

SSLC ENGLISH

A + NOTES

PARTS	FOCUS/NON FOCUS	AREAS	QUESTION	CHOICE	SCORE	TOTAL 80
1 SECTION A	FOCUS AREA PROSE	READING COMPREHENSION	1 TO 6	WRITE 4	1 MARK	4
1 SECTION B	NON FOCUS POEM	READING COMPREHENSION	7 TO 10	WRITE 4	1 MARK	4
2 SECTION A	FOCUS POEM	READING COMPREHENSION	11 TO 15	WRITE 3	2 MARKS	6
2 SECTION B	NON FOCUS PROSE	READING COMPREHENSION	16 TO 18	WRITE 2	2 MARKS	4
3 SECTION A	FOCUS PROSE GRAMMAR	Conversation completion Editing Cloze Phrasal verbs Phrase structure	19 TO 21	WRITE 3	4 MARKS	12
3 SECTION B	NON FOCUS PROSE GRAMMAR	Un seen Passage Information transfer	24 TO 25	WRITE 1	4 MARKS	4
4 SECTION A	FOCUS DISCOURSE	Letter, Diary, Appreciation, News report, Write up, Character sketch Interview questions	26 TO 29	WRITE 3	6 MARKS	18
4 SECTION B	NON FOCUS DISCOURSE	Conversation Profile Notice	30 TO 32	WRITE 2	6 MARKS	12
5 SECTION A	FOCUS ESSAY	Speech Review Narrative	33 TO 35	WRITE 2	8 MARKS	16

ENGLISH

Unit 1	1	Adventures in a Banyan Tree	Prose
	2	The Snake and the Mirror	Prose
	3	Lines written in Early Spring	Poem
Unit 2	4	Project Tiger	Prose
Unit 3	5	The Best Investment I Ever Made	Prose
	6	The Ballad of Father Gilligan	Poem
	7	The Danger of a Single Story	Prose
Unit 4	8	The Scholarship Jacket	Prose
Unit 5	9	Mother to Son	Poem

NEW PATTERN  YouTube

SUMMARY

UNIT 1: GLIMPSES OF GREEN

1. **Adventures in a Banyan Tree (Short Story) Ruskin Bond** YouTube

'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' is a short story written by the famous Indian writer Ruskin Bond. The story tells us about the close relation of a young boy with nature. The boy is the narrator of the story. The locale of the story is his grandfather's house in Dehra Dun, especially a very old banyan tree with spreading branches grown in the yard of the house. The grandfather, being sixty five years old could no longer climb the tree. So the tree was the boy's, while the house and its premises were Grandfather's domain. The wonderful tree provides the boy with variety of experiences. He used to sit in a platform half way up the tree and enjoy reading books. The boy made friendship with a small grey squirrel in the tree. One April afternoon, the boy witnessed a dreadful fight between a cobra and a mongoose. For watching the fight, a myna and a jungle crow came, and the crow lost its life in his try to participate. It was really a battle of champions. Finally, the mongoose killed the cobra and dragged it into the bushes. The grandfather was quite happy to know that the mongoose had been the winner. The grandfather had bought a white rat which was often taken to the tree by the boy. The grey squirrel and the white rat became friends. They would go off together on little excursions among the branches. When the boy went in search of grandmother's lost knitting, he found three white, baby squirrels in the hole of the tree. The grandfather told the boy that the rat must be the father of the baby squirrels as the rats and the squirrels were related to each other.

2. **The Snake and the Mirror (Short Story)** YouTube

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer, the Sultan of stories, highlights the blend of all creatures and nature in his story 'The Snake and the Mirror'. The story is a narrative. The narrator presents the story which was told to him by a Homeopath. The Homeopath has been portrayed as a person who can assess himself critically and humorously. He had just started his medical practice and his earnings were meagre. He lived in small rented room that was not electrified. It was full of rats. One hot summer night, the doctor returned home and settled on the chair to read a medical book. He looked into the mirror in front of him, admiring himself, planning to improve his appearance as he was an eligible handsome bachelor. He was planning to marry a fat and rich lady doctor. Suddenly there was a sound of something falling behind him and he realised with a shock that it was a dangerous cobra. No sooner had he turned than the cobra wriggled over the back of the chair and landed on his shoulder. The doctor sat there like a stone statue, afraid to move as he witnessed death. He realized the presence of God, when he saw the snake crawled off to the mirror as it saw its reflection. The doctor got up silently and rushed out of the door to his friend's house. Next morning, when he returned, all his belongings had been robbed, leaving behind his dirty vest as a final insult. The homeopath revealed that in his real life, he married a thin and reedy person who could run like a sprinter.

UNIT 2: THE FRAMES

1. Project Tiger (Memoir) Satyajit Ray

Project Tiger is a memoir by Satyajit Ray, one of the renowned Indian film makers. In this article, he speaks about the stress and strain in the making of films with animal actors. He states that no one can beat Hollywood in making films with animals. He praises the Hollywood film industry for the reverence shown to animal actors. He remembers some films he saw in his childhood. Films with the stunning performances of an Alsatian dog Rin-tin-tin and another dog Lassie. The animals in Hollywood films are well-trained and well-paid. Once he happened to see the shooting of a film twenty years ago in Disney studio, Hollywood in which a man acted as the stand-in for a large dog. He describes the brilliance of the world famous director Alfred Hitchcock in shooting with more than a hundred ravens in his film called 'Birds'. Satyajit Ray mentions about trained animal actors in Indian films. Ray also made use of a police dog 'Bhulo' in Pather Panchali. He says about his project 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne' for which he managed to get a trained tiger for shooting from Bharat Circus. He wanted to show his heroes and the wild animal together in the same shot. The trainer of the animal helped to shoot the scenes as Ray wished. But the strange behaviour of the tiger made it uneasy. Ray details his adventurous shooting experience with the real tiger and how he had to reshoot the scenes due to camera malfunction.

2. My Sister's Shoes (Screenplay) Majid Majidi

'My Sisters Shoes' is the screenplay of the first four scenes of the film 'Children of Heaven'. 'Children of Heaven' is a 1997 Iranian family drama film written and directed by Majid Majidi. It tells the story of a brother and sister and their adventures over a pair of lost shoes. This part of the screenplay begins with the description of the scene from a cobbler's shop. Ali goes to the cobbler to get his sister's shoe repaired. On the way back home, he stopped at a vegetable shop to pick up vegetables. From there, a junk collector accidentally takes away the repaired shoes. Ali is afraid to tell his parents that he had lost his sister's shoes. His family is very poor and they could not afford to buy a new pair of shoes. While studying Ali and his sister Zahra communicate each other by writing in their note book. He convinces Zahra to share his pair of sneakers until they get a new pair of shoes.

UNIT 3: LORE OF VALUES

1. The Best Investment I Ever Made (Anecdote) A J Cronin

In the story, 'The Best Investment I Ever Made', A J Cronin narrates how one's act of kindness and humanity transforms the life of people. The author himself is the narrator of the story. Based on the past and present life of the characters, this story has two parts. When the story begins, Cronin is on a travel on a liner. He noticed that somebody was watching him closely. Later that man and his wife approached Cronin and introduced themselves as Mr & Mrs. John. The couples were on their tour to visit settlement houses in New York as part of their charitable works. On further enquiry, the narrator understood that Mr. John was a solicitor and also the director of a charitable institution devoted to the delinquent youth. Mr. John expected that Cronin could recognize him by then. But the narrator failed to remember him so that Mr. John whispered something in his ears. This brought the narrator back to an incident that happened twenty five years ago in their life. Here starts the flash back of the story that portrays the past life of Mr. John. A J Cronin was a young doctor at that time in London. Once a police sergeant requested him to attend a suicide case of a young boy who lived in the house of a landlady. With the help of the sergeant and the land lady, the doctor saved him from death. That boy said his pathetic story to them. His name was John. He was a poor orphan boy. He was engaged in gambling and lost everything. He stole some money from the office where he was working. He lost that money too. In his last try to recoup, he was scared and attempted suicide. The sergeant, the landlady and the doctor decided to help the boy to start a new life. A J Cronin gave him the money to replace the amount that he had stolen from the office. Cronin forgot this incident in a short while. But now, with this unexpected meeting he realised that his timely help transformed the young man's life to a great social worker. It was really the best investment he ever made because it increased into immense profit in the form of kindness and charity.

2. The Danger of a Single Story (Speech) Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

In 'The Danger of a Single Story' a 2009 TED speech, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie describes the danger of a single perspective towards something. Adichie uses the term 'Single Story' to describe the danger of only one perspective of a person, place or event. To know something as a whole we need to know it fully. She argues that such single stories create stereotypes. She explained it with some examples from her life. When she began to write stories in her childhood, her characters were exactly the same as the characters she came across in the foreign books she read. Only after opening the window of African literature, she realised that people with the skin colour of chocolate and kinky hair could also exist in literature. In Adichie's home there was a house boy named Fide for domestic help.

The only thing she was informed about Fide's family is that they were poor. She really was startled when they showed her a beautifully patterned basket of raffia. She never thought that anybody in Fides' family could actually make something. The single story she had about them was their poverty. When she came to United States to pursue her studies in a university, her American roommate was shocked with her fluent English language. She didn't know that the official language of Nigeria was English. She, further, was disappointed when she happened to know that Adichie didn't have the collection of any 'tribal music'. The single story her roommate and many other Americans had about Africa is that it's a place of beautiful landscapes, beautiful animals and incomprehensible people, unable to speak for themselves and waiting to be saved by a kind, white foreigner. Even her Professor had a single story about Africa. Once he told Adichie that her novel was not authentically African. He couldn't accept an African writer's novels with characters who were much like him; the characters who were educated or who could drive cars. Finally she stamps her views on single stories with the common notion that the writers are expected to have really unhappy childhoods to be successful. But the truth is that she had a very happy childhood, full of laughter and love, in a very close-knit family. She concludes her speech with an advice to get away from dangerous single stories by approaching them with a universal outlook. The problem with the stereotypes is that they will give you an incomplete picture of something.

UNIT 4: FLIGHTS OF FANCY



1. The Scholarship Jacket (Short Story)

Marta Salinas

'The Scholarship Jacket' is written by Marta Salinas. The story is about a girl's dream and her determination to stand up for what's right. Martha, a fourteen year old girl, was a brilliant student and a vibrant young soul. She lived in Texas with her grandparents as her parents couldn't afford to raise eight children. She was in 8th grade in Small Texas school where a Scholarship Jacket was awarded to the class valedictorian during the graduation. Martha was in full hope to get the jacket as she had maintained the highest grades for eight years. For her, it was the symbol of her hard work and perseverance. That year, all her hopes came crashing down. She overheard a conversation between two arguing teachers, about how the jacket should be given to Joann, since her father was a member of the Board and also owned the only shop in town. Even more she happened to hear that the teacher mentioned her as 'Mexican'. The next day the principal called her in, telling her that the scholarship jacket was going to cost fifteen dollars, and if she couldn't pay for it, it would be given to the runner-up. Martha left school tearfully, and was even more heartbroken when her grandfather said she couldn't have the money. She knew her grandfather was right when he said that she shouldn't have to pay for something she earned. When the principal asked her decision she dejectedly told the Principal that she wouldn't pay for the award. She informed that the grandfather told her that if she had to pay for it, then it wouldn't be a scholarship jacket. She mentioned Joann's name also. The principal, feeling guilty told Martha that she would have the scholarship jacket. Martha felt great and she thanked Mr. Boon, who stood for her in the argument. This time too she was tearful, but with happiness.

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2. The Never Never Nest (One-Act Play)



Cedric Mount

'The Never Never Nest' is a modern drama which satirically portrays the luxurious life of a young couple Jack and Jill. Jack is presented as an easy going man who likes to purchase things on installments. Jill supports her husband's policy of 'buy now, pay later'. Their aunty Jane visits the newly married couple. She does not understand how the couple managed to buy the house and other possessions. On enquiry, she realises that their possessions are bought on installments, and to pay the installment amount the couple has borrowed money from an insurance company. She gets annoyed and warns the couple not to fall in the trap. She says that cash down is her motto and advises them to follow that. She gives them a cheque for ten pounds and leaves disheartened. Jill, who realises the pathetic situation they face, sends the cheque for Dr. Martin to pay the last installment on their baby. She feels that the baby is really theirs when they completed the payment of the doctor.

UNIT 5: RAY OF HOPE 1. Vanka (Short Story) Anton Chekhov



'Vanka' is one of the most read Russian short stories written by Anton Chekhov. It tells the story of a nine year old distressed boy whose whole world is taken away from him, when orphaned and left under the care of a shoe maker. Konstantin Makarich, Grandfather of vanka, is a night watchman at the estate of the Zhivarev family. He was presented as a jovial, lively man of sixty five years old. He sends Vanka Zukhov to Moscow to be apprenticed in the shop of Alyakhin after his mother's death. The story opens on Christmas Eve with Vanka writing a letter to his grandfather. As he writes the letter, Vanka recalls his lively grandfather and his life at the village, before he was sent to the shoemaker. He writes about the harsh treatments of Alyakhin, his wife and the other apprentices there. Vanka promises to protect his grandfather and do the odd jobs in the village if grandfather comes and rescues him from the terrible life at the shoemaker's. His thoughts, as he writes, are again dominated by memories of Christmas at the Zhivarev household in the village.

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He remembers Olga Ignatyevna, a lively young woman from the Zhivarev family who took good care of Vanka and educated him. The memories leave Vanka happy and tearful at the same time. After finishing the letter, writes the name of his grandfather, Konstantin Makarich on the envelope without address or stamp. He puts the letter into the nearest post box. He goes back to sleep, happily dreaming about his grandfather sitting by the stove and reading the letter to the cooks.

2. The Castaway (Short Story) YouTube

Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore, the ever greatest genius of Indian literature, portrays the emotional turmoil of the youth and the stark reality of abandonment in the story 'The Castaway'. The story opens in a family setting where a young lady Kiran and her husband Sharat were engaged in a discussion on her illness and recovery. Kiran had fallen ill a few days ago and the family moved to a healthier environment for her complete recovery, but she hated the loneliness of her riverside village and wants to get back to her social life, much against the wishes of her husband and mother-in-law. The whole family loves Kiran very much and they feel anxious about her health. Meanwhile a teenage boy named Nilkanta reaches their house. He belongs to a theatre group and gets caught in a boat wreck in the storm-hit Ganges. He, however, manages to swim ashore to the safety and was welcomed to stay with the family members. Kiran is amused by his theatrical presentations every afternoon and Nilkanta had the happiest days in his life under the loving care of Kiran. Sharat and his mother like Nilkanta as he engages Kiran in laughter. But the boy soon turns out to be a reckless brat, making all in the family except Kiran regret their decision and develop a genuine dislike for the boy. Even the villagers are fed up with his misbehaviour. But Kiran loves him more and pampers him with delicious food and gifts. Things take a turn for Nilkanta when Sharat's younger brother, Satish, comes to stay with them on vacation. He is of Kiran's age and Nilkanta loses the affection and attention he got from Kiran. This makes him angry and he decided to take vengeance on Satish. The family plans to return to their native village. Kiran gently advises him to return to his home. Nilkanta, planning to burn Satish into ashes, steals his precious inkstand. Everyone suspects Nilkanta, but Kiran alone protests them on behalf of the boy. Finding the inkstand accidentally in the box of Nilkanta breaks her heart. Realising that he will not be able to convince her of his true motivation, Nilkanta disappears from the village. This is one of the most famous short stories written by the versatile genius Rabindranath Tagore. The story beautifully captures kindness and mercy as explored throughout the story which also has the underlying themes of jealousy, honesty, shame and loyalty.

APPRECIATION OF POEMS

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1. Lines Written in Early Spring YouTube

William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth is one of the major English Romantic poets. Most of his poems deal with Nature and its elements. In simple ordinary language he presents Nature as an antidote to the cruelty of mankind and its influences on Nature. He is known as the Poet of Nature. 'Lines Written in Early Spring' is a landscape poem that is largely concerned with nature. In this poem Wordsworth unfolds a world of beauty and happiness. The poet once sits in a grove in a very calm and relaxed mood. He keenly observes the beauty and the wide range of songs and sounds of Nature. He finds solace and pleasure in the songs of birds and music of the woods. He believes that every flower enjoys the air it breathes. The birds show their delight by singing, hopping and playing. He observes that there is a natural bond between Nature and all living and non living things. But suddenly, some sad thoughts attack his mind. He becomes pensive. He thinks about the attitude of the humans 'What man has made of man'. Man has done havoc to both mankind and to nature. Nature's holy plan is to provide peace, co-existence and harmony for all living things. But the selfish humans in turn commit all atrocities and cruelties to nature by destroying the ecosystem. They act as the messengers of evil, spreading discord and disharmony, and thereby fight and kill each other. All these misdeeds are against nature's holy plan. The last stanza of the poem describes the main theme. The poet fixes Nature as the centre of life and suggests the fact that "to be close to Nature is to be close to God". The poem is comprised of six stanzas, every stanza contains four lines. The poem follows the rhyme scheme abab. The poet makes use of alliteration to add to the beauty of the poem. For example: 'What man has made of man', 'And 'tis my faith that every flower'. 'A thousand blended notes' is an example for hyperbole. Personification is used in the following lines such as 'To her fair works did Nature link', 'and 'tis my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes' and 'the budding twigs spread out their fan, to catch the breezy air'. The poem is a blend of various images like visual image, 'The birds around me hopped and played', The grove, the green bower, the flowers – primrose and periwinkle and 'budding twigs'. 'I heard a thousand blended notes' is a perfect example for auditory image. The poem is sublime in its theme, the beauty of its lines, and the extensive use of various poetic devices. This poem can be termed as the epitome of literary marvel.

2. Blowin' in the Wind



Bob Dylan

Blowin' in the Wind is a song written by Bob Dylan in 1962. Bob Dylan is an American singer, lyricist, artist and writer. The song became popular among the Americans and spread among the listeners like a wildfire. This song became the anthem of the American Civil Rights and Anti-war movements. It is a protest song that raises rhetorical questions about war, peace and freedom. He poses the questions to the mankind. He strongly protested against America's tyranny in the Vietnam War. In its backdrop, the song speaks about the conflicts of Vietnam War with the United States of America and the discrimination against the African Americans in America. This song tries to sensitize the readers against the horrors, brutalities, and destruction of war, through the rhetorical questions posed in all the three stanzas. The song comprises three stanzas. Each stanza begins with rhetorical question that interrogates the purpose of the war. The following lines state the futility of the war. The concluding two lines of each stanza bear the title as a refrain. "The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind The answer is blowin' in the wind". All through the song Dylan asks that how many wars a Man needs to fight, before he can realize his true identity. Another interpretation of this stanza can be as follows. The poet wonders how many hardships a person has to overcome in order to be called a man. The poet asks how many times the weapons will be used before they might be totally banned. How many peace treaties has Man to sign before the violence in the wars will cease. In other words, the poet says that we have fought enough wars and they should be ended now. He is waiting for the day when the people will raise their voice against discrimination instead of pretending that there is no inequality. Here the poet refers to the long quest of the people for freedom. Again he wonders how long the government will remain deaf to the sorrows of the common people. When will the authorities realise that too many people have died because of war and it should be stopped now. It is a plea of the poet for peace. Towards the end of the poem the poet says that the answer to all of the questions he raised are blowing in the wind. Dylan urges each of us not to hunt for the answer but just to listen empathetically as the answers are very near to each of the listener. But unfortunately nobody cares to find it out. In matters of form, the song poses various rhetorical questions. The author does not expect the answers to be given by the reader. The poet uses refrain as a literary device at the end of every stanza. Alliteration and assonance are used profusely in the song. The poem is packed with visual and auditory images -The white dove, cannon balls, mountain seas, people's cry etc.

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3. The Ballad of Father Gilligan



William Butler Yeats

William Butler Yeats, one of the foremost figures of 20th-century literature is an Irish poet. He was a Symbolist poet, using allusive imagery and symbolic structures throughout his poems. A pillar of the Irish literary establishment, he helped to found the Abbey Theatre, to promote art and culture. "The Ballad of Father Gilligan" is a ballad with twelve stanzas of four lines. The theme of the poem is the omnipresence and omnipotence of God. The poem narrates a miracle happened in the life of Father Gilligan, an old priest. The poem begins with the introduction of Peter Gilligan. Half of his people are in death bed or buried under green sods. He treats the sick and perform funeral for the dead. Once while he nods on his chair another poor man sends for him. Because of his tiredness he complains to God for not having rest, joy or peace. Immediately he feels sorry for his words. He prays and falls asleep. Early morning Father Gilligan gets up with regret for not performing his priestly duties. He blames himself by saying that the person who needed his help might have died. He rides rashly over narrow roads and wet lands and reaches the sick man's house. Seeing the Priest, the sick man's wife wonders that he has come again. The words of the sick man's wife gives the priest the realisation that God might have sent one of his angels to help him. He kneels and thanks God. He feels grateful to God for being kind and merciful to him. The poem shows the love and care of God for whom all the lives are equal and important. The poem is written in multiple stanzas of a very short length. The regular rhyme scheme abcb and the short length make it a perfect ballad. This is one of the few poems of Yeats that has religious intonations in it. The central idea of the poem is to show that God is merciful. The poem also shows the Irish countryside and its poverty and is Yeats's one of the very few contributions to Irish folklore. The tone of the poem is sad and depressing at first; but towards the end, it turns hopeful. The poem is stanzaic in structure with four lines in each stanza. The poem contains vivid imagery. Prime example is the fifth stanza. We see the night sky twinkling with millions of stars, we hear the leaves shaking in the wind, and we watch as the whole world gets covered in darkness. The poem seems simple enough but it has hidden depths in it. It has a moral too. Thus it becomes an allegory. 'die and die' in the third stanza emphasises the grief of the priest at the news of another man's suffering. 'Mavrone! Mavrone!' in the latter half of the poem too shows the priest's concern and sincerity towards the man and his job. Thus repetition too adds to the beauty of the poem.

4. Poetry



Ricardo Eliécer Neftalí Reyes Basoalto, better known by his pen name Pablo Neruda was a Chilean poet, diplomat and politician who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. Neruda's poetry has been translated into several languages, and in India alone he has been translated into Hindi, Bangla, Urdu and other regional languages.

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The poem Poetry deals with the idea of poetic inspiration which came in search of the poet all on a sudden. The poetic instinct can come any time; it is not a matter of time. He narrates his experience of creativity and the moments of great poetic inspiration. The poem reveals the internal conflict and struggle the poet undergoes while writing poem. In the second stanza , the poet talks about the way he wrote his “first faint line”—which means his first attempt to write a poem was a failure. Poetry appeared, almost literally, at his doorsteps like a long-lost friend or a sudden guest. It arrived to him when he was without a face . ‘there I was without a face/and it touched me.’ By the end of the poem we see a transformed poet who finds himself as part of something, part of void, mystery, part of abyss, going with the flow, wheeling with the stars. When he writes ‘My heart broke loose on the wind’ he expresses his delight in writing poems. The poem is quite formal in dictation, using words that invoke strong images and emotions. The persona represented in this poem is the author himself speaking in first person point of view. The poem is packed with beautiful imagery to express the joy of being part of the creation and the awareness obtained from the nature of the need to create. The poem begins with the conjunction ‘And’ as if it were a part of an ongoing discussion which is a deliberate attempt by the poet. The images used in the poem make it more complex but adds to the beauty and strength of the subject conveyed. The poem is filled with images like ‘branches of night’, ‘violent fires’, ‘palpitating plantations’ etc. Use of alliterations like ‘something started in my soul’, ‘fever or forgotten wings’, ‘palpitating plantations’ etc gives the impact the poet has gone through. He also uses paradoxical statements like ‘Pure wisdom of someone who knows nothing’ The exaggerated statements like ‘there I was without a face’, ‘my heart broke loose on the wind’, ‘I wheeled with the stars’ are examples of hyperbole. The poem is written in blank verse.

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5. Mother To Son



Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes is an Afro- American poet who is also well known for his work in fiction, plays, essays and biographies. This poem ‘Mother to Son’ was written in the early 20th century when the African Americans faced some serious oppression and racial issues.

The poem describes the difficulties that black people face in a racist society. The poem is a monologue by the mother where she tells her son that life has never been easy for her. She says she has faced a lot of troubles in the journey of her life but continues to move ahead. Despite all the challenges that came her way, she never turned back and chose not to give up. The mother tells her son that life will not always be a smooth ride but in spite of all the hardships and miseries, one must learn to move forward. She encourages her son to face life’s challenges head-on and tries to inculcate strength and courage in him. The poem is written in free verse and has no rhymes or rhythmic pattern. The poet uses imagery as he refers to the journey of life as climbing a staircase and says that it has never been a beautiful crystal stair. The crystal stair is used as an extended metaphor, to denote smooth and progressive life. He uses symbols like tacks, splinters, no carpet on the floor and darkness to describe the difficulties that one faces in life. The staircase is also a metaphor for the struggles people face in their upward journey of life. The upward journey refers to the journey to heaven or to a better place where one is free of all the pain and suffering. In this stanza the mother tells her son that despite all the difficulties, she has been climbing up the metaphorical staircase of life. Here ‘turnin’ corners’ and ‘going in the dark’ represents the fear and doubts that one has during times of uncertainty. There will be moments of indecisiveness and confusion but one must continue to move forward and not give up hope. The mother urges her son not to turn back and continue facing the challenges in life. She tells him not to be disappointed when he faces difficulties and not to settle down with it. He must rather face them and keep pushing forward. She inspires her son by saying that she has always strived for a better life and even he must continue to do so. The

poet deliberately has not given a specific name or caste or color to the Mother and the Son, making them the representatives of all the mothers and sons of the world. The main theme of the poem is that of perseverance. The poet passes the message that one must persevere to make his life better and not be discouraged by the adversities that one may have to face.

APPRECIATION OF DETAILED POEMS



LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

'Lines Written in Early Spring' is a beautiful poem written by William Wordsworth, the poet of nature. In this poem Wordsworth writes about the beauty of nature and how man is destroying it. The poet is sitting in a woodland grove surrounded by the 'blended notes of nature'. He enjoys the chirping of birds and rustling of leaves in the spring season. It makes him happy and at the same time creates a melancholy mood. He begins to think about human beings and their cruelties. He feels sad while thinking about how man has separated himself from mother nature. The selfishness and greed of man is killing nature. He strongly believes that every flower enjoys the air it breathes. The poet was glad to see the primrose and the periwinkle co-exist peacefully and enjoy their life on earth. The birds around him express the thrill of pleasure by hopping and playing in the grove. Though the speaker does not understand their language and ways, he does recognize that the birds are creating all these movements out of pleasure and joy. He feels that the birds and flowers are very happy in nature. The twigs are spreading out their fan to catch the sweet air and all that the poet can do is gather pleasure in their existence. He wonders why man alone has moved away from Nature. Is he not a part of the holy plan of nature? The poet feels that mankind has an innate spiritual connection to Nature and her fair works. The speaker suggests that man can be a part of nature. What man has done to nature and himself is really shocking. Man has separated himself from such joy and is spending his time hating one another and fighting wars. The poet uses various poetic devices to make the poem more meaningful and beautiful. The poem has 6 stanzas of four lines each and follows the rhyming scheme abab. Notes-thoughts, reclined- mind are some examples of rhyming words from the poem. "I heard a thousand blended notes" is a wonderful expression of hyperbole in the poem. There are many examples of personification in the poem. "What man has made of man?" is a perfect example of alliteration from the poem. There is fine visual and auditory imagery. The majority of Lines Written in Early Spring talks about the natural scenery in early spring. The first stanza describes the nature's characteristic. The second stanza talks about the holy plan of nature for a happy life. The third, fourth, and fifth stanza talk about flowers, birds and plants which are living in harmony with nature. The speaker tells the readers about how life in his area seems so beautiful. The final stanza describes the main theme of Lines Written in Early Spring. The speaker suggests that people can live in accordance with the nature's holy plan and he condemns those who damage it.

THE BALLAD OF FATHER GILLIGAN



The Ballad of Father Gilligan is a touching narrative poem written by the Irish poet W.B. Yeats. The poem is in the form of a Ballad. The poem is about a priest, Father Gilligan who rendered selfless service to the poor and the needy in his Parish. The old priest Father Gilligan was in charge of a parish. There was an epidemic in his area. Almost half of his parishioners were either sick or dead. The priest was tired of doing his priestly duties. One day after the day's busy schedule while he was sitting in his chair, a poor man sent for him. The priest started complaining that he had no rest or joy. Suddenly he realized his mistake and asked for God's forgiveness. He knelt and begged to God for forgiveness, and in the prayer he fell asleep leaning over his chair. He woke up only in the following morning at the time of sparrow chirp. Then he realized that he failed to do his priestly duties. So within no time he roused his horse and went to the sick man's house. 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. The sick man's wife informed him that the man died as merry as a bird immediately after the priest left him. On hearing this Father Gilligan understood that God had sent one of his angels to help him to do his duty. Father praised God for showing his benevolence and kindness towards him. He expressed his gratitude to the merciful God. Thus the poem beautifully narrates the story of God's timely intervention in the life of a poor priest.

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The poem is rich in imagery. 'The green sods', 'rocky lane', 'moth hour' etc. are some of the visual images. 'The sparrow chirp' and 'the wind that shook the leaves', are examples of auditory image in the poem. 'The stars began to peep' is an instance of personification. The poetic device simile can be seen in the line 'The man died as merry as a bird'. The use of alliteration also adds beauty to the poem. The ballad also tells us about the mercy of God to his devotees. This ballad teaches us that God has mercy on everyone – even those who feel they have failed him. The poem follows a strict rhyme scheme 'abcb'.

MOTHER TO SON



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Mother to Son is a poem written by Langston Hughes, the famous American poet. It was first published in the magazine Crisis in 1922. The poem is about a mother giving advice to her son about the challenges of life. It also illustrates how sometimes life becomes too heavy, but a person should never give up. The poem is a dramatic monologue where a black mother advises her son. The mother tells her son that life was not a crystal stair for her. Similarly he too has to face many adversities in life all of which he must overcome and keep going. The poet uses the stair-case metaphor to represent life. The mother tells her son that the stairs case of life is full of hazards like tacks and splinters and the steps are broken here and there making the journey difficult. The mother warns her son not to expect an easy climb. The mother suggests that her endurance and struggle helped her to progress toward racial justice and to maintain spiritual hope and faith. While talking about her experiences of life, she says that life has never been a "crystal stair" for her. It has tacks, splinters, and places without carpet. Despite these obstacles, she has managed to move ahead. She encourages her son to follow her to push through life. She exhorts her son not to go down the stairs or sit on the steps because that will bring only disappointment to a person.

Hardships, hope, and courage are some of the major themes of the poem. The poem expresses the idea that one should not give up. She says that life is full of tests, challenges, and confusion and a person should confront with courage and determination. Throughout the poem, she instructs her son to continue his struggle with patience, and hope, giving her own life as an example. The poem uses Afro-American dialect in many lines as the mother is an Afro American, some examples are "life for me ain't been no crystal stair, I've been climbing on" etc. The use of assonance in the line "So boy, don't you turn back" (repeating the sound "o") and alliteration in the lines "set down on the steps" (repeating the sound s) makes the poem more attractive. The major poetic device used in the poem is the metaphor staircase. Langston Hughes has used the extended metaphor of staircase throughout the poem to describe the mother's life.

The poem is full of images like splinters, tacks, steps etc. repetition of the line "life for me ain't been no crystal stair" which has created a musical quality in the poem. It has also created rhetorical impacts in the poem. It is a free verse with no rhyme scheme. There is even a word as a line. The word "bare" indicates the poverty of the family. My favourite lines from this poem is

Well, son, I'll tell you:

Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

It's had tacks in it,

And splinters.

FOCUS AREA POEM QUESTION ANSWERS

6. How did the human soul connect with nature?

The human soul is linked with the fair works of nature.

7. What does it mean 'What man has made of man' according to poet?

The poet's heart grieved to think about the cruelties of man.

8. Pick out an example of alliteration Man has made of man

9. What feelings came to the poet as he 'sate reclined' in a grove?

The poet's mind was filled with happiness and grief.

10. What did the poet hear?

The poet heard a thousand blended notes.

Lines Written in Early Spring

1 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

The poet (William Wordsworth) is the speaker in the poem

2. What does the poet express through 'blended notes'?

By blended notes the poet expresses chirping of birds, rustling of leaves and other sounds coming from nature

3. What kind of thoughts came to the poet's mind?

Pleasant and sad thoughts came to the poet's mind

4. Give an example of auditory image

Blended notes

5. Where was the poet reclining?

The poet was reclining in a grove



11. Identify the figure of speech in the line 'I heard a thousand blended notes'.

Hyperbole

12. Why did the poet say that pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts to the mind?

The poet was enjoying the beauty and the sweet sounds of nature but soon

He was reminded of the thoughtless actions of man towards nature

13. In the line 'To her fair works did Nature link', what does 'fair work' refer to? The splendid creations like trees, birds, flowers etc. of Nature.

14. Identify the figure of speech in the line 'To her fair works did Nature link'.

Personification

15. Pick out an instance of alliteration from these lines.

What man has made of man

16. What does the line 'What man has made of man' mean?

Man could not live in harmony with nature. He is filled with selfish thought and greed. He fails to derive happiness from nature.

17. Write the rhyme scheme of the first stanza.

abab

18. 'Their thoughts I cannot measure' whose thoughts are mentioned here?

The poet speaks about the thoughts of

The birds

19. The rhyme scheme followed in the poem is _abab

20. What does 'budding twigs' mean? Newly formed twigs of a tree

21. What does 'what man has made of man' indicate? Man is destroying both nature and human beings.

22. What does the poet try to communicate through the lines "n that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts

Bring sad thoughts to the mind' ?

Nature makes him happy whereas man and his actions make him unhappy.

23. What is referred to as 'Nature's holy plan'?

Nature holy plan is to maintain harmony, contentment and peaceful co-existence.

24. 'The budding twigs spread out their fan.

To catch the breezy air' is an example of.....

Personification

25. How does the poem end?

a. The poem ends on a jovial note.

b. The poem ends on an angry note.

c. The poet feels thrilled by man's actions.

d. The poem ends on a sad note.

The poem ends on a sad note.

26. What makes the poet think that every flower enjoys its existence?

Flowers are enjoying their life by gently swaying with the breeze

27. What is nature's holy plan? How does man work against it?

The poet feels that nature's holy plan is a perfect and peaceful co-existence.

Nature's holy plan is to make everything and everybody happy, enjoying the good things that God has created. But man works against this and spends his time quarreling and fighting without enjoying the beauty of nature.

28. Suggest an alternative title for the poem.

THE HOLY PLAN OF NATURE

29. How does the poet conclude that the birds were happy ?

The poet said that he cannot measure the thoughts of the birds because he was not sure that they could think. He can't understand their language but the movement and singing of birds made him conclude that they are happy

'the least motion they made it seemed a thrill of pleasure!

30. Pick out two rhyming words.

bower - flower

wreaths - breathes

Figures of Speech

Hyperbole

(e.g. I heard a thousand blended notes)

Personification (e.g. To her fair works did nature link/
If such be Nature's holy plan....

Every flower enjoys the air it breathes/
To catch the breezy air)

Alliteration

(e.g. What man has made of man?/
And 'tis my faith that every flower/
But the least motion which they mader)

Auditory Image

(e.g. I heard a thousand blended notes)

Visual Image

(eg., While in a grove i sate reclined./
Through primrose tufts, in that green bower/
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths/
And 'tis my faith that every flower/
The birds around me hopped and played/
The budding twigs spread out their fan/)

Rhyme Scheme: abab

1 Pick out a line from the poem which says that the priest was very tired?

The line 'The old priest Peter Gilligan was weary day and night' says that the priest was tired.

2. Why was Father Gilligan weary?

Father Gilligan was performing his priestly duties day and night because half of his parishioners were either sick or dead

3. What does 'green sod' imply?

It refers to the grave or the burial place covered over by green grass.

4. What does the word 'flock' in the context refer to?

The word 'flock' refers to the people in the parish.

5. What is the rhyme scheme followed in these lines?

abcb

6. Identify the visual images used in these lines.

Green sods, moth hour

7 What does 'moth hour' indicate?

It indicates the time when moths come in swarms. It can either be evening or morning

8 What was the complaint of the priest?

He complained that he had no rest, no joy and no peace.

9 Why did the father seek forgiveness from God?

Father Gilligan complained to God that he had no rest, no peace and no joy. He felt guilty for his errant words.

10 What did father Gilligan do after he woke up from his sleep? He roused

his horse and carelessly rode to the poor man's house

11 Why did Peter Gilligan ride as he never rode?

He realized that he hadn't done his priestly duties to the sick man. So he wanted to reach

the sick man's house as early as he could

12 Where did the father ride through?

He rode through rocky lane and fen.

13 Why did the priest ride his horse with 'little care'?

The priest was in a hurry to reach the sick man's house after he woke up from his sleep.

14 What feeling did the sick man's wife have when she saw the priest at her door?

The sick man's wife was surprised to see the priest again at her door.

15 Identify the poetic device employed in the line 'the old priest Peter Gilligan'.

Alliteration.

16 Why did the father feel sad?

The priest felt sad because he understood that he failed to give the last prayers to the sick man.

17 What had happened while the father slept in the chair?

The sick man died.

18 Pick out an instance of simile from the given lines.

He turned and died as merry as a bird.

19 Comment on the line 'He Who is wrapped in purple robes with planets in His care'.

He who is wrapped in purple robes refers to God who takes care of the entire universe

20 Which lines give us the idea that God had made the night for the troubled humanity?

He Who hath made the night of

stars For souls who tire and bleed

21 What did He do for Father Gilligan?

God sent one of His great angels to do Father Gilligan's priestly duties.

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Questions and Answers

1 Who is the speaker in the poem?
The speaker in the poem is an African American mother.

2 Do you feel the presence of a listener? How?

Yes, we can feel the presence of a listener, her son. The mother is giving advice to her son.

3 What does 'no crystal stair' mean?

Crystal is a solid substance with proper shapes. It also means strong transparent glass. So the phrase 'no crystal stair' means the stairs of life are not smooth, plain and clear. Life is hard.

4 Was life easy for the narrator?

Pick out evidence from the first stanza to support your answer.

No, Life was not easy for the speaker. Life for her was not a crystal stair. It had tacks and splinters. Boards were torn up and not carpeted.

5 The first stanza ends with the word 'bare'. What does the speaker mean by the word 'bare'?

Answer:

'Bare' means naked or exposed. She did not have enough clothes or shoes to wear. Her life was bare, just like the stair was bare without any carpet. It hints at her poverty.

6 When life becomes challenging, does the speaker give up? How do you know?

No, she doesn't. Because she says, all the time she had been climbing on the staircase

7 What do the phrases 'turnin' comers' and 'set down on the steps' mean?

"Turnin' comers" means sudden changes happening in life. 'Set down' means 'sit down'. The mother, who is a Black Woman, is asking her son not to sit down on the step because it will lead to disappointment.

8 The speaker speaks of the 'dark times'. What does the poet refer to here?

'Dark times' refers to the hardships in life. As the mother says she was sometimes going in the dark where there was no light. Often she had to travel without a ray of hope.

9 What advice does the speaker give? Pick out the relevant line from the poem.

The advice she gives is not to turn back, not to sit down on the steps and not to fall. "Boy, don't you turn back. Don't you set down on the steps. Don't, you fall now."

10 With what message does the poem end?

The poem ends with the message to go forward and face the challenges in life in spite of the problems. The obstacles should not stop us from going ahead.

11 pick out an instance of alliteration from the poem

set down on the steps (here the letter "s" is repeated)

12 what do the tacks and splinters on the staircase symbolize?

They represent the difficulties and challenges in life.

13 what is the theme of the poem?

The theme of the poem is that we should not lose hope in life, we should never give up, we must face the challenges in life

14 what dialect of English is used in the poem?

Afro American dialect of English

15 pick out some of the images used in the poem

tacks, splinters, steps etc.

16 pick out an instance of metaphor from the stanza

life for me ain't been no crystal stair

17 do you think the poem is an example of dramatic monologue? Why?

Yes, the poem is a dramatic monologue, the black mother is the speaker and the son is the silent listener in the poem

18 pick out examples of Afro American dialects used in the poem

"life for me ain't been no crystal stair and I've been climbing on

are examples of Afro American dialect used in the poem.

19 pick out an example of assonance used in the poem.

"So boy, don't you turn back"(repeating the sound "o")

20 which is the refrain used in the poem?

"life for me ain't been no crystal stair"

21 is the poem an example of free verse?

Yes the poem is written in free verse as there is no specific rhyme scheme or metre.

DISCOURSES

Narration of the fight scene

Battle Of Champions



The boy was sitting on the platform halfway up the banyan tree, It was an April afternoon, Warm breezes had sent everyone indoors. The boy was feeling sleepy and thought about going for a swim. When he looked out, he saw a huge black cobra coming out of a group of cactus looking for a cooler part of the garden. At the same time a grey mongoose came out from the bushes. They came face to face in a clearing beneath the banyan tree. Both of them were unaware of the boy sitting there. Soon they were accompanied by two spectators, a myna and a jungle crow. The mongoose opened the attack. The cobra hissed and darted his forked tongue in and out. It spread its spectacled hood and raised it's body six feet off the ground. The mongoose with its long thick hair and bushy tail faced the cobra. Its hair on the spine stood up like bristles. They would help him to prevent his body from getting bitten. The Cobra knew that the three feet long mongoose is a fine fighter, clever and aggressive. But the cobra was also an experienced fighter. He could move with great speed and strike the mongoose. His sharp teeth were full of poison. It was a battle of champions. The cobra stood on the defensive way and swayed slowly from side to side and tried to mesmerize the mongoose into making a false move. However the mongoose was well aware of the power of its opponent. The mongoose very cleverly avoided meeting the snake's eyes; it gazed at a point below the cobra's hood and started on his attack. The cobra struck back but missed the aim. The mongoose darted very swiftly and bit the cobra. The myna and the jungle crow were watching the fight. In order to take part in this fight the crow and the myna threw themselves at each other and returned safely to the cactus. This happened twice. The third time they did this, the myna returned safely but the crow was trying to turn around when it was struck by the cobra. It died soon.

the mongoose sprang aside and bit the cobra again. while the fight continued the cobra laid weak on the ground. The mongoose walked to it fearlessly and raised itself on its short legs and caught it by the snout. The cobra writhed in pain and coiled around the mongoose. After some time The cobra ceased struggling. The mongoose proved too clever for the cobra and finally it was killed by the mongoose which dragged it into the bush. The myna gave a shrill cry of congratulating the mongoose and flew away.

Informal /Friendly Letter
Ivy Cottage
Landour defence colony,
Dehradun
21 April 1950



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Dear Madhu,

Hope you are enjoying your vacation there. I am quite fine and enjoying my vacation at my grandparent's place. I have something interesting to tell you. I have made friendship with a small grey squirrel. At first he wasn't friendly with me but when he found out that I did not arm myself with a catapult or airgun, he became friendlier and lost his fear .

when I started giving him pieces of cake and biscuit, he grew bolder and finally became familiar enough to take food from my hands. He even used to search my pockets .He was a very lovely squirrel, and his friends and relatives didn't like our friendship. Anyway, I am enjoying my vacation.

My grandfather bought a white rat from the bazaar and brought it home. Some days ago I took it to the banyan tree where I had made a special platform for reading books. Soon the white rat and the squirrel became close friends. They often went for short excursions on the tree branches. Then the squirrel started making a nest, cramming it with the knitting of my Grandmother. One day I saw three white baby squirrels in the nest. My Grandfather told me that it was a strange case and the white rat was the father of that three white babies. It was new to me. He told me it was possible for white rats to have offsprings from squirrels as they come from the same family group.

I am very anxious to know about how you spent your vacation. What all books did you read? I completed Treasure Island , Huckleberry Finn and Jungle Book.

Convey my special regards to your parents and your sister.

Waiting to see you soon.

Do reply soon! Yours

lovingly

sd/

Ruskin

would see these cute animals there. It puzzled me a lot. I could not believe myself , Still I feel its interesting . I have seen grey squirrels but these are white When I saw the glint from a hole in the banyan tree, I Went to investigate. To my great surprise What do I See there? Among the wool, which was actually my Grandmother's knitting, there were three white baby squirrels. I had never seen another squirrel in that area. Then how can the baby squirrels appear in the nest? I was puzzled. I decided to tell my Grandfather about it. Grandfather was also puzzled as he had never seen white squirrels. Then he said that rats and squirrels were of the same family group and they could cross-breed. The white rat was the father and the squirrel was the mother of the white babies. Nature is full of wonders, isn't it?

Diary of the boy



2019
April 2nd
Monday

Dehradun: 10.00 PM

What a busy day ,It's really exciting! I am staying with my grandparents. Today I met a squirrel under the banyan tree. It was a small grey squirrel, arching his back and sniffing. Well, he was not very happy to see me entering into his privacy. I really wished I could touch him and play with him. I didn't advance my steps for fear of its hopping away. I wished he understood that I am a good boy and didn't intend to harm him but he didn't appear to have read my mind. Slowly I turned back and walked home.

Tomorrow I will find him again and get closer to him. I am sure, Some day he will become my friend. Oh ! Today was an exciting day. Happened to watch a terrible fight between a cobra and mongoose. Both of them were good fighters. But at last the mongoose won the fight. I was seated on the top of the banyan tree when the fight was going on . There were two spectators, a jungle crow and a myna ready to watch the fight. The crow was in trouble but the myna was wise. After the fight the myna dropped cautiously to the ground and peered to the bushes. When I told grandfather about the fight he was happy because the mongoose had won. This was the first experience in my life watching a deadly fight. Today I happened to see white baby squirrels I have never seen white squirrels in my life. I never expected I

The doctor in the story 'The Snake and the Mirror' ran away to his friend's house after his encounter with the snake. He wrote down his experience in his diary. Prepare the likely diary entry



1935

July 21

Saturday

Oh my God, I don't think I will be able to sleep today. It is a strange incident in my life. I can't imagine how I encountered with a snake. That horrible incident is haunting me terribly. I came to my room after dinner at a restaurant as usual. I heard the familiar sounds of the rats in the room. I didn't bother about it. It was very hot and I couldn't go to sleep. So, I sat on the chair and looked into the mirror. I was enjoying my own beauty. I decided to shave daily and grow a thin moustache. However while I was admiring my beauty A full blooded cobra slithered in to my shoulder, it moved to my left arm and coiled over my arm. For sometime I sat like a stone and forgot the beauty I had. I just strived for my life. I stayed calm I sat there frozen. I couldn't shout because if I make any movement, the snake will bite me. Though I was sitting like a statue, My mind was very active met death face to face! I prayed to God and thought how foolish I was. After some time it unwounded itself from my arm. It crept on to the table and moved towards the mirror. as if it was admiring its beauty. I ran as fast as possible to my friend's house. I still feel scared to think about that moment. will never forget it, So horrible it was! Thank God for saving my life.

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THE HOMEOPATH CHARACTER SKETCH

The Homeopath is the main Character in the story 'Snake and the Mirror' written by Vaikom Muhammed Basheer. The doctor was described as a person with a great sense of humour. He had just started his medical practise and his earnings were meagre. In his suitcase, he had just sixty rupees, along with some shirts, dhotis, and a not so white vest. He was staying in a small rented room which had not been electrified. It was full of rats. He was really poor, and a black coat was the only luxury he had. He was a great admirer of beauty and believed that he was very handsome, he made three earth shaking decisions on that day. He decided to shave every day, to grow a thin moustache and to keep a smile on his face to look more handsome. He decided to marry a lady doctor with plenty of money and good medical practise. He wanted a fat wife as well, so that his wife would not be able to catch him if he made a mistake. But he married a thin and slender person in his real life who could run like a sprinter.

One night, he was reading a book. on the table there was a large mirror. under the light of a kerosene lamp, The doctor was busy admiring himself in the mirror, lost in his fancy thoughts about his future. something fell on the back of his chair. he saw that it was a huge snake, he froze in terror. It was a full-blooded cobra. The snake slithered on his shoulder and moved to the left arm. It coiled on his left arm and spread its hood. He saw death just few inches away, all his thoughts suddenly changed. Not only did he realise God's presence, but he also realised how foolish he was to think highly about himself. He felt that he was a foolish doctor because he didn't know what medicine he could use if the snake bites him. He eventually realises that he is just a mere human being and that there is nothing superhuman about him. At the end of the story, the doctor notes that the thief did not take his dirty vest away because he had such a sense of cleanliness. He considers it as a final insult.

Imagine that Satyajit Ray writes a letter to the chairman of Animal welfare board , India , informing him the details of the shooting and ensuring the rules regarding the protection of animals will be strictly followed. Write the likely letter

From:

Satyajit Ray

Satyajit Ray Productions

Pancha Sayar,

Kolkata,

West Bengal 700094

Phone: 033 2432 8355

E-mail:rayproductions@gmail.com

20 June 2016

To:

The Chairman

Animal Welfare Board of India KM Stone, Delhi

Respected Sir,

Sub: PERMISSION TO USE A TIGER IN THE FILM GOOPY GYNE BAGHA BYNE

We are planning to shoot a new film titled "Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne". In the film there is a scene where the two characters

Goopy and Bagha come across a tiger calmly walking about in the forest. We have discussed with Bharat Circus and they have consented to give us a tiger for the shoot. This is to request you to give us the necessary permission to use the tiger for the shooting purpose. The actual shoot will be only for about 2 hours. The location is Notun Gram. The tiger will be transported there in a lorry. All precautions have been taken as suggested by the Animal Welfare Department .I assure you that I would strictly follow the rules of prevention of cruelty towards animals. Therefore, I kindly request you to grant me permission to use the tiger in my film. thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Satyajit Ray

Film Director

Questions for Interview

Imagine that you are going to interview Satyajit Ray , the famous Indian film maker prepare ten questions for the interview.

- 1 Mr. Ray nice to meet you here,Can you tell me what was your inspiration to come to the field of cinema?
- 2 When did you start making films?
- 3 Which was your first cinema?
- 4 What is your opinion about Hollywood films?
- 5 What about Indian films, Bengali and Hindi films?
- 6 What all preparation do you make for shooting a film?
- 7 I heard that you have taken lots of pains for shooting the film Goopy Gyne Bhaga Bhyne especially for shooting a tiger scene, How did you arrange it?
- 8 was it successful in the first attempt?
- 9 What is your view about Bengali films in general?
- 10 Are you influenced by Ravindranath Tagore ?

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11 if you are to list your best three films ,which are the films you consider as your favourite?

12 your trilogy Pather Panchali, Aparajito and The World of Apu is very famous Did you ever think of adding another film to the trilogy?

13 what is your advice to the new film directors?

14 .In India you see many Western films,but in the West we see very few Indian films. What do you think about this?

15 you have made a very good use of background score in your movies , what is your view about it?

16 Do you write your own scores?

17 How did you start the Calcutta film society?

18 What motivated you to start the film society?

19 I heard that you are a great fan of neorealist movies like Bicycle Thieves French,Italian and German movies. What was its impact on you ?

20 you call yourself a humanist. Could you elaborate?

you are the reporter of a famous daily. You happen to visit the shooting location of Satyajit Ray's film 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne, what could be the report you prepare for the daily?

A Tiger unleashed!



Notun Gram: Feb.15

The people here in Notun Gram witnessed a free circus show by a tiger from Bharath circus

yesterday. The performance was at the shooting location of Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne directed by the famous filmmaker Satyajit Ray. The tiger was brought for the shooting as there was a scene in the film with a tiger. It was brought to the set in a truck along with its trainer, Mr. Thorat. The tiger was required to come out into an open space, pace gently for a while, look at the camera if possible and then go back. When the shooting started, the trainer expected that the tiger would act in front of the camera, but when the cage was opened, the tiger started prancing, jumping and leaping, excited at the sudden release. The crowd assembled there got a rare chance to watch this circus! As the tiger had been tied with a thin wire to an iron rod, it couldn't attack anybody. The shooting was resumed after a while when the tiger calmed down. Later the tiger walked calmly back to its trainer. Thus, Ray was able to take proper shots. "At first I was startled at the tiger's strange behaviour, anyway, we could take the required shots successfully" said Mr. Ray. The shooting being over the troop will return to Calcutta soon.

Friendly Letter / Informal Letter

Imagine that Satyajit Ray writes a letter to one of his friends about his hardships and the risks involved in the shooting of his film 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne'. Prepare the likely letter.

Satyajit Ray
Pancha Sayar,
Kolkata,
West Bengal 700094
12 June 2001



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Dear Anik,

How are you, I hope the week has been good for you. I am writing this letter with the special intention of telling you about my experience of shooting the film "Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne" with a tiger in it. You know that Hollywood is the best when it comes to making films with animals and birds in them. I was really wondering about how to shoot the tiger scene first I had to find a location. Luckily I found a suitable bamboo grove in a small village called Notun Gram. Next I went to meet The Bharat circus manager to get the tiger. He was very helpful and introduced me to their ring master Mr. Thorat. We planned to bring the tiger in a lorry. Mr. Thorat then arrived at the location with two well-fed tigers. Everything was arranged in time. I used a special tiger skin collar for the tiger and tied it to an iron rod for safety. Goopy and Bagha were placed close to the bamboo grove so that they could be seen along with the tiger. At first the tiger really troubled us as it was jumping and rolling about, then after sometime it became calm and the shots were taken. As bad luck would have it, the shots were not clear. Then I had to shoot the scene again. I was so disappointed as all my day's work was in vain. Anyway I need that scene in my film, just changed the location to Boral. There was a good bamboo grove. Again the lorry arrived with Throat and tigers. Everything was the same as in Notun Gram. Here the problem was the villagers who came to watch the shooting. The villagers were told to keep a safe distance but the crowd got as close to the camera as they could. When the cage was opened it charged at the viewers and they all ran away. Then it was easy to shoot. I am happy with the shots taken at Boral. you can enjoy the scene in the film. It will be released in a few days. watch it and write your opinion in your next letter See you soon.

With love,

Sd
Ray



Mr. John is an important character in the story 'The 'Best Investment I Ever Made' by A J Cronin. We see this character at first through the eyes of the narrator, A J Cronin. Firstly, we see him as a fellow voyager in the ship. He appears a shy, diffident middle-aged man. He is in his forties, short in build with a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. His thin hair had started to recede from his forehead. He is in a suit and rimless spectacles. He looks serious and reserved type of person. The narrator slowly started to like this man. His story is about a complete transformation from a careless orphan to a champion of charity. Mr. John is a successful solicitor for the past fifteen years. He was also the director of a charitable organization, devoted to the rehabilitation of girls and boys from city slums. He visited settlement houses in New York and other cities, to study the methods employed with backward, maladjusted and delinquent youth. He is always assisted by his wife. He took derelict adolescents from juvenile courts and placed them in a healthy environment. They were given training in vocations to lead a happy life. He too had such a past life, which acted as an inspiration. He was a gambler too who had even robbed money from his office safe. When he lost it, he tried to commit suicide as he was afraid of prosecution. All the past experiences helped him pave the way for the upliftment of the delinquent youth. All the traumas he faced in life made him a rescuer of the youth. He turned them to good and useful citizens, which was indeed a great responsibility to the society.

prepare a write up about the suitability of the title 'The Best Investment I Ever Made'



'The Best Investment I Ever Made' is penned by the much-celebrated Scottish writer A. J. Cronin. Cronin shares one of his personal experiences with the readers through this story. The title of the story is 'The Best Investment I Ever Made'. Usually, we associate material gain with the word investment, obviously an underlying hope of profit lingers with the term investment and it may mean different things to different people. But the story by Cronin has a differently conceived meaning because it wasn't anything related with money or profit. The author's personal integrity and the values he had imbibed right from the beginning of his life made him what he was. A doctor by profession, he rescued a suicide survivor and took pity on him. He helped the victim with the money he needed to repay his debts. The doctor, after sowing the seeds of virtue in the mind of the man, leaves the scene and resumes his life's journey, little knowing about the transformation he had made in the mind of the young man. The once wayward young man had undergone a drastic change in his attitude and lifestyle that he had really become a contributing member of the society. The money Cronin had put in was to repay the debts the young man had. But it had really opened his otherwise blind eyes. The man had become an active social worker specializing on maladjusted and delinquent youth. The author was happy beyond words because this was an investment that he could never have won even if he had put lakhs of money into share markets. So the title is really apt.

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Diary of Dr. A J Cronin about the suicide attempt
UNFORGETTABLE INCIDENT

Today is an unforgettable day in my life. While I was sleeping at night a Sergeant came to me and informed me about a suicide case in a nearby lodging. We hurried to the spot. When I reached there the room was filled with the smell of a gas. I found a young man lying on a narrow bed. At first I thought he was dead. Any way with the sergeant's help I tried to revive him to consciousness. But I found it was useless. When we were about to return I heard a quick breath from him. After half an hour of redoubled efforts we succeeded in rescuing him. He told us that he was a clerk in an office. Lost in bad company and luxuries he had wasted all his wealth. Then once he took from the office some money for gambling which he couldn't replace. Being desperate he tried to commit suicide. Later I learnt from him that he had taken only seven pounds and ten shillings. So I gave him that money, the Sergeant promised not to report the case and the landlady offered one month's free lodging till he got a new job. Thus the young man regained his life.

Diary of Mr. John

Thank God. I got my life back. How silly I was trying to kill myself only for seven pounds ten shillings. Now I realize the value of god-gifted life. I am sure the doctor, the sergeant and the landlady are the agents of God. What if they hadn't come on time? I just cannot think. It is all because of my uncontrolled and lavish life. I wasted everything in vain. I should thank the landlady for allowing me to stay here without rent. The sergeant is also great for not reporting my case. But the doctor has given me a rebirth. I have learnt a lesson. Here after my life is for people like me who need to be healed in mind and body.

The letter of Mr. John to A J Cronin

John S

House No. 27

St. Thomas Bay

Geneva

Dear doctor,

I am very much thankful to you for saving my life. Even after so many years I cannot forget what you had done. That was a terrible experience. At that moment of despair, I tried to embrace death. Hope came in the form of a sergeant and you. The landlady also helped me. I have already given up my dark and evil life. When I look back, I realise that I was on the verge of death. You were the real God who appeared before me in human form at that time. You were the one who wished the most to see me successful in life. Thank God for sending such a good man like you to save me. Just like you, the sergeant and the landlady, I am also trying to change the lives of others. With love, John.

phrasal verbs



- 1 put on - to wear ധരിക്കുക
He *put on* his new dress and went to the town.
- 2 put up with - tolerate സഹിക്കുക
I don't know how to *put up with* that man.
- 3 put off - postpone മറ്റൊരു ദിവസത്തേക്ക് മാറ്റി വെക്കുക
The cricket match has been *put off* due to heavy rain.
- 4 put out -extinguish തീ കെടുത്തുക
The fire force came and put *out* the fire
- 5 put across - communicate ആശയ വിനിമയം നടത്തുക
He tried to *put across* his views to that man.
- 6 put forward - to suggest നിമുദ്രിക്കുക
He *put forward* a new plan
- 7 put aside - ignore/ forget അവഗണിക്കുക/മറയ്ക്കുക
The people *put aside* their job and went for watching the film
- 8 put down - write / suppress എഴുതുക / അടിച്ചമർത്തുക

- Please *put down* these details in your notebook.
- The government tried to *put down* the farmer's rebellion
- 9 call at - To visit a place സന്ദർശിക്കുക
The ship *called at* the port
- 10 call for - to say publicly പരസ്യമായി പറയുക
They *called for* an immediate release of the hostages
- 11 call off – cancel പിന്മാറ്റിക്കുക
The game has been *called off*
- 12 call on -visit a person
ഒരു വയക്തിയെ സന്ദർശിക്കുക
He is planning to *call on* Mr. John today
- 13 call up- contact some one വിളിക്കുക
I have a list of people to *call up*
- 14 look after - take care of
someone പരിപാലിക്കുക

He *looked after* the old in the family
 15 look for – search
 തിരയുക
 I came here to *look for* intelligent men.
 16 look into -discover the facts
 വസ്തുതകളെക്കുറിച്ചു
 കണ്ടു
 He *looked into* her past.
 17 look out -Observe
 നിരീക്ഷിക്കുക
 She *looked out* for a sign
 18 look over -inspect
 somethingപരിശോധിക്കുക
 ക
 Let me *look over* what he has written
 19 look through -to read
 വായിക്കുക
 She *looked through* the catalogue
 20 set in -to beginആരംഭിക്കുക
 29 turn down -rejectനിരസിക്കുക
 His novels were *turned down* by the publisher
 30 turn off - to stop നിമുറയ്ക്കുക
 Please *turn off* the alarm clock
 31 turn on - ഓപ്പൺ ചെയ്യുക
 He *turned on* the T.V
 32 turn up -arrive എത്തിച്ചേരുക
 They *turned up* early for the meeting
 33 give in – surrender കീഴടങ്ങുക
 The thief *gave in* to the police
 34 give up – abandon ഉത്തപക്ഷിക്കുക
 He *gave up* his habit of smoking
 35 go on /went on - to continue തുടരുക
 He *went on* talking about his experience
 36 go through -undergo a difficult period കടന്നു തീരുക
 The country is *going through* a difficult situation
 37 keep on – continue തുടരുക
 He *kept on* worrying about his future
 38 break down -cease to continue നിമുറയ്ക്കുക

21 The rain *set in* early today
 21set off - to begin a journey
 യാത്രആരംഭിക്കുക
 We *set off* for London just after ten.
 22 set out -start a journeyഒരു യാത്രആരംഭിക്കുക
 They *set out* to find out the truth
 23 get along - to have a friendly relationship
 സൗഹൃദം പങ്കുവെക്കുക
 They seem to *get along* pretty well
 24 get away -escape രക്ഷപ്പെടുക
 The thief *got away* from the police
 25 get down -descend ഇറങ്ങുക
 They *got down* from the bus
 26 get on - make progress
 പിന്തരാഗമിക്കുക
 He *got on* with his work
 27 get over - recover തരണം റ്റയ്യുക
 She *got over* the illness
 28 get through -to succeed in an exam or competition.വിജയിക്കുക
 He *got through* the difficult examination
 45 give away - distributeവിതരണം
 റ്റയ്യുക
 The headmaster *gave away* the prizes
 46 make out – understand
 മനസിലാക്കുക
 He could not *make out* what she was saying
 47 make up one's mind - to decide
 തീരുമാനിക്കുക
 He *made up his mind* to write a letter
 48 pay off - to yield profits ലാഭം
 തിരിച്ചടയ്ക്കുക
 His investment in the bank really *paid off*
 49 take down - write എഴുതുക
 എടുക്കുക
 Please *take down* the notes.
 50 taken aback - surprised / shocked
 പരിഭ്രാന്തപ്പെടുക
 He was *taken aback* by her strange behaviour

39 break in -force entry to a building അതിക്രമിച്ചുകയറുക
 The thieves *broke in* to his house
 40 break out - start suddenly
 റ്റപട്സന്ദർഭിക്കുക
 The war *broke out* .
 41 bring up - look after a child വളർത്തുക
 He was *brought up* by his grand parents.
 42 carry on – continue തുടരുക
 Please *carry on* with your work
 43 carry out - perform a task
 .
 റ്റയ്യുക
 She *carried out* the work
 44 come across - find by chance ,
 ആവിഹരിതമായി കണ്ടുക
 He *came across* a tourist

NOTICE



(Name of the school).
(Name of the Program)....
Salutation,

.....of our school has decided to organize a
(name of the programme)
On..... (day). (month, year).....at..... (time)
..... in..... (program place).....(name
of person).....Will inaugurate the function.
ALL ARE WELCOME

- Date:...
- Time:....
- Venue:..
- Programme Details
- Prayer
- Welcome Speech
- Presidential Speech
- Inauguration
- Felicitations

- 1
- 2
- 3
- Vote of thanks
- National Anthem

Place:.. Sd
Date:.. Secretary
English club

.....
The English Club of your school has decided to stage a play based on the story 'The Snake and the Mirror' written by the famous malayalam writer Vaikom Muhammed Basheer the famous malayalam writer Sri Rafeeq Ahammed is inaugurating the programme As the Secretary of the English Club, prepare a notice informing the students and teachers about the programme

NOTICE
ABC HIGH SCHOOL
THE SNAKE AND THE MIRROR

Dear friends,
The English Club of our School has decided to stage a play based on the story "The Snake and the Mirror". It is a hilarious comedy by the famous Malayalam writer Vaikom Muhammed Basheer. A poor doctor stays in a rented room. The room is not electrified and it is infested with rats. He sits down on a chair near a table which has a mirror on it. As he is sitting and thinking about his future, a cobra lands on his shoulders. What happens then?Come and watch the play! All the teachers and students of the school are invited! The show will be on 20.05.2020 at 10 am in our school auditorium. Rafeeq Ahammed the famous Malayalam poet, lyricist , novelist and Kerala Sahitya Akademi Award winner has consented to inaugurate the programme . All are cordially invited. All are welcome

Date : 20-05-2020
Time : 10 am
Venue : School Auditorium
Programme
Prayer Song :School Choir
Welcome Speech :School Leader
Presidential Address: Sri Rafeeq Ahammed
Felicitations :Principal
:HeadMaster,
:Pta president

Staging of the play "The snake and the mirror"
Vote of Thanks :Staff Secretary

Trichur
15.5.2020.

Secretary
English Club

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PROFILE

(Name of the person)
.....(Name)..... was born on....(date).....In.....(year)
.....at.....(small place).....in.....(big place)..... He/She completed his/her studies from

PROFILE - TIPS

- Birth/born/date of birth ----- was born
- Education/studies -----completed his education from • Father, mother -- - ... his/her parents are
- Career.
- His / Her career was

- Career.
- His / Her career was
- Wife ---- - his wife is Works/poems/novels/ stories----- his/her major works are Awards/honours/fellowship-... he/she got many awards like
- Death/died/dead passed away----- he/she passed away/ died



Write a short profile of Ruskin Bond, using the details given below

Born : 19 May 1934

Place of birth : Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh, India

Nationality : Indian

Residence : Landour, near Mussoorie

Famous as : Novelist, short story writer and author of books for children

Literary theme : Mainly based on nature

Notable works : The Room on the Roof, The Angry River,

Our trees Still Grow in Dehra

Awards and honours : John Llewellyn Rhys Prize in 1957, Sahitya Akadami

Award in 1992, Padma Shri in 1999 and Lifetime Achievement Award in 2017

Ruskin Bond

The famous Indian author Ruskin Bond was born on 19 may 1934 in Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh, India. He is famous as a novelist, short story writer and author of books for children. The theme of his works is mainly based on nature. His notable works are 'The Room on the Roof', 'The angry River', 'our Trees Still Grow in Dehra', etc. Ruskin Bond won the John Llewellyn Rhys Prize in 1957 for his first novel 'The Room on the Roof' . He was awarded Sahitya Akademi Award in 1992, Padma Shri in 1999 and Lifetime Achievement Award in 2017. Ruskin Bond now lives in Landour , near Mussoorie

Profile is a short description of person. Student has to write the profile using given details. It highlights the personal details and major achievements of the person. Given data should be arranged in the proper order and linked logically.

- 1 Name of the person as title
- 2 Include all information
- 3 Write in a paragraph
- 4 First sentence start with the name of the person
- 5 Effective introduction and ending
- 6 Well organized details
- 7 Use of appropriate descriptive vocabulary

Narrative

1. The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' was excited and thrilled to witness the fight between the cobra and the mongoose. Later when he meets his friend, he narrates the fight scene of the cobra and the mongoose. What would be the likely narrative?

It was an April afternoon. I was sitting on the platform halfway up the banyan tree. I felt drowsy as there was the warm breeze of the approaching summer. Glancing down I saw a huge black cobra gliding out from a dump of cactus and making for some cooler part of the garden. At the same time, a mongoose also emerged from the bushes and went straight for the cobra. Both of them came face to face in a clearing beneath the banyan tree on which I was sitting. The grey mongoose was three feet long. It seems to be a superb fighter, clever and aggressive. But the cobra was also a skillful and experienced fighter who can move swiftly and strike with the speed of light with his long, sharp fangs full of deadly venom. On seeing the mongoose, the cobra made a hissing sound and its forked tongue darted in and out. The cobra raised himself off the ground spreading its broad, spectacled hood. The mongoose brushed its tail and the long hair on its spine stood up as it got ready for the fight. The arrival of the myna and the jungle crow made the scene more spectacular. At first the cobra tried to mesmerize the mongoose into making a false move by swaying from side to side. But the mongoose knew the power of its opponent's glassy, unwinking eyes and refused to meet them. It fixed its gaze at a point just below the cobra's hood and moved forward to attack. Moving very quickly, the mongoose bit the cobra on the back and darted away out of reach of the cobra. The cobra tried to strike the mongoose but failed. The crow and the myna hurled at the cobra the moment he struck, but ended up colliding heavily in the mid air. The cobra struck again and missed.

The mongoose sprang aside and bit the cobra again. A few drops of blood glistened on cobra's back. The mongoose attacked the cobra for the third time. The crow and the myna also dived at the cobra. This time the cobra struck the crow with great force and it flung nearly twenty feet across the garden and it died. Meanwhile the cobra became weak and tired. The mongoose walked up to the cobra fearlessly and raised itself on its short legs, snapped the snake by the snout. The cobra writhed and lashed about in a frightening manner, and even coiled itself about the mongoose, but of no avail. The mongoose hung on to the snake's snout until it ceased to struggle. He then gripped the cobra round the hood and dragged it into the bushes. The myna with a shrill cry of congratulation, flew away.

HOMEOPATH'S HOUSE ROBBED

Beypore, June 10: A homeopath's house was robbed on Sunday night. The thief had almost cleared out the house. The doctor has just set up his practice in the city and is staying in a rented house near the old theatre in Beypore. That night he was frightened by a cobra that coiled round his arm. He had just escaped from the snake and left the room. He spent the rest of the night in his friend's house. Yesterday morning, the doctor returned home to move his belongings to change his stay, but found nothing there. It's funny to know that the most hygienic thief had left behind the dirty vest of the doctor. The neighbours reported that robbery has been increasing in their area now a days. The Sub Inspector of Police filed the case and assured speedy arrest of the criminal.

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1. According to Satyajit Ray, shooting a scene with an animal is a difficult task. Imagine you are Satyajith Ray and prepare a narratve detailing the difficulties Ray faced in shooting the scene with a tiger for the film 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne'

No one can beat Hollywood when it comes to making films with animals in them. The hollywood film-makers have a high regard for the animal actors. Every animal in the Hollywood film is well trained. But it is not at all easy to find such trained animals in our country. It is not difficult to shoot a film with a horse or a dog, if it is trained. It is not impossible to handle. Imagine shooting with a tiger ! I had such an experience while shooting the film 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne'. The scene with the tiger was quite simple. In the film Goopy was banished by the king to the forest. He wanders in the forest and meets Bhaga who is also banished. In the forest they see a tiger simply walks about in the forest without paying them any attention. Eventhough the scene seems to be simple, the need of a trained tiger and the process of shooting the scene with it was a stressful and strenuous task. I approached the Bharat Circus company. The manger together with the ringmaster agreed to bring the tiger to the shooting location. The shooting was fixed in a bamboo grove in Notun Gram. Mr Thorat, the ringmaster brought two well-fed robust tigers. The camera and the actors were set at a safe distance. An iron rod was tied to the collar of the tiger in order to control it. As soon as the cage was opened, the tiger sprang out of it. Instead of walking calmly, it started prancing around with tremendous enthusiasm. It leapt, it jumped, it rolled about dragging its poor trainer who was desperately clutching the wire tied to the tiger's collar. After sometime when the tiger calmed down, we managed to take the few shots we needed. But later we realised that the camera failed to work properly. Hence the entire scene has to be shot again. The second time, the shooting was done in a village called Boral, A lot of people came to watch the shooting. When the door of the cage was opened, the tiger emerged with a loud roar and charged straight at the villagers. The crowd melted away as if by magic. After that great thrust of energy, the tiger calmed down.

Suppose the film club of your school decided to conduct a film show on films with animal characters. Imagine you are the secretary of the club and you are asked to speak on the topic of

'Importance given to animal actors in Hollywood films.

Good morning to all. Honourable Headmaster, Respected Teachers, and my dear friends, Today I am standing before you to say a few words on the importance given to animal actors in Hollywood. We all know that animals are used vastly in Hollywood films. We are all quite enthusiastic to watch animals performing in films. But, things were quite different in olden days. Real animals were there in films. Tigers, Lions, Elephants, dogs, birds were used extensively. These animals were given due respect and they were given huge remuneration. And even animal 'stand-ins' were also used. But, comparatively now VFX effects and animation is used extensively to avoid harming them. After the development of science and technology we have numerous films made every year with animals in it. We use graphics, so that the usage of real animals are prohibited. If we look into olden Hollywood movies, we have character of Rin-tin-tin and Lassie played by real dogs. They were given utmost respect and were treated with reverence. A film named 'Birds' by Alfred Hitchcock has used numerous 'ravens' in the film to show bird attack.

So if we look back animals were also used in Indian movies too. We have a description given by Satyajith Ray, where he had faced great difficulties in shooting a scene with a tiger in his film

'Goopy Gyne, Bagha Byne'. If we compare the Indian film industry with Hollywood, we can see a vast difference. Animals are protected, cared and even loved by their owners. They acclaim great name and fame in the industry. They are given great value.

So let me conclude by saying that along with the passage of time, there have been a great change of outlook by people towards animals. We have certificates displayed before the commencement of a film that 'No animals are harmed' in the making of the movie. Such examples show that animals are treated with great importance. With this I conclude my words. Thank You.

1. On reaching home, the narrator, narrates to his wife, the touching incident of meeting with Mr. John and knowing about his dramatic transformation. What would be the likely narrative?

The Real Transformation

It was really an exciting trip. you know, I just could not believe myself. It was all messed up in the beginning. Last week on my journey to America, I came across a couple. They were staring at me from a distance. It irritated me a bit but later I realised that they were eager to talk to me. At first they talked to me with much hesitation. They spoke about the intention of their voyage. They had been making a tour of the New England States, inspecting many of the summer recreational camps for young people there. They even visited settlement houses in New York and other cities to study the methods employed in dealing with cases of backward, maladjusted and delinquent youth. He was a solicitor by profession but still found time to run a charitable organisation devoted to the care of young boys and girls. He and his wife had been active for the past 15 years in the field of youth welfare with much curiosity. I asked them what had directed them into this channel. The few moments that followed were very dramatic. I was reminded of an incident that took place a few years back. I happened to save the life of a young man who attempted suicide. The young man had stole money from his office for final gambling. Lost in bad company and luxuries, he had wasted all his wealth. Being a loser in the final gambling, he felt so desperate and depressed. Terrified of the prosecution that must follow, he attempted suicide. After hearing his life story realising his pathetic condition, the landlady, the sergent of police and myself decided to give the young man a fresh start. the sergeant resolved to make no report on the case. The landlady offered free boarding until he should get up on his feet again. While I gave him the seven pounds and ten shillings to put backin the office safe. 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. I was really excited to witness such a great transformation. A kind word, the timely interference and advice can create wonders in the life of people. The young man turned out to be a contributing member of the society. His experiences taught him many things about life and now he does the same to many young people. I had given him only a small amount, but that had turned out to be the best investment I had ever made.

Write-Up

1. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's speech 'The Danger of a Single Story' clearly portrays our prejudices and the danger of having a single story. Prepare a write-up.

Our false assumptions about others can often lead to stereotypes and unfair judgements about individuals or groups. Stereotypes and biases can affect our lives. Single stories create stereotypes and they are incomplete. Adichie shares her personal experience in her speech. Her room mate had a single story of Africans. She has a very low perception of the potentialities of the Africans. Accordng to her, the South Africans are not skilled,not educated, she thinks that they do not know English and listen to tribal music. Adichie felt uncomfortable at her room mate's preconception of her as uncultured and unsophisticated. Adichie also relates an incident. When she herself was biased when she was too small. She too had a single story to share. But later, she corrected herself. She believed that Fide, their domestic help was poor and so he and his family were unhappy and not skilled. Adichie's mother often forced her children to finish the served food pointing at the poor lad and his family's inability to feed all the members. Hence in her eyes Fide and his family were unhappy. Later, when she visited Fide's village, she started to realise that they were skilled in making beautifully patterned baskets. Adichie realised the fact that it was her own fault of not seeing them as anything else but poor.

Their poverty was her single story of them. Later, again, Adichie related her experience as a black writer in her childhood; Adichie used to read books of foreign writers and hence her characters too resembled them. Though she was eloquent in English and her novels were up to the standard in content and language, her professor couldn't find any authenticity in them. Later, when she read books by African writers, she realised people like her have a space in writing. Altogether, the speech is the finest example of the prejudices and preconceptions created in every individual are dangerous. She also highlights the dominance of the white over the black people. The only way to overcome such stereotypes is develop a unusual outlook in everything and make the people aware to see ' man' as a whole. After all we are all living in a global village.

SPEECH

Mr. John delivers a speech to the delinquent youths of his society on how he was able to cope up the stress he once faced. Imagine and write how the speech would be.

Dear friends, today I think is the best day in my life. As I am standing in front of you with my head held high and with great pride. I would like to tell you the importance of 'self help' and I think I am the best example of it.

You may not know, I too had a very bad past. I was a person who came from a poor family. But, unfortunately I fell into the clutches of some loose guys. I went to the extent of stealing money from the office locker for gambling on horses. The moment I realised that I had lost everything, I decided to commit suicide. But, God had his own will. I was saved by a few strangers. That was the turning point of my life. When I regained my second birth, I found the landlady, a sergeant and a doctor in front of me. The land lady offered not to take any rent. This sergeant promised he would not file a case and the most important part was played by the doctor. He not only saved my life but also paid me to keep the money back in the safe.

Those three people were strangers but their good will and hospitality completely changed my view of life. I realised that I would make myself an entirely a new human being. I took the decision to help youngsters to break free from the chains of drugs and gamblings.

Now I am standing before you, a completely changed man. Nobody was there to guide me.

But now I am there to help you, guide you and council you to lead a better life. I want to make you feel free, confident and happy More over, I want you all to be self reliant and independent. You should go back to the main stream in the society and you are free from the shackles of shame and degradaton. I am deeply obliged that I have totally changed. I am a barrister and I am travelling around the world to help youth like you to get up and face the world. Thanks a lot for providing this golden opportunity to tell my story. I want to be an inspiration to you all. Thank you all for listening to me so patiently. Thank you all.

Prepare a questionare to interview Adichie for the school magazine.

1. You have read a lot of books in your childhood. How did English literature influence you?
2. After the visit to Fide's family, what realisation did you have?
3. "Your novels were not 'Authenticatly African'" was one of your professor's comment. What do you have to say about it?
4. Do you think that writers were expected to have unhappy chidlhood experiences to be successful?
5. Your roommate was shocked when you produced Mariah Carey's tape. Why do you think she responded that way?
6. "Single stories create stereotypes". Kindly share your views.

CLOZE TYPE

1. My first friend and familiar friend was a small grey squirrel. Arching his back and sniffing ...a.... the air, he seemed at firstb.... resent my invasion....c....his privacy. But, when he found that I did not arm myselfd....a catapulte... air-gun, he became friendlier.
2.a.... the spring, when the banyan tree was fullb.... small red figs, birds of all kinds would flockc... its branches, the red-bottomed bulbul, cheerful and greedy; gossiping rosy- pastors; and parrots and crows, squabblingd.... each other all the time. During the fig season, the banyan tree was the noisiest placee.... the road.
3. A few drops of blood glisteneda..... the cobra's back. The cobra struck again and missed. Again the mongoose sprangb..., jumped in and bit. Again the birds divedc..... the snake, bumped into each other instead, and returned shriekingd..... the safetye..... the cactus.
4.a..... the banyan tree I often saw the mongoose patrolling the four corners of the garden, and once I saw himb an egg in his mouth and knew he had beenc..... the poultry house; but he hadn't harmed the birds, and I knew Grandmother would forgive himd.....stealing as long as he kept the snakese..... from the house.
5. Then one day Grandmother's knitting was missing. We hunted for it everywhere but without success. Next day I saw something glintinga.....the hole in the banyan tree. Going up....b..... investigate, I saw that it was the end of Grandmother's steel knitting-needle. On looking further, I discovered that the hole was crammedc..... knitting. And amongst the wool were three baby squirrels-all of them white! Grandfather had never seen white squirrels before, and we gazed.....d.... theme..... wonder.
6. It was a hot summer nighta.... ten o' clock. I had my mealb..... the restaurant and returnedc..... my room. I heard a noise.....d... above as I opened the door. The sound was a familiar one. One could say that rats and I shared the room. I took out my box of matches and lighted the kerosene lampe..... the table.
7. I took off my black coat, white shirt and not-so-white vest and hung them up. I opened the two windows.....a.....the room. It was an outer roomb..... one wall facing the open yard. It had a tiled roofc..... long supporting gables that rested on the beamd.... the wall. There was no ceiling. There was a regular traffic of rats to ande..... the beam
8. One feels tempteda....look into a mirror when it is near. I took a look. In those days I was a great admirerb..... beauty and I believedc.....making myself look handsome. I was unmarried and was a doctor. I felt I had to make my presence felt. I picked up the comb and ran itd..... my hair and adjusted the parting so that it looked straight and neat . Again I heard that sounde..... above.
9. The snake turned its head. It lookeda..... the mirror and saw its reflection. I do not claim that it was the first snake that had ever lookedb..... a mirror. But it was certain that the snake was looking into the mirror. Was it admiring its own beauty? Was it tryingc..... make an important decisiond..... growing a moustache or using eye shadow and mascara or wearing a vermilion spot.....e..... its forehead.
10. Immediately I smeared oil all over myself and took a bath. I changeda..... fresh clothes. The next morning.....b..... about eight-thirty I took my friend and one or two others to my room to move my thingsc.....there. But we found we had little to carry. Some thief had removed mostd.....my things. The room had been cleaned out! But not really, the thief had lefte.....one thing as a final insult!

1. No one can beat Hollywood when it comes to making filmsa..... animals in them. I remember films.....b..... my childhood - and there were quite a few.....c.... them – that had an Alsatian called Rin-tin-tin. This dog's acting was more impressive than a human's. Later, we got to see three or four other filmsd..... a collie called Lassie. It seemed that the director could make Lassie do just about anything. These trained dogs were famous starse..... their own rights, and the money they earned was no less than what a real film star got.

2. Before I could ask someone, a strange thing happened. From nowhere appeared a little dwarf, followeda..... another man carrying a hairy dog-skin. Then, to my perfect amazement, the dwarf went downb..... all the fours on a chalk mark on the floor, just like an animal, and the dog-skin was draped.....c.....him. Then he crawledd..... one mark to another, and the cameraman got busye.....the lights. It finally dawned upon me that this dwarf was paid to be the dog's stand-in!

3. Needless to say,.....a..... our own country, it is not at all easy.....b..... find trained animals, although some films have been made in Bombay and Madras that involved workingc..... elephants, horses and tigers. Their performance did suggest that they were used to obeying commands. In Bengal, it is sometimes possible to find clever dogs, particularly police dogs which are quite intelligent. If one is preparedd.....be patient, it is not altogether impossible to get good performances out of them as we managed to doe..... Bhulo in Pather Panchali.

4. The shooting was taking placea.... Shiurib..... Birbhoom. We wanted to show a tiger in a thick bamboo grove. All the animal was required to do was come outc.....the bamboo groved.....an open space, pace gentlye..... a while, look at the camera if possible, and then go back.

5. In a village called Notun Gram we found a suitable bamboo grove.....a..... film the first meeting between Goopy and Bagha and the appearanceb..... the tiger. Mr Thorat reached the shooting locationc..... the tiger. There were about twenty five people in the location. A few local people took our permissiond..... goe..... us to watch how we tackled the tiger.

6. He opened the doora.... the cage. The instant the door opened.....b.... a clang clang, our tiger emerged with a loud roar, and charged straightc..... the villagers gatheredd..... the camera. The crowd, consisting of about a hundred and fifty people, melted away as ife.... magic.

7. Inside the bakery, shots of bread being baked- Close up of a hand putting.....a.....the stove kneaded flour spread on a baking board and taking out the baked nan . The camera pans slightly to the right to show Ali picking up the nan droppedb..... the cook and stacking them on a cloth spreadc..... a wooden plank. The camera moves back to show Ali and three cooks sittingd..... the stove, kneading, and putting ite..... the stove.

UNIT 3

1.....a..... the second day, outb..... New York, while making the roundc..... the promenade deck, I suddenly became aware that one of the passengers was watching me closely, following med..... his gaze every time I passed. I wanted to rest, to avoid the tedium of casual and importunate ship-board contacts.

2. He seemed affecteda..... a troubled, rather touching diffidence. He was.....b..... his early 40s, rather short in build,c.... a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. His thin hair had begun to receded... his forehead. His dark suit, sober tie and rimless spectacles gave evidence.....e.....a serious and reserved disposition.

As he spokea..... real feeling, I got a vivid pictureb..... the work these two people were doing. I learned how they took derelict adolescentsc..... the juvenile courts and, placing them.....d.. a healthy environment, healed them in mind and body and sent them backe.....the world.

4. I was a young doctora..... the time and had just set up a practice.....b.....a working-class districtc.... London.d..... a foggy November night, towards one o'clock, I was awakenede..... a loud bang banging on the door.

5a..... the sergeant's help, I began the workb..... resuscitation . For an entire hour we labouredc success. Despite our most strenuous exertions, it appeared useless. Then, as we were about to give up, completely exhausted, there broked..... the patient a shallow, convulsive gasp. Half an hour of redoubled efforts and we had the youth sitting up, gazinge..... us dazedly.

6. The ship moved ona..... the still darkness.....b.....the night. There was no need of speech.c..... a tender gesture Mrs S had taken her husband's hand. And as we satd.....silence, I could not but reflect that it was the best investment I had made in my life.

7. I was also an early writer, and when I began to write,a..... about the age.....b..... seven, stories.....c..... pencild.....crayon illustrations that my poor mother was obligated to read, I wrote exactly the kindse..... stories I was reading.

8. She had felt sorrya..... me even before she saw me. Her default positionb..... me, as an African, was a kindc..... patronising, well-meaning pity. My roommate had a single story of Africa. After I had spent some years.....dhe U.S. as an African, I began to understand my roommate's response to me.

9. When I read Chinua Achebe and Camara Laye, I realised that people like me, girlsa..... skin the colorb..... chocolate, whose kinky hair could not form ponytails, could also existc..... literature. . I loved the American and British books I read. They stirred my imagination and opened up new worldsd..... me. But African writers saved me from having a single story.....e.....what books are.

10. Then one Saturday, we went to his villagea..... visit and his mother showed us a beautifully patterned basketb..... dyed raffia that his brother had made. I was startled. It had not occurred to me that anybodyc..... his family could actually make something. Their poverty was my single story.....d.....hem.

1.a..... May, close to graduation, spring fever had struck as usualb..... a vengeance. No one paid any attentionc..... class; instead we stared outd.....the windows ande..... each other, wanting to speed up the last few weeks of school.

2. I was almost backa..... my classroom door when I heard voices raised ..b..... anger as if in some sort c..... argument. I stopped. I needed those shorts and I was going to be late, but I didn't want to interrupt an argumentd..... my teachers. I recognised the voices: Mr. Schmidt, my History teacher and Mr. Boone, my Math teacher. They seemed to be arguinge.....me.

3. The next day when the principal called me.....a..... his office I knew what it would be about. He looked uncomfortable and unhappy. I decided I wasn't going to make it any easierb.....him, so I looked him straightc..... the eyes. He looked away and fidgetedd..... the paperse..... his desk.

4. I stared at him.....a.....shock, and a small soundb..... dismay escaped my throat. I hadn't expected this. He still avoided lookingc..... my eyes. 'So if you are unable to pay the fifteen dollars.....d..... the Jacket, it will be givene..... the next one in line.' I didn't need to ask who that was.

5. I went outside and looked outa..... the fields. There he was. I could see him walkingb..... the rows, his body bentc..... the little plants, hoed.....hand. I walked slowly out to him, trying to think how I could best ask hime..... the money.

6. The last words came outa.... an eager rush. Grandpa straightened up tiredly and leaned his chinb..... the hoe handle. He looked outc..... the field that was filledd..... the tiny green bean plants. I waited desperately hoping he'd say I could have the money. He turned.....e..... me and asked quietly, 'What does a scholarship Jacket mean?

7. I walked backa..... the house and locked myselfb..... the bathroomc..... a long time. I was angryd..... Grandfather even though I knew he was right, and I was angry with the Board, whoever they were. Why did they have to change the rules just when it was my turn to win the Jacket? Those were the dayse..... belief and innocence.

8. The principal muttered something I couldn't understanda..... his breath and walked over....b... the window. He stood lookingc..... something outside. He looked bigger than usual when he stood up; he was a tall, gaunt mand..... gray hair, and I watched the back of head while I waitede..... him to speak.

1. Boy: Hey little one, come closer.
 Grey squirrel: No. I won't come.
 Boy: Don't be afraid dear. I won't harm you.
 Grey squirrel: _____ a _____. You humans are very cruel.
 Boy: Not all. _____ b _____?
 Grey squirrel: Because you always harm others.
 Boy: Look. I don't have anything that would harm you, _____ c _____?
 Grey squirrel: _____ d _____ catapult or air-gun?
 Boy: No dear. Instead, I have brought you some biscuits.
 Grey squirrel: Biscuit! I just love it! Where is it?
 Boy: If you come close, _____ e _____.
 Grey squirrel: Fine. I would come near you then.

2. Boy:
 Grandma, What're you searching for?
 Grandmother: My knitting is missing dear. _____ a _____?
 Boy: No grandma, I didn't see it anywhere.
 Grandmother: Dear, would you mind _____ b _____?
 Boy: Ya, Sure. You first tell me. _____ c _____?
 Grandmother: Today morning. After finishing the woolen cap I kept it on my table.
 Boy: Let me check your room then. If you kept it in your room, _____ d _____.
 Grandmother: No. It's not there. I've searched for it everywhere.
 Boy: Then, you had better _____ e _____.
 Grandmother: I've already asked him. He too didn't see it anywhere.
 Boy: Hmm... Then, let's hunt for it outside the house, _____ f _____?
 Grandmother: Then, come. It's the only place left now.

3. Boy: Grandpa, come fast.
 Grandfather: What's it dear? You look excited.
 Boy: Look at this grandpa...
 Grandfather: Good Heavens! _____ a _____!
 Boy: They are cute, _____ b _____?
 Grandfather: I wonder how it happened! I've never seen white squirrels in this tree
 Boy: Me too. Grandpa, _____ c _____ offspring? Grey squirrel and our white rat are good friends.
 Grandfather: There you are. Dear, _____ d _____?
 Boy: Yeah. I used to bring our white rat here.
 Grandfather: If you brought the white rat here, _____ e _____?
 Boy: Mm... I've seen them playing happily whenever I brought him here..

6. Ray : Hello Mr.Thorat. I'm Satyajit Ray.
 Thorat : Glad to meet you sir. I've heard a lot about you.
 Ray : Pleasure. You are the ringmaster, _____ a _____?
 Thorat : Yes. How can I help you sir ?
 Ray : I want a tiger for my upcoming film. _____ b _____?
 Thorat : Of course sir. _____ c _____?
 Ray : For a couple of hours only. Can your tiger act in a film?
 Thorat : If I train the tiger, _____ d _____.
 Ray : Would you mind _____ e _____.
 Thorat : Sure sir. We will bring it in a lorry.

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4. Friend: Friends, we must not harm snakes.
 Homeopath: Are you nuts?
 Friend: _____ a _____? They too are the inheritors of the earth.
 Homeopath: Because they are poisonous creatures. Dangerous too.
 Friend: But they also have the right to live here.
 Homeopath: If a snake had ever bitten you, _____ b _____.
 Friend: May be you're right. But I don't agree with killing them.
 Homeopath: _____ c _____?
 Friend: No. A snake had never coiled itself around any part of my body
 Homeopath: Then, you had better _____ d _____.
 Friend: You're speaking as though _____ e _____.
 Homeopath: Yes. The story of my encounter with a full blooded cobra, which coiled itself around my arm. Are you ready to hear it?
 Friend: Of course. We're eagerly waiting dear.

5. Friend: Hey, you look frightened. What happened?
 Homeopath: A huge cobra fell from above and coiled itself around my arm
 Friend: My God! _____ a _____?
 Homeopath: Luckily, its attention got diverted to the mirror on the table and crawled towards it.
 Friend: Thank God that you got over that.
 Homeopath: I'm really lucky, _____ b _____?
 Friend: Of course you are. Then, _____ c _____?
 Homeopath: No sooner _____ d _____, than I ran from there.
 Friend: Good job. Now take rest.
 Homeopath: Would you mind _____ e _____, I need to take a bath.
 Friend: Yeah sure. Here is the oil.

Answer key

1. a. I don't believe you.
 b. Why do you think so/ What made you think so?
 c. Do I?
 d. Don't you bring
 e. You can have them.
2. a. Did you see it somewhere?
 b. helping me to find it out.
 c. When did you use it last?
 d. it would be there.
 e. ask grandpa.
 f. shall we?
3. a. White baby squirrels!
 b. aren't they?
 c. will/can it be the white rat's offspring?
 d. Do you often bring our white rat here?/ Have you ever brought our white rat here?
 e. It would be the father of these white baby squirrels.
4. a. Why do/did you say so?
 b. you wouldn't have said like this.
 c. Has a snake ever coiled itself around any part of your body?
 d. listen to my story.
 e. it's a real story.
5. a. Then what happened?/ How did you escape from it?
 b. aren't I?
 c. Did you kill the snake?
 d. No sooner did the snake move away from me/ / had the snake moved away from me
 e. Giving me a little oil.
- 6 a Arent you?
 b can i have th e tiger?
 c how long do you need the tiger ?
 d it will act
 e bringing the tiger to the location

Question 1

Read the following passage and use the phrasal verbs given in brackets to fill in the blanks.

Oh! I have _____a_____ hope of a peaceful life. All my attempts to _____b_____ Alyakhin are in vain. He is cruel and has no sympathy for me. My grandfather doesn't reply to my letter. I tried to _____c_____ my anguish and misery to him in the letter. But I don't know why he is reluctant to reply. I hope somehow I will _____d_____ the crisis.

(put up with, get away, get over, give up, put across)

Question 2

Rewrite the passage given below replacing the phrasal verbs given in bracket.

The rabbit was _____a_____ well at home. But it tried to _____b_____ to the wild. Mother _____c_____ complaining about keeping the rabbit at home. She wanted every one to _____d_____ from the rabbit.

(get off, turn up, keep away, look after, go on)

Question 3

Rewrite the passage given below replacing the phrasal verbs given in bracket.

Vanka _____a_____ his cap and ran out. On the way he _____b_____ the man at the butcher's shop. Vanka asked him about the way to the city. The man doubted whether Vanka would _____c_____ to the city since snowfall was heavy. The man asked Vanka to _____d_____ his journey for the next day.

(make it, put on, come across, put off, put in)

Question 4

Rewrite the sentences given below and fill in with the phrasal verbs given in bracket.

The Doctor : I _____a_____ a problem tonight.

Neighbour : What happened?

The Doctor : A snake coiled around my arm. It happened so unexpectedly that

I was _____b_____.

Neighbour : Is the snake still there? Did you _____c_____ it?

The Doctor : I don't know, I'm afraid. I still haven't _____d_____ the shock

Neighbour : You relax for a while.

(taken aback, run into, get over, look out for, give in)

Question 5

Substitute the underlined words choosing the correct phrasal verbs from the box given below.

It was the time for my P E class. I had to remove (a) my uniform and wear (b) P.E shorts to go to the playground. I started (c) towards my class room to take the shorts. I met (d) my friend and she told me that nobody was in the classroom. When I reached the class, I heard my teachers talking about the Scholarship Jacket. They continued (e) arguing with each other for a long time.

(came across went on put down take off went out set out put on)

Question 6

Rewrite the passage given below substituting the verbs with the phrasal verbs given in bracket.

When my uncle arrived (a) in Paris, he was detained at the airport as a bomb exploded (b) in the city. As he could speak only Malayalam and Hindi the airport officials could understand (c) nothing. His request for an interpreter was also declined (d). He was kept under custody but fortunately he was released (e) later because of the intervention of the Indian embassy officials.

(turn down, get to, let off, make out, went off)

Question 7

Rewrite the passage filling the blanks using the phrasal verbs given in bracket.

Two brothers _____a_____ on a journey together. At noon they lay down in a forest to rest. When they woke up they _____b_____ a stone lying next to them. There was something written on the stone, and they tried to _____c_____ what it was.

(came across, set out, let off, make out,)

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Question 1

- a. directed
b. an
c. to be

Question 2

- a. really
b. was
c. felt
d. posted

Question 3

- a. get
b. a
c. be
d. should

Question 4

- a. smeared
b. move
c. cleaned out
d. left

Question 5

- a. fixed
b. where
c. made
d. was

Question 6

- a. meet
b. remember
c. who
d. myself

Phrasal Verbs

Question 1

- a. given up
b. put up with
c. put across
d. get over

Question 2

- a. looked after
b. get off
c. went on
d. keep away

Question 3

- a. put on
b. came across
c. make it
d. put off

Question 4

- a. ran into
b. taken aback
c. look out for
d. got over

Question 5

- a. take off
b. put on
c. set off
d. came across

Question 6

- a. got to
b. went off
c. make out,
d. turned down

Question 7

- a. set out
b. came across
c. make out

Question 1

There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them. Ottaal (The Trap) is a Malayalam film directs (a) by 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.

Question 2

There are certain errors in the passage given below. They are underlined. Edit them. I read the story of Vanka. It was really (a) a touching story. Vanka were (b) cruelly treated in Alyakin'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.

Question 3

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!

Question 4

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 fresh clothes. The next morning at about eight-thirty I took my friend and one or two others to myroom to moves (b) my things from there. But we found we had little to carry. Theroom had been out cleaned (c) by some thief! But not really, the thief had leaved (d)behind one thing as a final insult!

Question 5

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 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.

Question 6

Read the passage carefully and correct the errors underlined. November 28, Monday, 2016 I'm so excited. I could met (a) the doctor for the second time . Still I remembers (b) that night. Then I was only 17 and doctor whom (c) was practising in London was living next to me. I fell in bad company and almost destroyed myselfs (d) with drugs and gambling. Thank God! Now I'm saved.

Question 1

Look at the word pyramid given below.

Teacher

The teacher

The dedicated teacher

The dedicated teacher at GHSS

The dedicated teacher at GHSS who inspired me a lot

Now, construct a word pyramid using the word 'director'.

Question 2

Read the word pyramid given below.

Students

Some students

Some industrious students

Some industrious students at school

Some industrious students at school who score more marks

Now, construct a word pyramid with the word 'doctor'.

Question 3

Read the word pyramid given below.

School

My school

My lovely school

My lovely school in the village

Now, construct a word pyramid using the word 'classroom'

Question 4

Look at the word pyramid.

Jacket

A jacket

A golden jacket

A beautiful golden jacket

A beautiful golden jacket which had a golden 'S' on the left front side

Construct a similar word pyramid with the word 'breeze'.

Question 6

Examine the following word pyramid.

Room

A room

A rented room

A rented room where I lived

Now, construct a word pyramid of the same pattern using the word 'Garden'.

Question 7

Read the following word pyramid.

Girls

The girls

All the girls

All the girls in the class

All the girls in the class who study well

Now, construct a similar word pyramid with the word 'Soldiers'.

Question 8

Look at the following word pyramid.

Friends

My friends

All my friends

All my friends in my village

All my friends in my village who presented the gifts

Now, construct a similar word pyramid with the word 'Teachers'.

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Important playlists

1) 5 TO 8TH ENGLISH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1JC7qRU5hfk&list=PLa5KFZkFuNOLQFb8J4KIBJIQAc3yFNOap>

2) 9TH ENGLISH: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOKeR-UHKJcskIXz-Vb3VD8z>

3) 10TH ENGLISH: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOJoFQiXoubWaB0Tn0am46AC>

4) PLUS ONE & PLUS TWO ENGLISH:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOJTjnn6Zpooi0FFjjMRHaiA>

5) VICTERS 2.0 ENGLISH ALL CLASSES:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOLGw1fMaGGKWe_pa3BLgIMX

6) CBSE ENGLISH:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOLPynn_kEUW2siwPLW5_LkU

7) English Literature:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOJOEdlq4TPUjUHn9EhIzZw4>

8) DEGREE & PG ENGLISH:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOKoUJbwbDTXozwM9_G8BUkz

9) SPOKEN ENGLISH - PSC - HSA - SET - NET:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOIN9qs6ddgaAZUvOQsK3a7D>

10) DAILY ENGLISH CLASSROOM FULL PLAYLIST:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLa5KFZkFuNOIBzVY4376bhT0fMDVqhyxU>

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