

U.S.S-2020 Teacher Empowerment Workshop

WELCOME.....



The Magic Box by Kit Wright.

“I will put in the box
the swish of a silk sari on a summer night,
fire from the nostrils of a Chinese dragon,
the tip of a tongue touching a tooth.”

What did you note particular in these lines?
How do you name that literary term?

Alliteration

is a term to describe a literary device in which a series of words begin with the same consonant sound.

A classic example is:

"She sells seashells by the seashore."

"

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

Invading that country was an utterly stupid thing to do.

We entered a richly decorated room.

Are you fully aware of the implications of your action?

The doctor ordered him to take regular exercise.

The Titanic sank on its maiden voyage.

Why don't we use....

Fully stupid
Wealthy decorated
Whole aware
Normal exercises
First voyage

Collocations are very common in English, and learning them is important. A collocation is two or more words that often go together, like "hard work" or "make a mistake".

Collocations sound "right" or "natural" to native speakers, so the more collocations you know and use, the more natural your English will sound.

The "father" of collocation is usually considered to be **J.R. Firth**, a British linguist who passed away in 1960.

An easy way to remember the meaning of collocation: think of "co-" (together) and "location" (place) = place together, locate together, go together

HAVE A LOOK.....

Previous year Question papers

5. Look at the following sentence.

'I wanted it to be a surprise, but my sister let the cat out of the bag.'

The idiomatic expression 'let the cat out of the bag' means :

- (A) let the cat free by mistake.
- (B) couldn't keep the secret and told carelessly or by mistake.
- (C) opened the bag.
- (D) let the cat jump out of the bag.

An **idiom** is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words.

e.g. to add fuel to the fire = to make a problem worse.



Mohan : Who won the match?

Govind : India played very well in the beginning. But then, Australia, you know, is a tough team. Michael Bevan turned the match in their favour. But our Harbhajan Singh then worked miracles...

Mohan : Stop beating about the bush, and tell me which team won. Hit the nail on the head, please.

7. Now, identify the idiomatic expressions from the conversation given above.

You can find a list of idioms in column A. Match them with their meanings in column B. You may refer to a dictionary.

A	B
the pros and cons	the secret is no longer a secret
a feather in one's cap	do as one promises
keep one's word	the arguments for and against
let the cat out of the bag	an achievement of which one can be proud of

Fill in the blanks choosing suitable idioms from those given above.

1. When the thief was questioned, he
2. Our school has won the first prize in the State level Hockey competition. It is

6. Select the correct option to complete the following sentence.

Calculator is an electronic device _____ is used for doing calculations.

- (A) who
- (B) what
- (C) when
- (D) which



A relative pronoun relates one part of a sentence to another and also stands in for a noun or pronoun.

9. Read the following sentences and notice the words given in italics.

1. The family *which* consisted of the mother and her four sons were greatly agitated.
2. She gave a coin to the beggar, *who* promised to send a snake charmer soon.

The words given in italics are termed relative pronouns.

Join the pairs of sentences using a relative pronoun from the box given below.

1. This is the house. I purchased it from Peter.
2. He said something. It surprised me.
3. I saw a girl. She was carrying a basket on her head.

which that who

-

We use 'who' / 'whom' when we talk about people.
When we talk about things, we use 'that' or 'which'
(not 'who')

(e) Complete the following sentences using the words 'who', 'which' or 'that.' The first one is done for you.

- a. A teacher is a person **who** teaches.
- b. A dictionary (used for reference)
- c. This is the house (Jane built)

(f) Answer the following questions, using relative pronouns.

- e.g. Periyar is the river that flows near my house.
- a. Name the river that flows near your house.
- b. Name the person whom you like the most.
- c. Which is the story that you recently read?
- d. Name the oldest person who lives in your neighborhood.

7. Fill in the blanks.

If he _____ in films, he will become famous.

(A) sang

(B) sung

(C) sings

(D) sing

Language note

To express a possible future action or situation, the simple present is used in the if clause, and 'will' or 'won't' or any appropriate modal auxiliary is used in the main clause.

If he wins, he will get an opportunity to sing in films.

We can place the **if clause** at the beginning or at the end of such conditional sentences.



- (c) Let's choose two conditional sentences and compare them with the *first type of conditional* that you have already learned.

<i>1st type of conditional</i>	<i>2nd type of conditional</i>
If we walk, it will take us an hour to reach there.	If we walked, it would take us an hour to reach there.
If it rains, the match will be	If it rained, the match

8. Fill in the blanks using appropriate word.

He kept his _____ of keys on the table and walked to the library.

(A) flight

(B) team

(C) bunch

(D) gang

b) Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from those given in the box.

- a of ladies
- a of players
- a of steps
- a of thieves
- a of dogs
- a of bananas
- a of islands
- a of trees
- a of hay
- a of flowers
- an of soldiers

flight clump
pack gang
group stack
team regiment
bunch bevy

bouquet



9. They have been studying in the same school _____ 2010.

(A) since

(B) for

(C) on

(D) by

held the ends of a roll of magnets that went up to the ceiling of the bank. Since then, I bank no more. I keep my money in cash in my trousers' pocket and my savings in silver dollars in a sock.

(Adapted)



- 1. Leacock rushed out with the money. Since then, he has never gone to the bank. Can you suggest another ending to the story?**

.....

10. Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the options.

I met Asha Irene _____ the way.
She lives _____ Chennai.

- (A) at, in
- (B) ✓ on, in
- (C) in, at
- (D) in, on

(b) Supply the missing prepositions on the signboards.

DO NOT PARK.....DOUBLE
YELLOW LINES

DON'T DRIVE THE
PARK

WALKTHE RIGHT
DRIVE THE LEFT

KEEP AWAY..... WILD
ANIMALS

HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE
HANDLECARE

BEWARE.....DOGS



(c) Look at the picture and write a paragraph using prepositions.
The first sentence is given for you.



11. Which of the following proverb means 'a timely effort will prevent more work later' ?

(A) Don't cry over the spilt milk.

(B) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

(C) A stitch in time saves nine.

(D) Too many cooks spoil the broth.

(b) Look at the proverbs given below. What message do they convey?

Discuss.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

God helps those who help themselves.

Now, match each of the proverbs on the left with its meaning on the right. The first one is done for you.

Proverb	Meaning
1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.	• You can't be sure about something until you try it.
2. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.	• If you eat the right food, you will be healthy.
3. A stitch in time saves nine.	• One good person can get the job done quicker.
4. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.	• Don't put off doing or dealing with something, or else, it will become worse and cause extra work.
5. Too many cooks spoil the broth.	• Don't take the chance of losing something you have, in search of something better.

12. Identify the rhyme scheme of a limerick.

(A) aabba

(B) bbaaa

✓(C) ababa

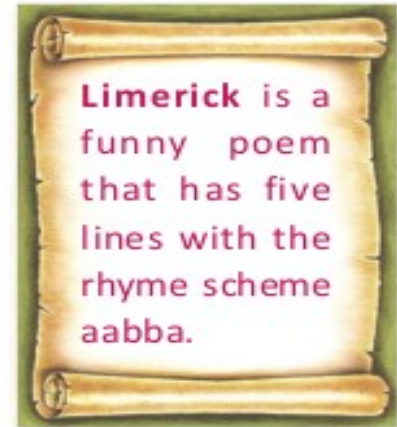
(D) abaab



3. Edward Lear is also famous for his limericks. Let's read two of his limericks.

There was an Old Man on a hill,
Who seldom, if ever, stood still;
He ran up and down,
In his Grandmother's gown,
Which adorned that Old Man on a hill.

There once lived a boy called Joe
Who developed an enormous big toe,
On it there sat
A contented cat,
A granny, a toad and a crow.



Write a limerick of your own. Below are some first lines start with.

A wonderful bird is the peacock

.....



Distributes previous years question papers in groups


Go through these questions and analyse it

What are the categories or types of questions asked?

Try to prepare another question of the same category and share it

There is a **CHANCE**.....

- Describing words
- Phrasal Verbs
- Antonyms/Synonymes
- Prepositions, Articles
- Visual Images/Auditory Images
- Idioms
- Relative pronouns

- 
- Alliteration
 - Collocation
 - Proverbs
 - Personification
 - Rhymes
 - Rhyming Scheme
 - Replacing a word

- Conditional clauses
- As if
- Scrambled Letters
- Figure of speech
- Not only...but also
- Either ..or
- Neither ...nor



- As well as
- Couplet
- Acrostic poem
- Collective nouns
- Tenses
-?
-?

End Rhymes

Rhyming of the final words of lines in a poem. The following, for example, is from Seamus Heaney's "Digging" :

Under my window, a clean rasping sound
When the spade sinks into gravelly ground

Internal Rhymes

Rhyming of two words within the same line of poetry. The following, for example, is from Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven" :

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered,
weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten
lore,

**Slant Rhyme, Rich Rhymes, Eye
Rhymes, Identical Rhymes**

T
H
A
N
K

Y
O
U

BEST WISHES.....