face with the head. Master beats me with the first thing he finds. I never get good food and have to remain hungry all the time. Life here has become miserable and unbearable..... If my grandfather takes me back I will be an obedient boy and would do any job for him. What could I do?



**01.01.2016

Sunday

Today I am very sad. I love my grandfather. He is not with me. My master is very cruel. He punished me today. I can't forget this day.

Monday

21st November 2016.

Today was an unforgettable day. We both were walking together. It was a fresh day. We were very happy. But unexpectedly we found a stone with an anonymous inscription on it. It told of a happiness one would get in following the directions. The inscription had also mentioned the possible risks to achieve the 'happiness'. We had a talk over it. My brother was very adventurous and was not willing to mind my instructions. He was even ready to risk his life to attain his goal. I tried my best to prevent him. But all my attempts were futile and he went in search of happiness. Only God knows what would happen. I am much worried about his safety. Oh God please protect him.

Q) The young man Mr. John was too excited to see Mr. Cronin who gave him a rebirth. He writes his thoughts in a diary. Prepare a similar one.

18/12/2015

Monday

Today was the most unexpected day in my life. After a long gap of 25 years I was blessed to meet my savior. It was so overwhelming. I was too shy to approach him. I hesitated several times. But my wife insisted me. Rather she took the initiative to break the ice. I spoke everything with much intensity. He was listening to us. I could never believe what was happening. I saw Mr. Cronin's face blooming up.. Yes .It was a rewarding moment for me. I really wanted to thank him for giving me this most beautiful life. We sat still because I felt I have no words left in me to express my gratitude. Oh God give this wonderful man a long and peaceful life.

Q) A.J Cronin pens down his thoughts in his diary about the unexpected incidents on the liner. Prepare his diary.

18/12/2015

Monday

How awesome the day was! I just could not believe myself. I was very much excited. It was all messed up in the beginning. The couple staring at me made my nerves wreck. But a couple of days after I understood that they were eager to talk with me. What began as a very usual conversation took a very sharp turn. I was taken down the memory lane. With much hesitation he revealed that I was the doctor who had given him a new life. I could not



believe my eyes. Twenty five years back I had rescued him from a tragedy and now he is before me ,a vibrant young man ready to head societal missions.My eyes welled up.I never knew that I would live up to witness such a great transformation. I really want to thank the Great Providence.May God bless him to live long and continue changing the other’s lives.

Q) Imagine that Mr. John, after meeting the narrator for the second time writes his diary. What would be the likely diary entry? Write it down.

Monday,
18th Feb 2015

What a wonderful experience!

At last I met him! It is he for whom I have been searching for years. I didn’t have the least hope that I would meet him. But finally I was able to see my savior. I do not remember even my mother, but I know only him who absolutely changed my life. It is only because of him that today I am able stand on my feet. I promised him that I would never follow the dark evil life of mine. And this great man did not even recognize me. Of course this is the sign of his generous and kind nature. I repeat once again my promise that I along with my wife will spend our entire life to serve the young people in need till our last breath.

Q) After overhearing the argument between her teachers Martha went home with a broken heart. She writes her feelings in a diary. What will be the possible diary entry?

New York,
14th December 2016.

I am very much worried and upset today. I am afraid I’ll lose the scholarship jacket between cup and lip. Why Mr. Boone is so particular to give the jacket to Joann? Is it my mistake that my daddy is a not a member on the Board? Or is being Mexican a sin? I never expected this from Mr, Boone. He was one of my favourite teachers. How dare he argue for Joann? I don’t know what I should do! The only ray of hope is Mr. Schmidt. He is always a man of principles. I love him very much. Hope he can do something in this to pacify my feelings. Anyway I have nothing to do than being optimistic.

Q) Imagine that Mr. John after meeting the narrator for the second time writes his diary. What will be the possible diary entry?

Monday,
24thOctober

What an exciting meeting! I couldn’t believe my eyes. It is him Dr. A.J Cronin,the man who saved my life and gave me a new birth,the inspiration in my new life. When I saw him a few days back; his face looked very familiar to,



but I was unable to recognize him. By god's grace I identified him today. I approached him with my wife, but he was unable to recognize me till I mentioned the tragic incident. You must have seen his face then. It was glorious and full of love and affection. I am indebted to him a lot. I pledge that I will continue serving the humanity, especially the youth to spread the aroma of his covetable services to humans. I thank god for encouraging me by his appearance.

Additional questions

- Q) The postman opens the letter as he does not find a proper address on it. He identifies the writer as Vanka. He was deeply moved on the plight of Vanka and jots down his feeling in a diary. What would be the likely diary entry?
- Q) Vanka's letter was opened by the postman. He brings it into the notice of authorities and the shoemaker was arrested. The shoemaker writes a diary after this incident. What would be the likely diary?
- Q) The Homeopath after escaping from his house writes down the horrible experience in a diary. Write the likely diary.
- Q) Sathyajith Ray faced many difficulties in his making of the film. After the completion of the work he was much relieved and he pours down his feelings in his diary. What would be the likely diary entry?
- Q) Sarah was very disappointed to learn that her brother lost her shoes. She writes down a diary expressing her feelings. How would be the likely diary?
- Q) Ali's condition was very pathetic after he losing his sister's shoes. That night he couldn't sleep well and he decides to writes down his feeling in a diary. What would be the likely diary entry?
- Q) The elder brother in the story 'The Two brothers' sits alone. He regrets sending his brother alone to the dangerous spot. He writes down his thoughts in the form a diary. Attempt a similar diary entry.
- Q) The young man Mr. John was too excited to see Mr.Cronin who gave him a rebirth. He writes his thoughts in a diary. Prepare a similar one
- Q) Draft an imaginary diary entry made by the boy on the day he noticed signs of life in the rabbit.

(Refer to page no. 92 of the course book for more details)



NARRATIVE

- Q) Imagine that Vanka was saved from Alyakhin's house and reached the village. Vanka narrates his sufferings to Olga Ingatyevna. Prepare the likely narrative.

I really had a miserable life there at the Alyakhin's house. He took me by the hair and dragged me out into the yard and beat me with the stirrup-strap because by mistake I went to sleep while rocking their baby. Master beats him with the first thing he finds. One day the master hit me over the head with a last and I fell down. The mistress picked up the herring and rubbed my face with the head. They give me bread in the morning and gruel for dinner and in the evening bread again, but I never get tea or cabbage soup. The other apprentices were also cruel to me. They made fun of me, they send me to the tavern for vodka and make me steal the master's cucumbers. Life was so horrible there, dear Olga.

- Q) Imagine that you are the grandfather of Vanka. You come to know the hardships of Vanka and you feel very sorry for sending Vanka to Moscow. You meet your friend at the market and narrate the whole incidents that led to the sending away of Vanka to Moscow. Prepare the likely narrative.

It was me who had sent Vanka away. I feel very sorry now. I am just a helpless night watchman at the estate of Zhivarev. Being an old man who lives in the kitchen of his master's house I could not take on the responsibility of a young boy. I thought that he would have a better life in Moscow. I am a victim of the social situation that exists here. Poverty and slavery are common here and I have been a helpless grandfather who could do nothing else but send the boy away

- Q) The homeopath narrates the funny incidents to his friend. Prepare the likely narrative.

There are so many rats in the house where I live. They move on the beams of the roof making a lot of noise. There was a familiar sound of something moving on the beams of the tiled roof of the house. I thought it was the sound of rats running across the beams. Meanwhile I was admiring my own beauty. I just took a close look at my face in the mirror. I would shave daily and grow a thin moustache to look more handsome, I thought. As I was much immersed in such thoughts I did not pay much attention to it as I thought that it was the familiar sound of the rats running across the beam. Something fell from the roof with a thud. I saw that it was a snake. The fat snake wriggled over the back of the chair and landed on my shoulder. I did not jump nor did I tremble. I did not cry out too. I sat there holding my breath, like a stone image in flesh. I did not have the time to react. The snake slithered along my shoulder and coiled round my left arm above the elbow. The hood was spread out and its head was hardly three or four inches from my face. I was so filled with fear that I just sat there holding my breath. I felt that I was stupid because, being a doctor I never thought of keeping some medicines at home just in case an emergency like the one I was facing now came up. The snake slithered down to the table and moved towards the mirror. That is when life returned to me and I was able to think clearly. I wanted to get away from there as soon as possible. Moreover, the snake had slithered down my body. So, I wanted to have a bath to wash away all traces of the snake both from my body and mind. The snake did not harm me in anyway.



Additional questions.

1. Imagine that you are Sathyajith Ray. After the successful completion of the shot with tigers you feel much relieved. You narrate the whole series of events to your friend. Attempt the likely narrative.
2. Thorat was very happy that he could successfully manage his tigers in an open ground. He shares his happiness with his friend. Attempt the likely narration.
3. Ali was disappointed after losing his sister’s shoes. He narrates the events with his best friend. What would be the likely narration?
4. Zahra narrates the incident of her brother losing her shoes to her headmistress. What would be the likely narration?



SPEECH

The characteristics of speech shall be classified under the following heads

- **Proper introduction / salutation / correct opening phrases**
- **Relevance of the content**
- **Language and style**
- **Ability to sustain interest**
- **Conclusion / usage of right concluding phrases**

1. Speech on child labour

Respected dignitaries on and off the dais

Today I am before you to voice my deep concern about children who are engaged in child labour. Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, denies them their right to education and impairs them physically, mentally, emotionally and socially. In many countries children are forced to work in order to survive. Many small scale industries employ children below the age of 14. Long hours of toil in hazardous conditions snatch their childhood from these children. The eyes that should be filled with innocence, now looks up at one with misery writ large upon them. The fingers that should be turning the pages of the textbook are now numb handling crude machinery. The factory owners find cheap labour in children and the affluent class find these children as handy domestic help. What could be the reason for this injustice? Poverty, ignorance, insecurity, large families, and the lure of an additional income for the family are all reasons why these children are forced into labour at such a young age. The governments have made child labour punishable by law. The introduction of Right to Education Act makes education compulsory and free for children. In spite of all these measures taken by the Government, child labour still continues. This is because there is nobody to fight their cause.

Immediate steps must be taken by the government and other non governmental agencies to create awareness on the need for education. Stringent action must be taken against industry owners who employ children. I plead that we must rise to the occasion and each one will consider it their responsibility to save the future of this world.

**Good Morning everybody

I would like to speak a few words on child labour. The children need to go to school. They should not work in industries. Many masters employ them in dangerous conditions. They lose their childhood. Factory owners misuse these children. The reasons for child labour can be poverty, ignorance, insecurity and large families.

Government should take steps to stop child labour. We must save our children. Thank you.



2. Martha received the scholarship jacket and she delivers a speech. Prepare the likely speech.

Respected Principal, dignitaries on the dias, my teachers, parents and my dear friends,

I am really excited and overwhelmed with this award. It is indeed the fulfillment of my long cherished dream. Still I am aware of the challenges I had come across to have this honour in my hand. It's the fruit of my restless hard work of eight years. I take this moment to thank my teachers who were always an inspiration and support. Also I remember my loving grandparents with whom I was entrusted to look after by my parents. They literally suffered a lot in bringing me up in hard times. Dear friends, I have proved that this achievement is accessible to any student irrespective of their social or economical barriers. Confidence and hard work are what really matters in the path of success. Let me conclude my wordings, thank you.

** Respected teachers and my dear friends,

Today I am very happy to stand before you and receive this award. I worked hard to get this scholarship jacket. I thank my teachers and parents. This award is an inspiration to all of you. Wish you all a good result in your examinations. I stop my words, Thank you.

3. A short function to congratulate Mr. John is going to be held on board the liner. You are one of the shipmates who is asked to deliver a speech. attempt a similar speech.

The most respected writer A.J.Cronin, the hero of the day Mr. John, his wife, and ladies and gentle men, This is a very special moment for all of us because as we know we are gathered here for a special reason. The couple sitting just in front of us are really on a mission. Their purpose of this voyage is way different from ours. Now let me tell you that we are going to witness a rare moment in the life of these wonderful people. We are always proud of doing this and doing that. But let me confess, that this achievement is beyond everyone's cup. Being humane and sympathetic may sometimes sound easier, but changing someone's life is way tough. Mr. A.J Cronin has proved that our values are still alive. 25 years back he has helped this young man and now he is an accomplished social worker who whole heartedly embarked on a mission of taking care of maladjusted and delinquent youth. At this blessed moment I take full liberty to congratulate these outstanding people for their endeavours. I extend my heartfelt wishes to Mr. A.J Cronin as well. Once again I wish Mr. John, the real hero for becoming a model to be emulated for the generation to come. Thanks every one for a memorable day.



LETTER WRITING

Informal Letter

Manchester
20th November 2007

In an informal letter you usually do not write your address but you write the place and date. You do not need to put commas here.

Dear Jo,

Put a comma after the salutation.

There is no space when you start a paragraph.

Just a quick word to thank you for a brilliant weekend. It was lovely to see you again, and the kids really enjoyed going round London- hope we didn't tire you out too much!

It would be great to see you up in Liverpool sometime- it's ages since you've been. We'll be celebrating Jim's fortieth (!) in September, and it would be great if you could come. Anyway, let me know nearer the time if you can make it.

Take care, hope to see you soon.

Love,
--
Clare.

Put a comma after the conclusion.

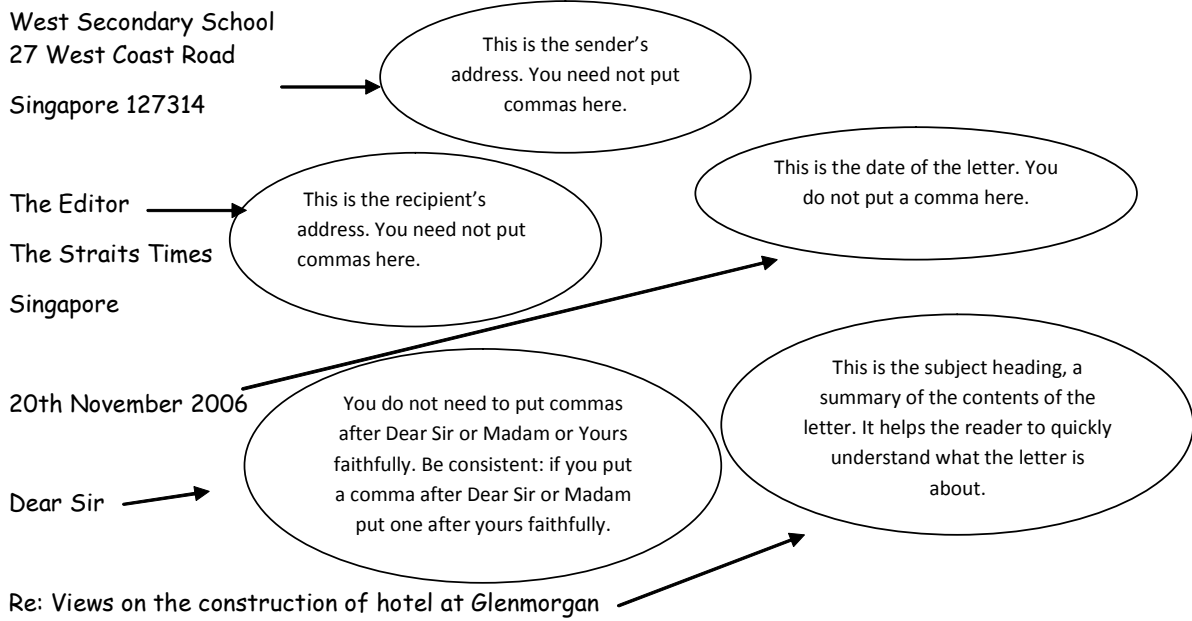
Leave a space in between paragraphs.

Note:

The style is very much like speech. You can use short forms each as didn't. In a formal letter you should not use the contracted forms



Formal Letter



I am writing to express my views on the construction of a new hotel at Glenmorgan.

I think that the organisers of this project have well chosen the site for the construction of the building. In this region of the island there is a sandy beach and the blue sea is always calm there. It is also fortunate to note that the sea near Glenmorgan is not polluted.

The hotel is also going to be constructed near the coastal village of Glenmorgan. So people living in this area will be able to find a job in the hotel, it would be a boon. From what I have heard the cost of the venture is a very reasonable one, especially as it can bring prosperity to the island.

I would be grateful if you would print my letter in full in your newspaper.

Yours faithfully

Signature
Name.

Leave a space in between two paragraphs

There is no indent when you start a paragraph



Letter writing phrases.

Opening phrases (formal)

Dear sir/madam.
Dear Mr/Mrs (name).
Thank you for your letter of 20th Nov concerning.
I am writing to enquire about
I am writing to inform you that
I am pleased to inform you that
I regret to inform you that
I am writing to express my views on
I am writing to complain that

Opening phrases (informal)

Dear Mom and Dad/ (name of your friend).
Hi (name or your friend).
Thank you for your letter about
I'm writing to ask about
I'm writing to say that
I'm pleased to say that
I'm sorry to say that
I'm writing to say my views on
Hello, how are you? I hope you are well.
Just a quick word to thank you for

Concluding phrases (formal)

Please give my regards to Mr/Mrs (name).
Thank you for all you have done.
I look forward to hearing from you.
I hope this information has been useful.
I shall be grateful if you can
I would be grateful to
I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.
Yours faithfully.
Yours sincerely. (if you use name in the opening phrase of the letter)

Concluding phrases (informal)

Regards to (name).
Thanks for all your help.
Hope to hear from you soon.
I hope this has been useful.
It would be nice of you if you can
Hope to see you soon.
Take care.,
Love to you all.
Sending my love.
Love from us all.
Love.
Yours faithfully.

Opinion phrases

I honestly don't agree with that.
I can't imagine that.
I am not so sure about that.
According to the
I think that
It is fortunate that
It is unfortunate that
I strongly believe that
From what I have heard
I am thinking of
It would be a good idea to

Request phrases

I shall be highly honoured if you can (formal phrase)
I shall be delighted if you can
I would appreciate if you could send me
It would be of great help if you can
I request you to

Phrases to express feelings

I am delighted to
I regret that I am unable to
I am pleased to hear that
It was really nice to



Advice phrases

If I were you I would/ wouldn't.
 It might be a good idea to
 You can better.
 I would advise you to
 Why can't you opt for
 I think you'd better
 Why don't you go for
 You ought to
 What about
 You should

Invitation phrases

It would be great to see you up in(place)
 Your esteemed presence is solicited.(formal phrase)
 I would be glad to see you on the occasion.
 Please come and make this occasion colourful by your presence.

Other phrases

In these circumstances

Note these changes in formal and informal phrases.

Letter concerning – letter about
 Enquire – ask
 Inform – say
 Regret – sorry
 Express – say
 Give regards – regards
 For all you have done – for all your help
 Look forward to hearing from you – hope to hear from you
 This information – this

(Please refer to page No. 58 of the course book for more details)

Q) Grandfather somehow receives Vanka's letter and he writes a reply

01.01.2016

Damas

Dear Son,

I am really very sorry to hear that you live a dreadful life. I am a helpless grandfather who could do nothing else but send you away. Being an old man who lived in the kitchen of our master's house I could not take on the responsibility of you. I thought that you would have a better life in Moscow.

You don't have to worry my son. As long as I am alive, you would be safe. I have kept a golden nut in a green chest and put it on a Christmas tree for you. Your concertina is safe with me. I am coming soon to bring you back. Till then you take care. I wish you a merry Christmas. See you soon.

Love,

Sd/-

Granddad



**01.01.2016

Damas

Dear Son,

I am very sad. I love you so much. I know that you lead a horrible life there.

Dont' worry. I will come there soon and bring you back.

You take care

Love,

Sd/-

Granddad

Q) Imagine that there are many children in your locality who have similar experience like that of Vanka. Write a letter to the editor of the news paper describing the sad plight of such children and the need to uplift them?

The Editor

The Hindu, Ernakulam

15 June 20

Sir

Sub: To express my views on child labour.

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I wish to voice my deep concern about children who are engaged in child labour. Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, denies them their right to education and impairs them physically, mentally, emotionally and socially.

Our country is home to many children who are forced to work in order to survive. There are many small scale industries in our neighbourhood that employ children below the age of 14. Long hours of toil in hazardous conditions snatch their childhood from these children. The eyes that should be filled with innocence, now looks up at one with misery writ large upon them. The fingers that should be turning the pages of the textbook are now numb handling crude machinery. The factory owners find cheap labour in children and the affluent class find these children as handy domestic help. What could be the reason for this injustice? Poverty, ignorance, insecurity, large



families, and the lure of an additional income for the family are all reasons why these children are forced into labour at such a young age. The government has made child labour punishable by law. The introduction of Right to Education Act makes education compulsory and free for children. In spite of all these measures taken by the Government, child labour still continues. This is because there is nobody to fight their cause.

Immediate steps must be taken by the government and other non governmental agencies to create awareness on the need for education. Stringent action must be taken against industry owners who employ children. I am sure that the readers rise to the occasion and each one will consider it their responsibility to save the future of our country.

Yours truly

Sd/

Name (Sample taken from teacher text Std 10)

** The Editor

The Hindu

Ernakulam

15 June 20

Sir

Sub: To express my views on child labour.

I am writing to express my views on child labour. There are many poor children working in many places. Many of them are not given proper food. They do not have education as well.

Children are used as labours because their masters do not have to give them proper salary. They work for long hours too. There is nobody to speak for them.

Government must take steps to stop child labour.

Yours faithfully

S/d

Name

Q) Martha couldn't participate in school sports as there were registration fees, uniform costs etc. A philanthropist was so sad when he knew about her. He wrote her a letter expressing his interest to help in all means. Prepare the likely letter.



Ohio
01.01.2017

Dear Martha,

Hope you are fine. I am Mr William from RR Donnelly & Sons, Ohio. Last week I had a visit in your school as part of our Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme. I came to know that you are very much interested and have a good future in athletics. Your Physical Education trainer Ms Julie is very much confident about your talents.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my interest to sponsor you in the ensuing District school sports meet. I have entrusted your principal to take steps to ensure your participation in the sports meet. I assure you, your financial problems won't be a hindrance for the pursuit of your ambition.

Wishing you a bright future in all your endeavours,

Yours lovingly

Sd/-
William H. Brooke.

** Dear Martha

How are you? I am William from Ohio. I read your story and knew about your talent in sports. I am impressed and my company has decided to sponsor you. You don't worry. You have a good future and you will become the champion. May god bless you in fulfilling your ambition.

Yours lovingly,

Sd/-
William H. Brooke.

Additional questions

- Q) You liked the story of Vanka and plan to write a letter to your friend suggesting him to read the story. Prepare the likely letter.
- Q) Write a letter to the editor of a daily requesting him to take up the issue of Vanka, the victim of child labour.
- Q) Vanka writes a letter to his friend describing the hardships he faced at Alyakhin's house. What would be the likely letter?
- Q) Grandfather writes a letter of complaint to the police authorities about the cruelties faced by Vanka at Alyakhin. Prepare the likely letter?

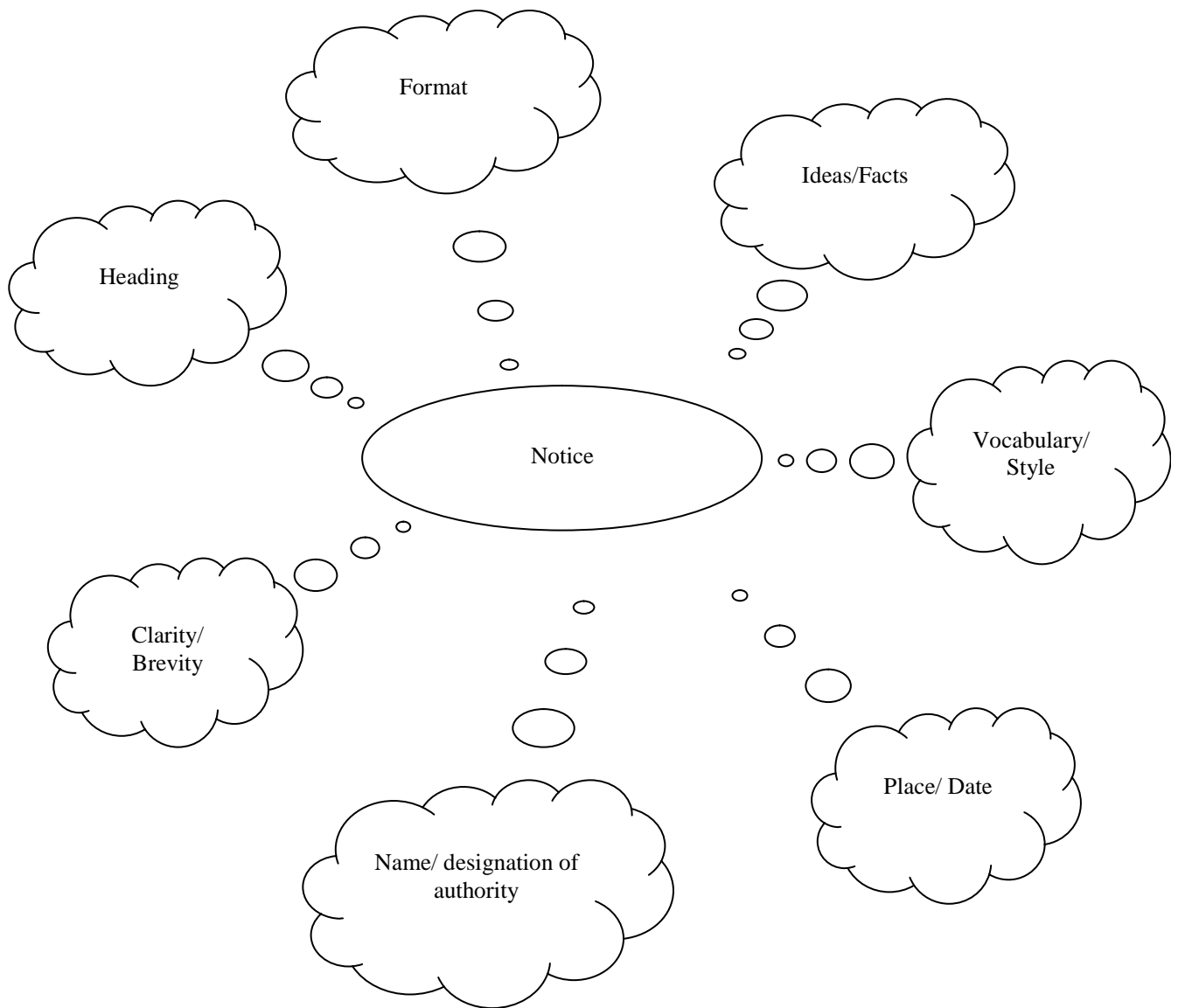


- Q) The postman happens to read the letter as it was not properly addressed. He writes a complaint letter to the Mayor of the city informing Alyakhin's cruelties. Write the likely letter?
- Q) Imagine that you are the homeopath and you decide to write the funny incidents that took place at your place of living to your friend. How would you prepare the letter?
- Q) The homeopath is not satisfied with the house he rented. He writes a letter to his house owner mentioning the pathetic situation of the house. What would be the likely letter?
- Q) Sathyajith Ray writes a letter to his friend explaining the incidents that took place at the shooting location. Prepare the likely letter.
- Q) Imagine Ray writes a letter to the Chairman of Animal Welfare Board of India informing him the details of the shoot and ensuring him that the rules will be strictly adhered to. Draft the likely letter.
- Q) Ray wanted to get permission from the manager of the circus in taking the tiger out of the camp. Prepare the letter seeking permission to the manager of circus.
- Q) Ali was very disappointed on losing his sister's shoes. He had a difficult time in patching up the relationship with his sister. He writes a letter to his friend describing the whole incidents. Prepare the likely letter.
- Q) Zahra was very sad to learn that her brother lost her shoes. She found it difficult to go to school with the only pair of shoes they had in common. She decides to share her feelings to her friend in writing a letter. Prepare the likely letter.
- Q) Imagine you are one of the friends of Martha. After receiving the scholarship jacket she writes a letter to you. What would be the likely letter?
- Q) The Director of Animal Welfare Development Board received an anonymous telephone call revealing the narrator's father keeping a wild rabbit at his custody. He sends a letter to the narrator's father asking him to report at Headquarters at the earliest.
- Q) The narrator's father writes a letter to The Animal Welfare Department inviting their immediate action on the indiscriminate use of pesticides which poses a threat to the wild life. Draft the likely letter.

NOTICE

Notices are the most widely used discourse to convey detailed information about an event, an inauguration, a function, a program etc. The organisation, presentation and language accuracy are important in preparing a notice, though notice writing is comparatively a short discourse.

Below illustrated are the scoring Indicators



- Q) The English Club of your school has decided to stage a play based on the story of Vanka. Imagine that you are the secretary of the club. Draft the notice.

NOTICE

It has been decided to stage a play 'Vanka' by the English Club of GHSS Tannicadu on 25.12.2016 in the school auditorium at 2 PM. The eminent writer MT Vasudevan Nair has consented to inaugurate the function. All are welcome.

Programme		
02.00	Welcome Speech	:HM
	Presidential Address	: PTA President
	Inauguration	: M T Vasudevan Nair
	Felicitation	: Ward Member
	Vote of thanks	: Staff Secretary
02.45	Staging of the play Vanka	: English Club Members

Sd/-
Secretary
Tannicadu
18.12.2016.

- Q) The social science club of your school has decided to invite Mr. John to present a seminar paper on 'the importance of social service among children. As you are the secretary of the club draft a notice.

NOTICE

The social science club of our school has decided to conduct a seminar on the topic 'the importance of social service among children' on 20th January 2017 at 10 am in the school auditorium. The devoted social worker Mr. John has consented to present the seminar paper. Ensure your participation and make it a success.

(s/d)
Secretary (Social Science Club)

Karingad
03 Jan 2017



Q) Alfred Hitchcock decided to make a film called birds. In the story, birds from all over the world start attacking humans. Hitchcock needed a variety of birds, but what were required in large number was ravens. Notices were placed in the press all over the United States, asking people to contact the filmmaker.

Birds Wanted

Looking for large number of trained ravens for a film produced by Alfred Hitchcock and company. Bird owners who could meet the requirement are requested to contact immediately. For more details visit our web site www.hitchcockfilms.co.uk.

S/d

Q) The English Club of your school has decided to honour Martha for her achievement. You, being the secretary of English Club, draft the notice of the programme.

NOTICE

ABC School, Chennai

The English Club of our school is proud to organize a programme to congratulate Ms Martha who was honoured by the prestigious Scholarship Jacket. The event is scheduled on 12th Nov 2016 at 3 pm. The venue is the school auditorium. The honourable Grama panchayath president has consented to attend the function and to deliver the key note address. All are kindly invited to attend the function.

Secretary
English Club.

PROGRAMME

Prayer	:	School choir
Welcome speech	:	Secretary
Presidential Address	:	Headmaster
Keynote Address	:	Panchayath President
Felicitation	:	Mr. Gireesh M/s. Beena Darwin
Reply note	:	Miss. Martha
Vote of thanks	:	Convenor, English Club



CONVERSATION

Q) Vanka accidentally meets his friend and he was so happy to share his feelings with him. What would be the likely conversation?

Vanka : Hello dear, It has been so long since we met.

Friend : Hey, Vanka, It is a surprise to meet you here in Moscow.

Vanka : mmm... Now I am here, I left the village and am working with Alyakhin, the shoe maker.

Friend : Oh, boy... he is a very cruel person, how do you put up with him?

Vanka : I was about to tell you that, he is so mean, he doesn't give me proper food and he beats me.

Friend : I am so sorry to hear that. Write to your grandfather, will you?

Vanka : Yeah, I am planning to write a letter to my grandfather.

Friend : Well.... I will be going to our village this Christmas holidays and I will surely tell your grandfather about your plight.

Vanka : That would be a great idea. Thank you.

Friend : Welcome dear... Don't worry, everything would be alright, I am in a hurry now, I will catch you up later.

Vanka : Ok, you take care bye.

Friend : Bye, take care.

**Vanka : Hello

Friend : Hi

Vanka : How are you?

Friend : I am fine, thank you.

Vanka : My life is very miserable here.

Friend : What happened?

Vanka : My master is very cruel.

Friend : Oh... I will tell your grandfather.

Vanka : Thank you dear.

Friend : Thank you, bye.

Additional Questions

- Q) Conversation between Vanka and his master Alyakhin, when the master returns from the church.
- Q) Grandfather comes to take Vanka home. He meets Alyakhin. Write down the possible 5 exchanges of conversation between Granddad and Alyakhin
- Q) Grandfather describes the plight of Vanka to his friend. Attempt the conversation between Grandfather and his friend
- Q) Grandfather meets Vanka at Moscow. Vanka is overjoyed to see his grandfather. Attempt the conversation between Grandfather and Vanka.



- Q) The cruelties of Alyakhin was known to the police authorities. They come to arrest Alyakhin. Attempt the possible 5 exchanges of conversation between Alyakhin and police officers
- Q) Conversation between the manager of circus and Sathyajith Ray.
- Q) Thorat was very happy that he could successfully manage his tigers in an open ground. He shares his happiness with his friend. Attempt the likely conversation.
- Q) Ali was disappointed after losing his sister's shoes. He shares his apprehensions with his best friend. What would be the likely conversation?
- Q) Zahra knows well that her brother loves her, but she is sad to lose her shoes. She shares her feelings with her class teacher. What would be the likely conversation?
- Q) Martha overheard the conversation between her teachers and she understood that the school had plans not to give her the scholarship jacket. On the next day the principal called Martha into his office and engaged in a conversation. Prepare the likely conversation between them.
- Q) Martha was very sad to hear that she may lose the scholarship jacket. With grief stricken heart she goes home and tells everything to her grandfather. Prepare the conversation between them.
- Q) After receiving the jacket Martha meets her friend Juliet on her way back home. Prepare the likely conversation between them.
- Q) Father brings Adolf home. The next day the boy meets his classmate Jenny and narrates the incident. Prepare the likely conversation between them.



CHARACTER SKETCH

Sketching a character in a story is important as far as a writer is concerned. It is like drawing an image of a person using words. The vivid description of a person's physical appearance, mannerisms, the traits of mental makeup and family background plays a vital role in sketching a character.

Common vocabulary used to describe physical traits.

- is young/ middle aged/ old
- is very handsome/ beautiful
- is with fair complexion/ dark complexion / medium complexion
- is tall/ short
- is slim/ overweight/ thin/ fit/ well built
- has wavy hair/ curly hair/ straight hair
- 's eyes are dark/ blue/ grey/ red streaked
- has pointed/ long/ short nose
- has thin/ thick/ dark moustache
- is clean shaven
- has a dimple in the chin
- has broad shoulders
- wears Jeans and T- shirts/ formal dresses/saree/ attractive clothes
- is friendly/ is hot tempered but good at heart/ is annoying
- very cruel/ kind
- speaks a lot/ speaks very little/
- is a glum reticent person

Apart from the physical features one must add the mannerisms of the characters. It can be

- slurring walk
- trammeling
- laughing enigmatically
- sliding motion of eyes
- waving hands every now and then
- dragging one leg
- fidgeting etc.

To write about the mental makeup a thorough reading of the text and internalisation of the character is needed.



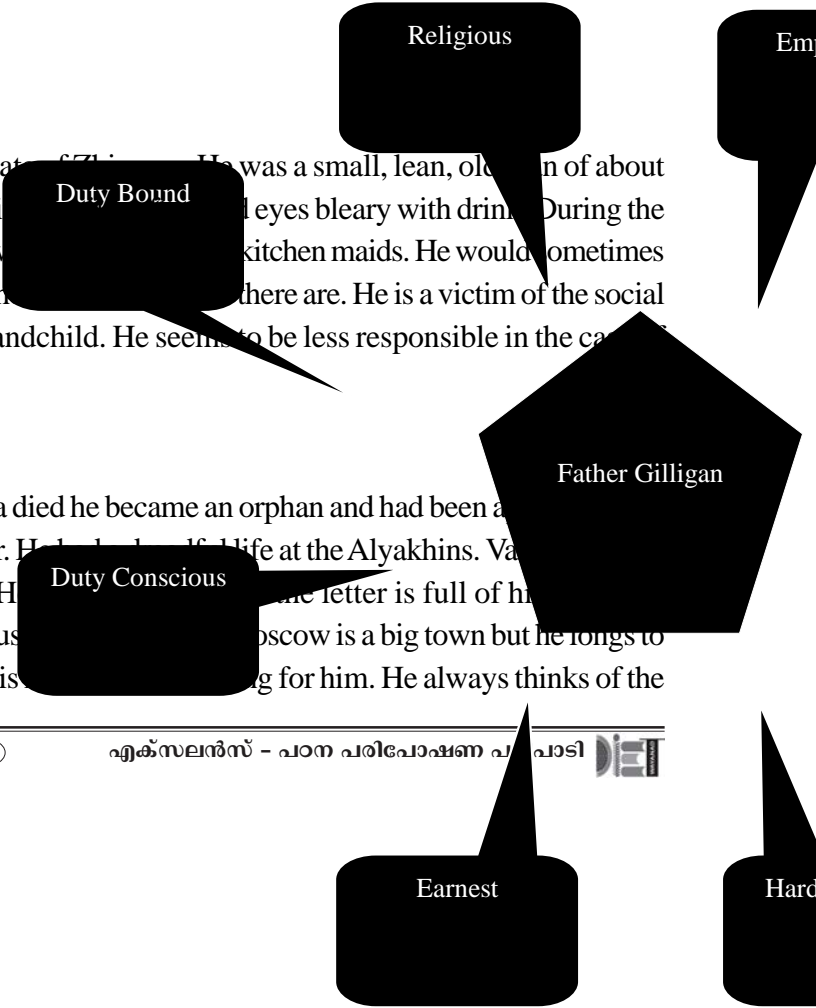
Creating a mind map would help students to prepare a character sketch. For preparing the character sketch of Father Gilligan, the illustrated mind map could be created.

Q) Character sketch of grand father

Konstantin Makarich was a night watchman on the estate of the Alyakhins. He was a small, lean, old man of about sixty five. He was a remarkably lively and agile man with his eyes bleary with drink. During the daytime, he either slept in the back kitchen or sat joking with the kitchen maids. He would sometimes fool around with the servants and offer his snuffbox to the women there are. He is a victim of the social system which prevents him from taking care of his grandchild. He seems to be less responsible in the care of Vanka.

Q) Character sketch of Vanka

Vanka is a nine year old boy. When his mother Pelageya died he became an orphan and had been a slave of Alyakhin the shoe maker in Moscow by his grandfather. He had led a hard life at the Alyakhins. Vanka was so sad of his master even to write a letter to his grand dad. His letter is full of his observations of life. Though he is very sad he never accuses his grandfather. Moscow is a big town but he longs to be in the company of his grandfather in the village and is always longing for him. He always thinks of the



sweet life he had with his family. He remembers all the persons who associated with him when he was in his village. The boy is seen struggling to find words that will move his granddad.

Q) Prepare a brief description about your friend or a film star.

My friend is a tall, lean person who wears golden spectacles most of the times. He has thick eyebrows and a slightly brownish moustache which is curved downwards. The darkened lips prove that he is a clean smoker. He has a short forehead and long straight hair spreading gently backwards. The ears are projected outwards. He is having a short nose but comparatively wired nostrils. He has a medium complexion which made him look like a tropical man.

Q) A J Cronin was delighted very much to hear the story of Mr. John. What might the features of the young man who attracted A J Cronin. Attempt a character sketch of Mr. John.

Mr. John is one of the main characters in the story 'The Best Investment I Ever Made' by A J Cronin. He was clerk in a London solicitor's office. Utterly friendless he had fallen victim to the loose society of the streets and gradually started gambling which led him to ruin his life. He was diffident and anxious about his future. But the unexpected survival from death changed him into a new person. Learning lessons from experience he gradually began to love life and started working for the society, especially for the maladjusted and delinquent youths and found time to work as the director of a charitable organization. He was very enthusiastic and disarming. He was really confident enough to face the realities of life. He was a symbol of the survival of the fittest. He also ensured the service of his wife in the field of youth welfare. Now he is in his forties, short in build, with a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. His thin hair had begun to recede from his forehead. His dark suit, sober tie and rimless spectacles gave evidence of a serious and reserved disposition. He sees the world with a different a positive and confident view and is really thankful to the doctor for his second life who taught him the lesson 'bad habits and bad companions destroy the life of an individual.'

Additional quesitons

Q) Prepare a character sketch of Alyakhin.

Q) Prepare a character sketch of Zahra.

Q) Prepare a character sketch of Ali.

Q) Prepare a character sketch of Father Gilligan.



1. DIALOGUE COMPLETION

A dialogue with some missing parts is given. The learner is asked to complete the dialogue using words/phrases/sentences etc. The structures evaluated are :

- Framing questions (Wh/Yes or No)
- Question tags
- The more....the more
- If-clause
- You had better....
- as though
- unless
- so...that
- neither.....nor, etc.

This set questions normally carries 3 to 6 score.

Question 1

Complete the conversation suitably.

- Vanka : Good morning, sir
The Man : Good morning, a?
Vanka : Do you know where the post office is ?
The Man : b
Vanka : c?
The Man : You should walk fifteen minutes from here.
Vanka : If I post a letter today, d?
The Man : I don't know. It may take two to three days
Vanka : You mean the letter will reach day after tomorrow,e.....?
The Man : Not sure. You had better f
Vanka : Yes, I will ask the postmaster. Thank you, sir.

- Ans a) How can I help you.
b) It is in the next street.
c) How far should I walk ?
d) When will it reach my grandfather
e) Won't it
f) ask the post master

Question 2

Complete the conversation suitably.

- Varun : You look so worried, a?
Doctor : Yes, A snake coiled round my arm.
Varun : b?
Doctor : I sat like a granite.



Varun : If the snake had bitten you, c

Doctor : Yes. I had no medicines at home.

Varun : d?

Doctor : No, I didn't.

Varun : You had better e

Doctor : I was terribly frightened. So I couldn't do anything.

- Ans a) don't you ?
 b) What did you do ?
 c) You would have died ?
 d) Did you Kill the snake ?
 e) get someone's help

Question 3

Complete the conversation between Satyajit Ray and Mr Thorat suitably.

Mr. Thorat : Good Morning Mr.Ray

Ray : Good Morning. You are Mr.Thorat, a?

Mr.Thorat : Yes. b?

Ray : I want a tiger for the shooting of my film.

Mr. Thorat : c?

Ray : I need it for a couple of hours.

Mr. Thorat : OK. I will bring the tiger.

Ray : Can your make tiger act the scene ?

Mr.Thorat : If I train the tiger d

Ray : How will you bring the tiger ?

Mr.Thorat : e

Ray : Yes. You may bring it in a lorry

- Ans a) aren't you ?
 b) what can I do for you ?
 c) for how long will you need it ?
 d) it will act
 e) I will bring it in a lorry.

Question 4

Read the conversation between Ali and the junk collector and complete it suitably.

Ali : Uncle, you collect junk from the town everyday, a?

Junk collector : Yes, I do it everyday.

Ali : b ?

Junk collector : Yes, I collected some things from Akbar's shop.

Ali : Was there a parcel of shoes in the junk ? I lost my sister's shoes at Akbar's shop yesterday.



Junk collector : I don't know. I just dumped the entire junk in the processing area. If I get it,
 c

Ali : d

Junk collector : The processing area is very near.

Ali : OK Uncle. Thank you. Bye.

Junk collector : Bye.

Question 5

Complete the conversation suitably suitably.

Zahra : Where are my shoes

Ali : a

Zahra : I'll tell dad about it.

Ali : If you tell dad, b

Zahra : How can I go to school tomorrow ?

Ali : You had better c

Zahra : Will your shoes suit me ?

Ali : d

Zahra : OK. I'll try to wear it.



ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Simple Past Tense (was/were + past participle of the verb)

Ramu kicked the ball	The ball was kicked by Raju
Tom invented these machines	These machines were invented by Tom
My students wrote this story	This story was written by my students

Simple Present Tense (is/are + past participle of the verb)

Mujeeb opens the door	The door is opened by Mujeeb.
Jithu carries bags	Bags are carried by Jithu

Present Perfect Tense (has been / have been + past participle of the verb)

Reema has finished the job	The job has been finished by Reema
We have celebrated the fest	The fest have been celebrated by us

Past Perfect Tense (had been + past participle of the verb)

Reema had finished the job	The job had been finished by Reema
We had celebrated the fest	The fest had been celebrated by us

Future Tense (will/shall/can/may + be + past participle of the verb)

Reema will finish the job	The job will be finished by Reema.
We shall discuss the matter	The matter shall be discussed by us
They can complete that task	That task can be completed by them
My friend may book the ticket	The ticket may be booked by my friend

Present Progressive Tense (is/are + being + past participle of the verb)

Mary is doing the work	The work is being done by Mary
Anjali is decorating the rooms	The rooms are being decorated by Anjali

Past progressive Tense (was/were + being + past participle of the verb)

Mary was doing the work	The work was being done by Mary
Anjali was decorating the rooms	The rooms were being decorated by Anjali

Active Voice	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In active voice receiver of the action is the object of the sentence. • Active voice is used show that the subject of the sentence is performing or causing the action. • Active voice is more direct and concise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In p... actio... • The... imp... • So i... the s...



Imperative sentences (positive)(Let + object + be + past participle of the verb)

Open the door	Let the door be opened
Change the room	Let the room be changed
Finish the task	Let the task be finished

Imperative sentences (negative) (Let +object + not+be+past participle of the verb)

Don't take that book	Let that book not be taken
Don't waste water	Let water not be wasted
Don't buy that pickle	Let the pickle not be bought

More Examples:

- Harry ate six shrimp at dinner. (active)
At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry. (passive)
- Beautiful giraffes roam the savannah. (active)
The savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes. (passive)
- Suman changed the flat tire. (active)
The flat tire was changed by Suman. (passive)
- We are going to watch a movie tonight. (active)
A movie is going to be watched by us tonight. (passive)
- I ran the obstacle course in record time. (active)
The obstacle course was run by me in record time. (passive)
- The crew paved the entire stretch of highway. (active)
The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew. (passive)
- Mom read the novel in one day. (active)
The novel was read by Mom in one day. (passive)
- The critic wrote a good review. (active)
A good review was written by the critic. (passive)
- I will clean the house every Saturday. (active)
The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday. (passive)
- The staff is required to watch a safety video every year. (active)
A safety video will be watched by the staff every year. (passive)
- She faxed her application for a new job. (active)
The application for a new job was faxed by her. (passive)
- Tom painted the house. (active)
The house was painted by Tom. (passive)
- The teacher always answers the students' questions. (active)
The students' questions are always answered by the teacher. (passive)



- The choir really enjoys that piece. (active)
That piece is really enjoyed by the choir. (passive)
- Who taught you swimming? (active)
By whom were you taught swimming? (passive)
- The forest fire destroyed the whole area. (active)
The whole area was destroyed by the forest fire. (passive)
- The two kings are signing the treaty. (active)
The treaty is being signed by the two kings. (passive)
- The cleaning crew vacuums and dusts the office every night. (active)
Every night the office is vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew. (passive)
- Larry generously donated money to the homeless shelter. (active)
Money was generously donated to the homeless shelter by Larry. (passive)
- No one responded to my sales ad. (active)
My sales ad was not responded to by anyone. (passive)
- The wedding planner will make all the reservations. (active)
All the reservations will be made by the wedding planner. (passive)
- Susan will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale. (active)
For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will be baked by Susan. (passive)
- The science class viewed the comet. (active)
The comet was viewed by the science class. (passive)
- Alex posted the video on Face book. (active)
The video was posted on Face book by Alex. (passive)
- The director will give you instructions. (active)
Instructions will be given to you by the director. (passive)
- Thousands of tourists view the Grand Canyon every year. (active)
The Grand Canyon is viewed by thousands of tourists every year. (passive)
- The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell. (active)
The house was remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell. (passive)
- The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow. (active)
The victory will be celebrated by the team tomorrow. (passive)
- The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch. (active)
The baby was carried by the kangaroo in her pouch. (passive)
- Some people raise sugar cane in Hawaii. (active)
Sugar cane is raised by some people in Hawaii. (passive)



CONDITIONALS

A conditional sentence has two parts.

Eg. If you come tomorrow, you can see the match

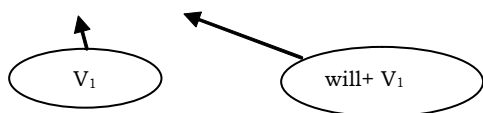
The first part of the sentence, ‘*If you come tomorrow*’ is the conditional clause and the second part ‘*you can see the match*’ is the main clause.

There are three main types of conditionals.

Type 1 (probable condition)

The conditional clause will be in *simple present* and the main clause may contain ‘*will/shall/can/may + V₁*’

eg. If you ask, I will tell

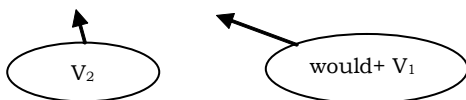


Note: *Will* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *shall, can or may*.

Type 2 (improbable condition)

The conditional clause will be in *simple past* and the main clause may contain ‘*would/should/could/might + V₁*’

eg. If you asked, I would tell

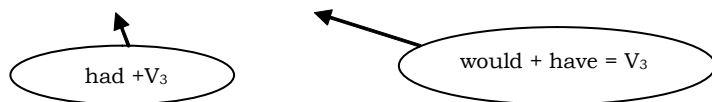


Note: *Would* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *should, could or might*.

Type 3 (impossible condition)

The conditional clause will be in *past perfect* and the main clause may contain ‘*would/should/could/might + have + V₃*’

eg. If you had asked, I would have told.



Note: *Would* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *would/should/could/might + have + V₃*

Exercise

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If you reach in time, _____ | 1. (you can hear the speech) |
| 2. He would behave better, _____ | 2. (if you considered him) |
| 3. If he had gone there, _____ | 3. (He would have been sad) |
| 4. He would have done the exam well, If _____ | 4. (he had studied well) |
| 5. If he worked hard, _____ | 5. (he would win) |
| 6. He will be punished, _____ | 6. (if he violates the rules) |
| 7. If he _____, he would buy a car. | 7. (if he had enough money) |
| 8. If you _____, you can hear the speech. | 8. (pay attention) |
| 9. If he had worked hard, he _____ | 9. (he would have succeeded) |
| 10. You could speak English well, if _____ | 10. (you studied well) |
| 11. If I dropped this glass, _____ | 11. (it would break) |
| 12. _____, you will have to walk _____ . | 12. (If you miss the bus) |
| 13. If you go there, _____ | 13. (you can meet her) |
| 14. If I studied well, _____ | 14. (I would pass) |
| 15. If you come with me, _____ | 15. (I will help you) |
| 16. _____, I would have been happy. | 16. (If you had bought me a chocolate) |
| 17. If I invited her, _____ | 17. (she would come) |
| 18. If you pay, _____ | 18. (you will get it soon) |
| 19. If I became a great athlete, _____ | 19. (I would start a school for interested children) |
| 20. _____ ,the accident could have been avoided. | 20. (If he had carefully crossed the road) |

(Please refer to page No. 97 & 98 of the course book Std 10 for more details and exercise.)



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

We can report what people say in two ways. Look at the following sentences.

1. Tom said, "I want a pen" (Direct Speech)
2. Tom said that he wanted a pen. (Indirect Speech/Reported Speech)

In the first sentence, we actually quote the words of Tom. This is called Direct Speech. In the second sentence we report what Tom said without quoting his actual words. This is called Indirect Speech or Reported Speech.

Tom said, "I want a pen today".

As mentioned above this sentence is Direct Speech and it has got the following features

1. the verb 'said' is called the reporting verb
2. the part "I want a pen" is called the direct speech
3. there is a comma
4. there are inverted commas
5. there is a pointer word (today).

Tom said that he wanted a pen that day.

This sentence is called reported speech.

Now let us see how we can report Statements, Questions, Commands & Requests, Sentences containing let and Exclamations.

1. Statements: When a statement is reported, we can use an appropriate reporting verb. Some of the commonly used reporting verbs are; tell, assert, declare, proclaim, protest, reply, maintain, assure, affirm, deny, etc.

Direct. The politician said, "My party has always stood for social justice."

Indirect. The politician declared that his party had always stood for social justice.

2. Questions: There are two types of questions, questions which start with a question word, (a WH question word such as What, Why, When, Which, Who, How, etc.) and questions which start with an auxiliary such as May, Shall, Do etc. The questions which start with an auxiliary gives an Yes/No answer and hence it is called Yes or No questions.

When WH questions are reported we may use the following reporting verbs; ask, enquire, question, want to know, demand, etc. The word order of the reported question is the same as of a statement. There is no inversion when a question is reported, i.e., "..... are you going" becomes he was going.

Direct. "What is your problem?" said the Police Inspector.

Indirect. The Police Inspector asked what his problem was.

When the question begins with an auxiliary verb, we have to use if or whether after the reporting verb.



Direct. He said to me, "May I use the telephone?"

Indirect. He asked me if he might use my telephone.

3. Commands & Requests: Commands and requests are introduced by the following verbs; tell, ask, order, command, beg, pray, advise, warn, entreat etc. An infinitive is used after reporting verbs. The reporting verb should be followed by an object. The formula SVO + to infinitive should be followed.

Direct. "Get me a glass of water," father said to me.

Indirect. Father told me to get him a glass of water.

4. Sentences containing 'let': Sentences beginning with 'Let' suggest a voluntary act, or a pleading. An appropriate reporting verb has to be used in such cases

Direct. He said, "Let me make it clear"

Indirect. He wanted to make it clear.

5. Exclamations: To report exclamations any one of the following could be used as the verb; exclaim, remark, wonder, wish, pray, cry with delight, sigh, etc. Phrases like with admiration, with delight, with regret, etc. could also be used. Exclamations are first turned into statements and then reported.

Direct. "What a piece of work is man!" says Shakespeare.

Indirect. Shakespeare exclaims that man is a wonderful piece of work.

Change into indirect/reported speech.

Exercise 1

1. She said, "We are living in another house now".
2. "I have been shopping all the afternoon", said mother.
3. She said to me, "Your are an excellent cook".
4. "I like oranges better than bananas", said the boy.
5. "You have been smoking too much", said the doctor to me.

Answers.

1. She said that they were living in another house then.
2. The mother said that she had been shopping all the afternoon.
3. She remarked that I was an excellent cook.
4. The boy said that he liked oranges better than bananas.
5. The doctor told me that I had been smoking too much.



Exercise 2.

1. I said to the tailor, “When will my dress be finished?”
2. The students said to the teacher, “Which poem are you taking?”
3. “Where have you put my shirt?” father asked mother.
4. “Was the train very full?” asked Ben.
5. I asked him, “Where are you going?”

Answers

1. I asked the tailor when my dress would be finished.
2. The students enquired of the teacher which poem she was taking.
3. Father asked mother where she had put his shirt.
4. Ben wanted to know if the train had been very full.
5. I asked him where he was going.

Exercise 3

1. The judge said to the accused, “Don’t speak until you are spoken to”.
2. “Don’t put your elbow on the table”, said the principal to the boy.
3. “Drink the milk at once”, he said to the child.
4. “Be careful with your money,” I told my son.
5. “Drive as fast as you can”, said the boss to his driver.

Answers

1. The judge ordered the accused to not speak until he was spoken to.
2. The principal asked the boy not to put his elbow on the table.
3. He asked the child to drink the milk at once.
4. I advised my son to be careful with his money.
5. The boss asked his driver to drive as fast as he could.

Exercise 4.

1. “My goodness! You have gone grey”, said my friend.
2. “Oh! What have you done with your hair”, said Lizy to her son.
3. “How wonderful it is to be back again to my old school!” said Pete.
4. “Heavens! You still have bitterness against me”, she said to Dave.
5. “Oh! I have cut my finger”, said mother.



Answers

1. My friend exclaimed that I had gone grey.
2. Lizy expressed her displeasure at what her son had done with his hair .
3. Pete exclaimed that it was wonderful to be back again to his old school.
4. She was unhappy to note that Dave still had bitterness against her.
5. Mother sighed and said that she had cut her finger.

Sample Questions

Q) Read the following dialogue.

Principal: What did your grandfather say?

Martha: He will not pay the money.

Now, complete the following sentences.

The principal asked(a)

Martha replied.....(b)

Answer.

The principal asked Martha what her grandfather had said.

Martha replied that he would not pay the money.

Q) Read the conversation given and answer the questions that follow.

Thorat: How long do you need the tiger for?

Ray: I need it for a couple of hours.

What did Thorat ask Ray?

What was Ray's reply?

Answer

Thorat asked him how long he needed the tiger for.

Ray replied that he needed it for a couple of hours.



HAD BETTER

'Had better' implies an advice. If the advice is not followed there is a probability of a problem or danger.

We had better study for examinations. (The implication is if we do not study there is a danger of failing in the examination)

Had better is always followed by V₁

Exercise

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. You look so tired, you had better..... | 1. (consult a doctor) |
| 2. Drugs are harmful for us, you had better..... | 2. (keep away from it) |
| 3. Aeroplane is expensive, we had better..... | 3. (travel by train) |
| 4. Weather is not pleasant, he had better..... | 4. (cancel the picnic) |
| 5. It is too hot, she had better..... | 5. (stay at home) |

WH QUESTIONS & YES/ NO QUESTIONS

(Please refer to page No. 64, 65, 66 of the course book Std 10.)

NO SOONER HAD ... THAN, HARDLY/ SCARCELY ...WHEN / AS SOON AS

(Please refer to page No. 98, 99 of the course book Std 10.)



INFORMATION TRANSFER

Information transfer questions are asked to check the learner's capacity to comprehend and transfer the information given in a graphic organizer or in a chart.

Points to remember

Look for the following prompts in the questions

- the superlatives like least,most,youngest,highest,cheapest etc
- comparatives like more,greater,larger,higher
- expressions like medium,maximum,average

Words frequently used in Information Transfer Questions

Name,authored,year,price,cost,broadcast,published,

Question 1

Go through the programme guide of different channels and answer the questions that follow



6 AM - WALKING THE HIMALAYAS 7 AM – FOOD FACTORY:CHINESE 8 AM – DAILY NEWS 9 AM- RIVER MONSTERS 10 AM – ANACONDA:THE BULL KILLER



6 AM - AFRICAN HAZARDS 7 AM – TASTE THE WORLD:CONTINENTALS 8 AM – ROUND THE WORLD 9 AM- WONDERS OF SEA 10 AM – EXTINCT SPECIES : PASSENGER PEGIONS



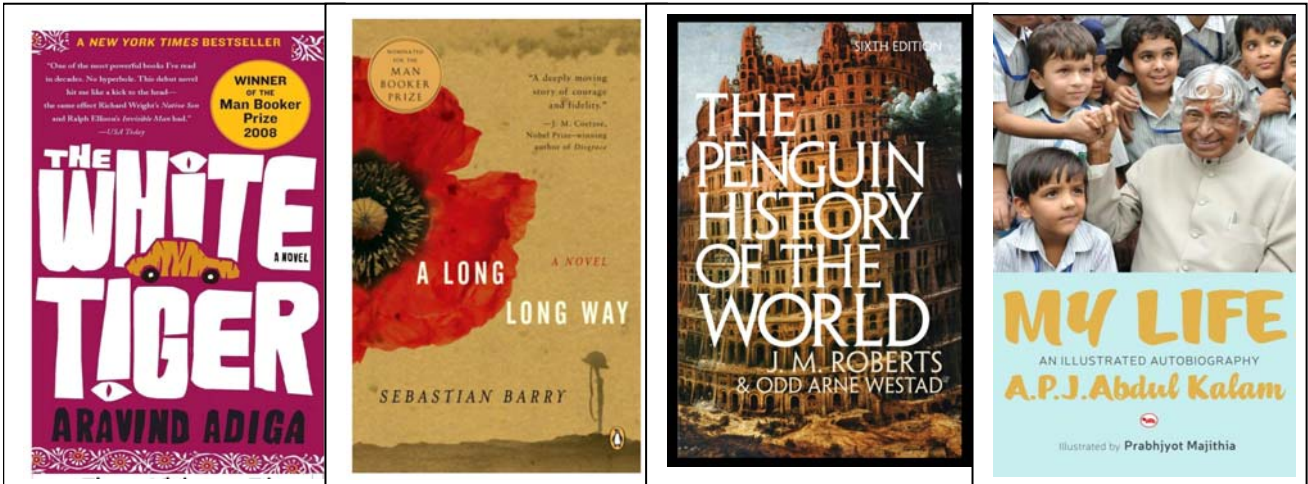
6 AM –MARS EXPEDITION 7 AM – EXPLORING AFRICA 8 AM – TRECKING THROUGH HIMALAYAS 9 AM- AMERICAN WONDERS 10 AM – WILD STAR MOVIES

1. Which channel broadcasts a programme on died out animals?
2. How many channels have programme about food items?
3. Name the channel which does not broadcast a programme on Africa.
4. If you are interested in cinemas starring wild animals,which channel will you turn on?
5. Name the programme about the planets.



Question 2

Study the cover pages of certain books given below and answer the questions that follow.



1. Who was the Man Booker Prize winner in 2008?
2. Who authored the book A Long Long Way?
3. How many books were awarded Booker prize? Which are they?
4. Name the autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam.
5. Who co-authored with J M Roberts to write The Penguin History of the World?

Question 3

Read the details in the given table and answer the questions

As a builder's assistant, Jeff is in charge of writing down the total number of left over nuts, nails, bolts, screws and fasteners at the end of each day. He has compiled the following data for the last four days.

Items	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Bolts	14	21	18	12
Fasteners	52	68	45	30
Nuts	8	18	10	5
Nails	49	96	72	38
Screws	128	274	190	85

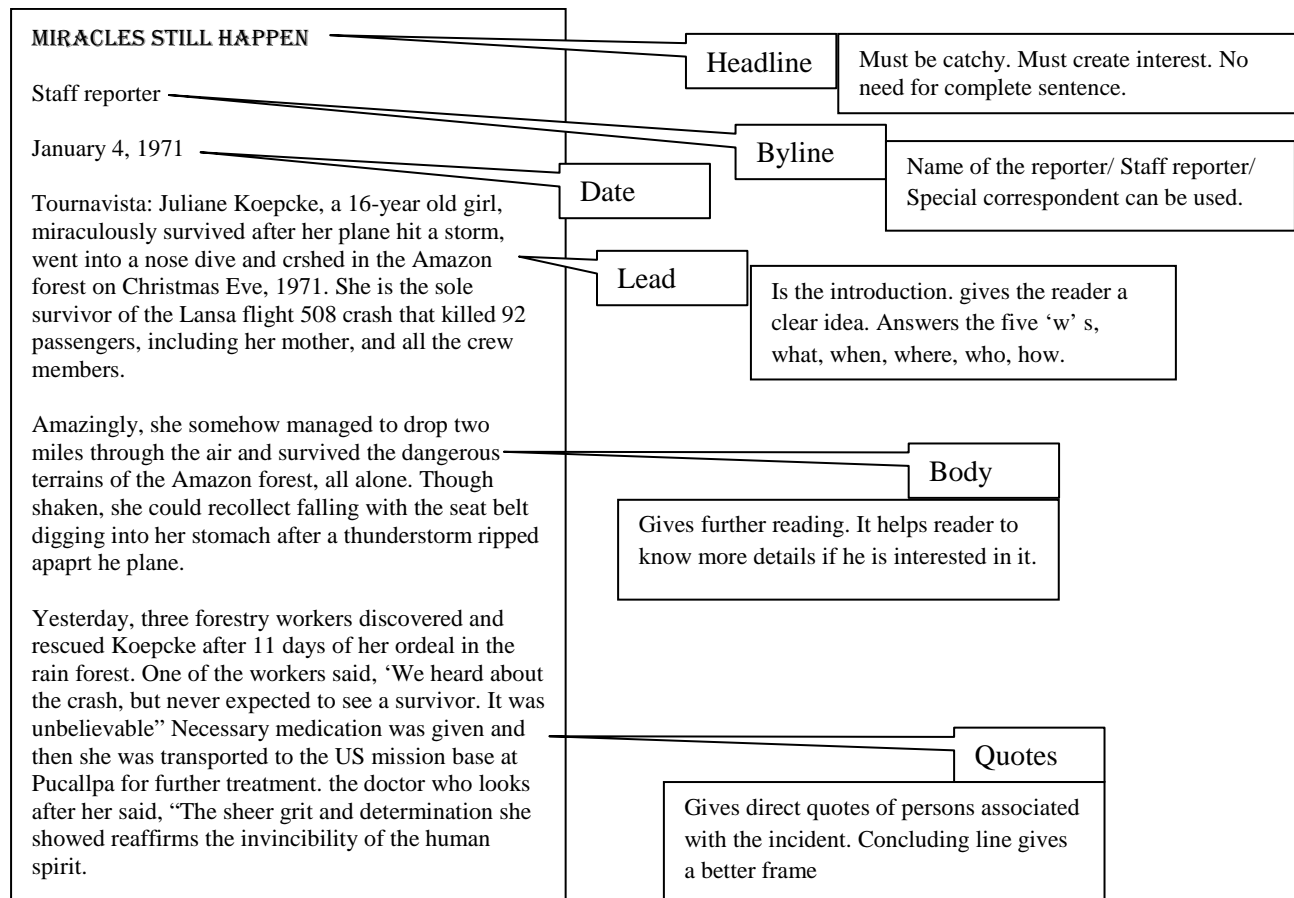
1. How many more nuts were lying around on Thursday than on Monday?
2. How many nails were lying around on Tuesday?
3. On what day was the most number of hardware left at the jobsite?
4. How many more screws and nails were left on the site on Wednesday?
5. On what day was the least number of nuts left around?



NEWS REPORT

The features of a news paper report can be analysed as follows. Let's us read the news report fo Juliane's survival that appeared in one of the prominent newspapers.

(Adapted from std 9 course book, Gen. Edn, Kerala)



Q) The shoe maker Alyakhin was arrested on charges of harassment against Vanka. The famous daily in your locality reported the news. Prepare the news paper report.

Child Rights Violated; Police Books The Shoe Maker.

Staff reporter

Moscow, March 31

In Moscow town yesterday, the police booked Alyakhin, the shoe maker on charges of violation of child rights.

A nine year old boy, named Vanka was found to be in pathetic condition at Alyakhin's. He is denied proper food and shelter. The shoemaker brutally punishes the boy. The boy has to rock the baby the whole night. The neighbour reports that Alyakhin drags him into the yard and beats the boy with stirrup strap. The mistress one day picked up the herring and rubbed its face with the head of the boy.



The boy sobbed and said “one day I accidentally slept while rocking the baby and I was beaten thoroughly by my master”. “No violation of rules will be permitted. Such incidents have become a shame on the community” the minister said. “This is shocking, he will be punished”, said the commissioner of police.

Additional questions

- Q) Imagine that the postman sneaked a look into the improperly addressed letter and thereby saved Vanka from Alyakhin’s house. A staff reporter interviewed the postman who sneaked a look into the improperly addressed letter. The reporter included the details from the postman and reported the whole event. Prepare the newspaper report.
- Q) Strange incidents happened while Sathyajith Ray shot the scenes with tigers. The news of the shooting came in the next day’s daily. Prepare the likely news paper report.
- Q) Martha is awarded the scholarship jacket by the Vice Chancellor of the University. Prepare a news report that may appear in the newspaper, the next day.



TAG QUESTIONS

Question tags or Tag questions are short question attached to statements to give the statements added force.

A positive statement takes a negative tag and a negative statement takes a positive tag.

It is warm today, isn't it?

They will come today, won't they?

They said nothing, did they?

She is not well, is she?

Exercise

1. He sometimes plays football,?
2. He is a student,?
3. Please help me,?
4. Let's go,?
5. Get me the book,?
6. He could lift the table,?
7. He played all the evening,?
8. They read a lot,?
9. None of the speakers was good,?
10. No one sat through the function,?
11. Few students knew the answer,?
12. Little progress is seen there,?

1. Doesn't he? 2. Isn't he? 3. Will you? 4. Shall we? 5. Won't you? 6. Couldn't he? 7. Didn't he? 8. Don't they?
9. Were they? 10. Did they? 11. did they, 12. is it?

Note: (few, little, seldom, hardly, scarcely are treated as negative, so they take positive tags)

1. You are so smart,?
2. I'm a student,?
3. The girl is the award winner,?
4. He will never come,?
5. He has brought a thick book on that subject,?
6. Tom and Jerry will become friends,?
7. He worked hard for the school,?
8. Cats like milk,?



1. Aren't you? 2. Aren't I, 3. Isn't she? 4. Will he? 5. Hasn't he? 6. Won't they? 7. Didn't he? 8. Don't they?
(Please refer to page No. 128 of the course book Std 10 for more exercise)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. Children hate chocolate are uncommon. (who)
2. They live in a house roof is full of holes. (whose)
3. An elephant is an animalt lives in hot countries. (that)
4. Let's go to a country the sun always shines. (where)
5. The reason..... I came here today is not important. (why)
6. Dogs like cats are very unusual (that)
7. Do you know anyone could help me fix my computer? (who)
8. A hammer is a tool is used to knock nails into wood. (that)
9. The shop we usually buy our bread has closed down. (where)
10. The boy dog was hit by a car has not been to school for 3 days. (whose)
11. My friend, doesn't have a cell phone, suddenly knocked on the door last night. (who)
12. Can you please return the calculator you borrowed yesterday? (that)
13. The horse was hit by the car was only slightly hurt. (which)
14. An orphanage is a place children who have no parents can live and be looked after. (where)
15. The students test grades were low had to come back after school for an extra lesson.(whose)
16. The hotel, is in the centre of the town, is to be knocked down and replaced by a bank. (which)
17. The person to you sent the letter has moved to a new address? (whom)
18. The teacher shouted at the girl, started to cry and ran out of the door. (who)
19. A hammer is a tool with you can knock nails into wood. (which)
20. The dog, belonged to my neighbour, was killed in the road accident. (that)
21. The teacher shouted at the boy, had forgotten his homework again. (who)
22. The boy, parents are both teachers at the school, is not very popular. (whose)
23. The students came late to class had to do a detention. (who)
24. Do you know the girlwas expelled from school? (who)
25. I don't like films have a lot of blood and violence. (that)
26. You have no mistakes at all in your writing, is very pleasing.(which)
27. The new science teacher, comes from Peru, is very good at tennis. (who)



28. Romeo and Juliet were lovers parents hated each other.(whose)
 29. She was dancing with a boy had green hair. (who)
 30. Sally, I saw in town yesterday, is a friend of my sister. (who)

EDITING

I. I was almost back at my classroom door **who** I heard voices raised in anger as if in some sort of **argument**. I stopped. I didn't mean to eavesdrop; I just hesitated, not knowing what **do to**. I needed those shorts and I was going to be late, but I didn't **wanted to interrupted** an argument between my teachers.

(when, argument, to do, want, interrupt)

II. I refuse to **did** it! I don't care **which** her father is, her grades don't even begin to compare to **Marthas**. I won't lie or falsify records. Martha **have** a straight A-plus average and you **knows** it.' That was Mr. Schmidt and he sounded very angry. Mr. Boone's voice sounded calm and **quite**.

(do, who, Martha's, has, know, quiet)

III. I **go** outside and looked out at the fields. There **was he**. I could **saw** him walking between the rows, his body bent over the little plants, hoe in hand. I walked **slow** out to him, trying to **thought** how I could best ask him for the money. There was a cool breeze blowing and a sweet smell of mesquite fruit in the air, but I didn't **apreciate** it.

(went, he was, see, slowly, think, appreciate)

IV. It's going to cost fifteen **dollers**, and I **has to took** the money in tomorrow, otherwise it'll be **gave** to someone else.' The last words came out in an eager rush. Grandpa straightened up **tired** and leaned his chin on the hoe handle. He **look** out over the field that was filled with the tiny green bean plants.

(dollars, have, take, given, tiredly, looked)

V. But he **bring** his own doom on himself. . . . One of Adolf's joys **were** to scuffle wildly through the lace curtains in the parlour, a proud possession of my **mothers**, as though through some foamy undergrowth. He had already **tear** rents in them. One day he entangled himself altogether. He kicked and **scream-** and brought down the **curtan**-rod with a smash, right on the best beloved pelargonium, just as my mother rushed in.

(brought, was, mother's, torn, screamed, curtain)



A passage to test different language items with morphological, syntactical or punctuation errors may be given for editing. The errors in the passage may be underlined or given in bold letters. The question carries 3 to 5 score.

Q. 1 *There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them.*

Ottaal (The Trap) is a Malayalam film directs (a) Jayaraj. It is a (b) adaptation of the short story 'Vanka' by Anton Chekhov. It is the first movie in India be to (c) released online on the same day of its theatrical release. [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]

Ans. (a) directed, (b) an, (c) to be

Q. 2 *There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them.*

I read the story of Vanka. It was realy (a) a touching story. Vanka were (b) cruelly treated in Alyahin's house. The master and the mistress brutally punished him for even very small issues. He feel (c) very bad and he wrote a letter to his grandfather. He posting (d) the letter. [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]

Ans. (a) really, (b) was, (c) felt, (d) posted

Q. 3 *There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them.*

'The Book that Saved the Earth' is a play who (a) tells about a Martian invasion that takes place in the twentieth century. Twentieth century is described as the era for (b) books. Tank and his team is (c) confident enough to invade the earth. They believes (d) that the Earthlings are inferior creatures. They are try (e) their level best to conquer the earth but fail. [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]

Ans. (a) that/which, (b) of, (c) are, (d) believe, (e) trying.

Q. 4 *Edit the following passage.*

Tagor's memory regarding the Ramayana was that he sit (a) on the window still of his mother's door to read the Ramayana with a marbled paper cover. It belonged to his mothers (b) aunt. He also remember (c) that it was a faint afternoon with a cloud (d) sky. [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]

Ans. (a) sat, (b) mother's, (c) remembered, (d) cloudy

Q. 5 *Edit the passage given below. The errors are underlined.*

Then another lovely thought struck me. I would marry. I would got (a) married to a woman doctor who had plenty of money and an (b) good medical practice. She had to been (c) fat; for a valid reason. If I made some silly mistake and needed to run away she shall (d) not be able to run after me and catch me! [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]

Ans. (a) get, (b) a, (c) be, (d) should

Q. 6 *There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them.*

Immediately I smear (a) oil all over myself and took a bath. I changed into frsh clothes. The next morning at about eight-thirty I took my freind and or two others to my room to moves (b) my things from there. But we found we had little to carry. The room had been out cleaned (c) by some theif! But not really, the thief had leaved (d) behind one thing as a final insult! [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]

Ans. (a) smeared, (b) move, (c) cleaned out, (d) left

Q. 7 *There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them.*

Mr Thorat's men had fix (a) a five foot iron rod to the ground, about thirty feet from the area whom (b) the tiger was supposed to take a walk. They took a thin, long wire and fixed one end to the coller maid (c) of tiger-skin that the tiger was already wearing. The other end were (d) tied firmly to the visible portion of the iron rod. [SCERT Question Pool, 2017]



PHRASAL VERBS

KEY PHRASAL VERBS

1.	Put on	Wear
2.	Put up with	tolerate
3.	Put off	Postpond
4.	Put across	Communicate
5.	Put out	Extinguish
6.	Call on	Visit a person
7.	Call at	Visit a place
8.	Call for	demand
9.	Give up	abandon
10.	give away	distribute
11.	go on	continue
12.	get away	escape
13.	come across	meet by chance
14.	keep on	continue
15.	Turn down	reject
16.	get in	enter
17.	get down	to alight
18.	pass away	die
19.	Turn on	switch on
20.	Turn off	Switch off

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
abide by	To respect or obey a decision, a law or a rule	If you want to keep your job here, you must abide by our rules.
account for	To explain, give a reason	I hope you can account for the time you were out!



add up	To make sense, seem reasonable	The facts in the case just don't add up .
advise against	To recommend not doing something	I advise against walking alone in this neighborhood.
agree with	To have the same opinion as someone else.	I agree with you. I think you should go as well.
allow for	To take into consideration	We need to allow for unexpected charges along the way.
appeal to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plead or make a request 2. To be attractive or interesting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He appealed to the court to change its decision. 2. A vacation of sunbathing doesn't appeal to me.
apply for	To make a formal request for something (job, permit,	He applied for a scholarship for next semester.
back away	To move backwards, in fear or dislike	When he saw the bear, he backed away in fright.
back down	To withdraw, concede defeat	Local authorities backed down on their threats to build on that part of the beach.

back up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To give support or encouragement To make a copy of (file, program, etc.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I'm going to be very strict with him. I hope you'll back me up on this? You should back up all your computer files in a secure location.
bank on	To base your hopes on something / someone	I'm banking on you to help with the charity event.
black out	To faint, lose consciousness	Jenna fell in the parking lot and blacked out .
block off	To separate using a barrier.	The police blocked off the street after the explosion.
blow up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explode To get angry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tommy blew up the red balloon. Don't blow up at me. It's not my fault.
boil down to	To be summarized as	It all boils down to who has more power.
boot up	To start a computer by loading an operating system or program	You need to boot up your computer before you begin to work.
break away	To separate from a crowd	One of the wolves broke away from his pack.
break down	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To go out of order, cease to function To lose control of one's emotions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The washing machine broke down so we had to call in the repair technician. John broke down when he heard the news.
break into	To enter by force	Burglars broke into my car last night.



break into	To enter by force	Burglars broke into my car last night.
break out	To start suddenly	Rioting broke out after the government raised the fuel prices again.
break out of	To escape from a place by force	Several prisoners broke out of jail.
break up	To come to an end (marriage, relationship)	She broke up with Daniel after dating him for five years.
bring up	To raise (a child)	Sara is bringing up her children by herself.
brush up on	To improve, refresh one's knowledge of something	I must brush up on my French before going to Paris next month.
bump into	To meet by chance or unexpectedly	I bumped into Adam at the bank. He says "hello".
burn out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. stop (something) working 2. become exhausted from over-working 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The light bulb burnt out. Please change it. 2. She needs to work fewer hours. Otherwise she will burn out.
call back	To return a phone call	Could please call back in ten minutes?
call off	To cancel	The game was called off because of bad weather.
calm down	To become more relaxed, less angry or upset	It took Kylie several hours to calm down after she saw the accident.



carry on	To continue	The soldiers carried on walking in order to get to their post before dark.
carry out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To do something as specified (a plan, an order, a threat) To perform or conduct (test, experiment) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> His orders were carried out to the letter. That company does not carry out tests on animals.
check in	To register at a hotel or airport	They said I must check in at least three hours before my flight.
check out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To pay one's bill and leave (a hotel) To investigate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Donna checked out of the hotel this morning. I don't know if this price is correct. I'll check it out online.
clam up	To refuse to speak	When the police started asking questions, the suspect clammed up .
clamp down on	To act strictly to prevent something	The local authorities have decided to clamp down on illegal parking in handicapped parking places.
come across	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To find by chance To appear, seem, make an impression 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I was cleaning up and came across some old photos of you. The politician came across as a complete fool during the TV interview.
come forward	To present oneself	Has the owner of the winning lotto ticket come forward ?
count on	To rely or depend on (for help)	You can count on me to keep your secret.
cut down on	To reduce in number or size	I've decided to cut down on the amount of sweets I eat.

cut out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To remove using scissors To stop doing something 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> She cut out a coupon from the newspaper. You need to cut out all red meat from your diet.
deal with	To handle, take care of (problem, situation)	Catherine is not good at dealing with stress.
die down	To calm down, become less strong	After the storm died down , we went outside to see the damage it had caused.
do without	To manage without	She didn't get a salary this month, so she'll have to do without extra treats.
drag on	To last longer than expected	The suspect's trial dragged on longer than we had expected!
draw up	To write (contract, agreement, document)	They drew up a contract and had me sign it.
dress up	wear elegant clothes	Their wedding gave us a chance to dress up and get out of the house.
drop in	To visit, usually on the way somewhere	Why don't you drop in to see us on your way home?
drop off	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver someone or something To fall asleep 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I'll drop off the papers later today. I often drop off in front of the TV.
drop out	To leave school without finishing	Zack dropped out of college and joined the army.
ease off	To reduce, become less severe or slow down (pain, traffic, work)	Traffic usually eases off about 7pm



end in	To finish in a certain way; result in	Her marriage ended in divorce.
end up	To finally reach a state, place or action	If you don't improve your work habits, you'll end up being fired.
fall through	To fail; doesn't happen	His plans to trek through South America fell through when he got sick.
figure out	To understand, find the answer	He's trying to figure out how to earn enough money to go on the trip to Spain.
fill out	To complete (a form/an application)	Please fill out the enclosed form and return it as soon as possible.
find out	To discover or obtain information	I'm going to to find out who's responsible for the power cut.
focus on	To concentrate on something	Tom had difficulty focusing on work the day before his holiday started.
get along (with)	To be on good terms; work well with	It's important to get along with your team supervisor.
get at	To imply	What are you getting at ? Do you think I'm to blame?
get away	To escape	I think we should get away for the weekend.
get by	To manage to cope or to survive	Students without jobs have a hard time getting by .



get in	To enter	When did you get in last night?
get into (+noun)	To enter	How did you get into your car without the keys?
get off	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To leave (bus, train, plane) To remove 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> You should get off the train in Kings Heath. I can't get the ink stain off my shirt.
get on	To board (bus, train, plane)	I'm trying to get on the flight to Brussels.
get on with (something)	To continue to do; make progress	After they split up, she had a hard time getting on with her life.
get on (well) with (somebody)	To have a good relationship with	He doesn't get on very well with the other members of the committee.
get out	To leave	He had a hard time getting out of Newark because of the snow?
get out of	To avoid doing something	Edna's trying to get out of working the night shift.
get over	To recover from (illness, disappointment)	Has she gotten over the flu?
get over	To recover from (illness, disappointment)	Mary had the chickenpox last week but she got over it.
get rid of	To eliminate	Please get rid of that old t-shirt. It's so ragged.

get together	To meet each other	Let's get together for your birthday on Saturday.
get up	To rise, leave bed	Will you please get up ? You've got a class in 20 minutes.
give in	1. To cease opposition; yield 2. To hand in; submit	1. We will never give in to the terrorists' demands. 2. I'll give in my paper tomorrow.
give up	To stop doing something	Morris gave up drinking 10 years ago.
go through	To experience	Andy went through a lot of pain after his mother died.
grow up	To spend one's childhood; develop; become an adult	He's like Peter Pan. He never really grew up at all.
hand in	To submit (report, homework)	Please hand in your papers before Friday.
hand out	To distribute	Susan volunteered at the shelter where she handed out warm clothes.
hang out	To spend time in a particular place or with a group of friends	Which pub does the team hang out at after the game?
hang up	To end a phone conversation	If you hang up now, I'll never speak to you again.
hold on	1. To wait 2. To grip tightly	1. Please hold on and a representative will answer your call. 2. She was so scared on the rollercoaster ride that she held on for dear life.



hurry up	To be quick, act speedily	Hurry up and finish your lunch or we'll miss the train.
iron out	To resolve by discussion, eliminate differences	The two countries met at the conference to iron out their differences.
join in	To participate	Yes David, you can join in the discussion any time you like.
join up	1. To engage in, become a member of 2. To meet and unite with	1. There was a war on, so some kids were only sixteen when they joined up . 2. Let's separate now and join up later at the restaurant.
keep on	To continue doing something	If you keep on making that noise I will get annoyed.
keep up with	To stay at the same level as someone or something	I read the paper every day to keep up with the news.
kick off	To begin, start	The rugby match kicked off at 3 o'clock.
leave out	To omit, not mention	Please check your form again and make sure nothing is left out .
let down	To disappoint	I feel so let down because they promised me a puppy but all I got was a doll.
look after	To take care of	Andy can you look after your sister until I get back?
look down on	To consider as inferior	She's such a snob. She always looks down on anyone who is poor.

look on	To be a spectator at an event	If you don't want to take part in the game you can look on for now.
look for	To try to find something	Harry went to the shop to look for a new computer.
look forward to	To await or anticipate with pleasure	I'm looking forward to my birthday. It's in two days time.
look up to	To admire	I always looked up to my father. He was a great man.
make fun of	To laugh at/ make jokes about	It's not nice to make fun of people in wheelchairs.
keep up with	To stay at the same level as someone or something	I read the paper every day to keep up with the news.
kick off	To begin, start	The rugby match kicked off at 3 o'clock.
leave out	To omit, not mention	Please check your form again and make sure nothing is left out .
let down	To disappoint	I feel so let down because they promised me a puppy but all I got was a doll.
look after	To take care of	Andy can you look after your sister until I get back?
look down on	To consider as inferior	She's such a snob. She always looks down on anyone who is poor.
look on	To be a spectator at an event	If you don't want to take part in the game you can look on for now.



look for	To try to find something	Harry went to the shop to look for a new computer.
look forward to	To await or anticipate with pleasure	I'm looking forward to my birthday. It's in two days time.
look up to	To admire	I always looked up to my father. He was a great man.
make fun of	To laugh at/ make jokes about	It's not nice to make fun of people in wheelchairs.
make up	To invent (excuse, story)	That's a good excuse. Did you make up it up yourself?
mix up	To mistake one thing or person for another	She had so many cats that she kept mixing up their names.
move in	To arrive in a new home or office	Did you hear? Our new neighbors are moving in this afternoon.
move out	To leave your home/office for another one.	When are you moving out ? We need your office for the new guy.
nod off	To fall asleep	You were so tired after the game that you nodded off on the couch.
own up	To admit or confess something	Come on. Own up . We know you did it!
pass away	To die	Your grandfather passed away peacefully in his sleep last night.
pass out	To faint	He didn't drink enough water so he passed out at the end of the race.



pay back	To reimburse	I'll pay you back as soon as I get the loan.
put off	To postpone, arrange a later date	Don't put off until tomorrow, what you can do today.
put on	To turn on, switch on	It's very dark in here. Please put on the light on.
put out	To extinguish	The fire fighters were able to put out fire in ten minutes.
put up	To accommodate, give somebody a bed	I can put you up until the weekend but then I'm going away.
pick up	To collect somebody	I'll pick you up at around 7:00 to take you to the airport.
point out	To indicate/direct attention to something	As I already pointed out , there was a mistake in your calculation.
rely on	To count on, depend on, trust	You can rely on me. I always arrive on time.
rule out	To eliminate	Since he had a sound alibi, the police ruled him out as a suspect.
run away	To escape from a place or suddenly leave	He ran away from home and joined the circus.
run into	To meet by accident or unexpectedly (also: bump into)	I'm so glad I ran into you. I need to ask you something.
run out of	To have no more of something.	We've run out of milk. I'll just pop next door to borrow some.



set off	To start a journey;	Let's set off early to miss the rush hour traffic.
set up	To start a business	They set up their own company when they were still in high school.
shop around	To compare prices	Don't buy that. Let's shop around and see if we can find something cheaper.
show off	To brag or want to be admired	He's such a show off . He has to tell everybody about his new computer.
show up	To appear/arrive	I don't think she'll show up tonight. Her daughter is sick.
shut up (impolite)	To be silent, stop talking	Shut up , you're spoiling the movie!
sit down	To take a seat	I think you should sit down . It's bad news.
stand up	To rise from a sitting position	The whole stadium stood up for the national anthem.
stick up for	To defend	My big brother always stuck up for me when I got into a fight.
take after	To resemble, in appearance or character	Angie really takes after her grandmother.
take care of	To look after	Please take care of my cat when I'm away.
take off	To leave the ground	The plane will take off as soon as the fog lifts.



take on	To hire or engage staff	I hear they're taking on extra staff for this event.
take out	To remove; extract	Please take out your mobile phones and turn them off.
tell off	To reprimand/criticize severely	The coach told her off for not trying hard enough.
think over	To consider	Take your time and think it over before you decide.
try on	To wear something to see if it suits or fits	Go ahead, try it on and see if it fits?
turn down	To refuse	I asked her out but she turned me down flat.
use up	To finish a product (so that there's none left)	Your parents used up all the coffee!
watch out	To be careful	Watch out! There's a dog in the road.
wear out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To become unusable To become very tired 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Julie wore out her shoes running the marathons. Julie was worn out after all that running.
work out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To do physical exercise To find a solution or calculate something 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> You should work out twice a week at the gym. Can you work this out? I'm no good at math.
wipe off	To clean (board, table).	I'll wash up if you wipe off the table



MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 1

Questions 1 - 4. Read the excerpt from the story 'Vanka' and answer the question that follow.

Vanka raised his eyes to the dark window-pane, in which the reflection of the candle flickered, and in his imagination distinctly saw his grandfather, Konstantin Makarich, who was a night watchman on the estate of some gentlefolk called Zhivarev. He was a small, lean, old man about sixty-five, but remarkable lively and agile, with a smiling face and eyes bleary with drink. In the daytime he either slept in the back kitchen, or sat joking with the cook and the kitchen-maids, and in the night, wrapped in a great sheepskin coat, he walked round and round the estate, sounding his rattle. After him, with dropping heads, went old Kashtanka and another dog, called Eel, on account of his black coat and long, weasel-like body. Eel was wonderfully respectful and insinuating, and turned the same appealing glance on friends and strangers alike, but he inspired confidence in no one. He was an adept at stealing up to snap at a foot, creeping into the ice-house, or snatching a peasant's chicken.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Write a short description of grandfather, Konstantin Makarich ? | 2 |
| 2. | What did Konstantin Makarich do during daytime and at night ? | 1 |
| 3. | How is Eel described in the passage ? | 1 |
| 4. | Pick out a word from the passage that means 'skilled at doing something'. | 1 |

Questions 5 - 8. Read the following lines from 'Blowin' in the Wind' and answer the questions that follow.

How many roads must a man walk down
 Before you call him a man ?
 How many seas must a white dove sail
 Before she sleeps in the sand ?
 Yes, and how many times must the cannon balls fly
 Before they're forever banned ?
 The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind
 The answer is blowin' in the wind.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 5. | What does the word 'roads' suggest ? | 1 |
| 6. | Pick out the lines from the poem which give you the sense of 'war'. | 1 |
| 7. | What does the poet mean when he says 'The answer is blowin' in the wind' ? | 1 |
| 8. | Pick out an instance of alliteration. | 1 |

Questions 9. Read the followig lines from the poem 'A Girl's Garden' and prepare a note of appreciation focusing on the attitude of the father and the daughter.

One day she asked her father
 To give her a garden plot
 To plant and tend and reap herself,
 And he said, 'Why not?'
 In casting about for a corner
 He thought of an idle bit
 Of walled-off ground where a shop had stood,
 And he said, 'Just it.'



Questions 10. Answer any ONE of the following in about 120 words.

7

- A) Satyajit Ray and his team decided to bring a tiger from Bharat Circus. It was very difficult for them to take a scene with a tiger. Narrate the incidents that had happened while trying to shoot the scene.

(Hints : a wire around tiger's neck - Notun Gram - the covered cage - two tigers - jumps out of the cage - tiger calmed down - completes the shooting)

OR

- B) 'Zahra, if you tell dad, he'll beat both of us. Because he doesn't have money to buy you a pair of shoes' - Do you think Ali's family is poor? Describe the condition of Ali's family on the basis of your reading of the screenplay 'My Sister's Shoes'.

(Hints : father - works at home - no permanent job - mother - not well - condition of the house - life of children)

11. Vanka suffered a lot at his master's house. He was ill-treated by master, mistress and even by his fellow apprentices. Write a letter to Vanka consoling him. 6
12. Imagine you meet Zahra the next day on your way to school and talk to her. Write the likely conversation. (at least 5 exchanges) 5
13. Prepare a short profile of Malala Yusafzai using the hints given below. 6

Birth : July 12, 1997
Place of birth : Mingora
Occupation : Humanitarian, Former blogger for BBC Urdu
Known as : Activist for the right to education
Awards : Nobel Peace Prize, Sakharov Prize, National Youth Prize

14. The homeopath displays a sense of humour while narrating his experiences. Prepare a character sketch of the homeopath in the story 'The Snake and the Mirror'. 5
15. Suppose Konstantin Makarich comes to know about the pathetic condition of Vanka from the letter he receives. He feels very sad and writes his feelings in his diary. Prepare the diary entry. 6

Questions 16 to 20. Read the following passage and the answer the questions that follow. 5

There is a story of a man who thought he had a right to do what he liked. One day, this gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected.

'You ought not to spin your walking-stick round and round like that!' he said.

'I am free to do what I like with my walking-stick,' argued the gentleman.

'Of course you are,' said the other man, 'but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins'.

The story tells us that we can enjoy our rights and our freedom only if we do not interfere with other people's rights and freedom.

16. Why was the gentleman on the road spinning his walking stick round and round ?
17. Who opposed the gentleman's action ?
18. What was the argument of the gentleman ?



19. What is the message of the story ?

20. Suggest a title to the story.

Questions 21 to 25. Study the notice given below and answer the questions that follow: 5

Student police cadet wing
 Keraa State
 (Estd: 2011)
 Announces the
 Annual Passing out Ceremony of SPC Officers
 at Police Training Centre, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram
 on 2016 December 20, Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Highlights

- Passing out parade of SPC officials
- Honouring the officials with Medals

Sponsored by:
Kerala State Police Department

21. What is the programme mentioned in the notice ?

22. Mention the venue of the programme ?

23. How often is the passing out ceremony conducted ?

24. When did the SPC Wing come into existence ?

25. What are the highlights of the programme ?

26. Complete the conversation suitably. 5

Zahra :(a).....?

Ali : Your shoes are not with me.

Zehra : You didn't take them from the shop.

Ali : Not really. I had collected them from the shop.

Zahra :(c).....

Ali : I kept them at the vegetable shop.

Zahra : Oh! How can I go to school tomorrow ?

Ali :(d).....?

Zahra : No. I cannot use your shoes. It is too big.

Ali : Please adjust with them.

Zahra : If you don't bring my shoes,(e).....

Ali : Please don't do it. I'll try to find your shoes tomorrow itself.

27. Read the following conversation and answer the questions that follow. 2

Thorat : How long do you need the tiger for ?

Ray : I need it for a couple of hours.

a. What did thorat ask Ray ?

b. What did Ray reply ?



28. **There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them.** 4
 Mr.Thorat's men had **fix** (a) a five foot iron rod to the ground, about thirty feet from the area **whom** (b) the tiger was supposed to take a walk. They took a thin, long wire and fixed one end to the collar **maid** (c) of tiger-skin that the tiger was already wearing. The other end **were** (d) tied firmly to the visible portion of the iron rod.
29. **Supply the missing words in the following passage.** 4
 Before tracing / (a) first letter, he glanced several times anxiously / (b) the door and window, peered at the dark icon, with shelves holding cobbler's lasts stretching on either side / (c) it, and gave a quivering sigh. The paper lay / (d) the bench, and Vanka knelt on the floor at the bench.
(at, of, by, the, on)
30. **Complete the following passage choosing the right phrases given in brackets.** 4
 Vanka **wore** (a) his shirt and went to the place where the post box was kept. He **decided** (b) to post the letter he had written. He walked quickly because he wanted to come back before his master and family **returned** (c) from church. He had to **tolerate** (d) the cold outside.
(made up his mind, put up with, turned up, put on, gave away)
31. **Read the following sentences:**
 1. The lasts can be seen both on the shelf and on the floor.
 2. You may either bring the shoes or tell the father.
 3. I wrote the questions and Rani wrote the answers.
 In the first sentence, the linker 'and' combines two prepositional phrases; in the second, the linker 'either...or' combines two verb phrases and in sentence (3), two sentences are combined by the linker 'and'.
Frame three sentences of the similar pattern using the same linking words as shown above. 3