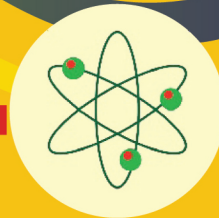




വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്  
സമഗ്ര വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതി

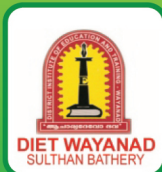
# ഉയരെ

ഉയരാം ആകാശത്തോളം



# ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്

വാർഷിക പദ്ധതി 2022 - 23  
വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്



തച്ചാനാങ്ങിമൺ  
ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിശീലനകേന്ദ്രം, ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്  
സുൽത്താൻ ബത്തേരി







# വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് കാര്യാലയം

സിവിൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ, കൽപ്പറ്റ നോർത്ത് പി. ഒ., പിൻ - 673 122

**എം. മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീർ**

ചെയർമാൻ

ആരോഗ്യവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും

സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി

ഓഫീസ് : 04936 - 202490

: 04936 - 202390

വീട് : 04936 - 273427

9447276110

മണ്ണാർത്താടി വീട്

പടിഞ്ഞാറത്തറ (പി.ഒ.)

തീയതി : 04-01-2023



വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന ഗുണമേന്മ പദ്ധതിയായ ‘വിജയജാല’, ‘ഗോത്രജാല’ എന്നിവയുടെ ഭാഗമായി എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. പരീക്ഷക്ക് തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി ഒരുക്കിയ അധിക പഠനസഹായി. “ഉയരെ” ഇവിടെ സമർപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ യത്നത്തിന് പിന്നിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ച വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് ഫാക്കൽറ്റി ടീം, അധ്യാപകർ എല്ലാവരെയും പ്രത്യേകം അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു.

“ഉയരെ” എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഏറെ സഹായകമാകുമെന്ന പ്രതീക്ഷയോടെ, വിജയാശംസകൾ നേരുന്നു....

ആശംസകളോടെ,

എം. മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീർ



ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് - ശില്പശാലയിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തവർ

<b>K. M. Sebastian</b>	(Senior Lecturer, CMDE, DIET Wayanad Academic coordinator)
<b>Shinoy Jacob</b>	(HST, G.H.S. Mathamangalam)
<b>Shimod O. P.</b>	(HST, G.S.V.H.S. Sulthan Bathery)
<b>Shaji A. T.</b>	(Assumption H.S. Sulthan Bathery)
<b>Sr. Jessy P. J.</b>	(Assumption H.S. Sulthan Bathery)
<b>Lekha M. K.</b>	(G.H.S. Thariode)
<b>Raveendran K.</b>	(HST, Jayasree H.S. Kalluvayal)
<b>Jayamol K. Joseph</b>	(HST, G.H.S.S. Cheeral)

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Cover Design : **Rajeevan N. T.** (G.H.S.S. Thariod)

## മുഖമൊഴി

ഭാരത സർക്കാർ ദേശീയതലത്തിൽ നടത്തുന്ന നാഷണൽ അച്ചീവ്മെന്റ് സർവ്വേയെ തുടർന്ന് വിവിധ വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ വിജയശതമാനം ഉയർത്തുന്നതിന് സവിശേഷമായ പദ്ധതികൾ തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ സജീവ പിന്തുണയോടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിലാണ് ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം (ഡയറ്റ്) വയനാട് 'ഉയരെ' എന്ന പേരിൽ പത്താം ക്ലാസിൽ അധിക പഠനസഹായി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

ഈ വർഷം പത്താംതരത്തിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഗോത്രജാല, വിജയജാല ക്യാമ്പിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാനും ദൈനംദിന ക്ലാസ്റൂം പഠനത്തിൽ ലഭിച്ച ആശയങ്ങളും ധാരണകളും ബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ഈ പഠനസഹായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താം.

സമസംഘ (Peer Group) പഠന തന്ത്രങ്ങളും സഹവർത്തിത്വ (Collabrative) പഠനതന്ത്രങ്ങളും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തി സ്വയം പഠനത്തിന് മാർഗ്ഗ നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകുന്ന രീതിയിലാണ് 'ഉയരെ' തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

വിദഗ്ധരായ അധ്യാപകരുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഈ പഠന പരിപോഷണ പദ്ധതിയിൽ എല്ലാ പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, ആശയ ഭൂപടങ്ങൾ, പട്ടികകൾ, സൂത്രവാക്യങ്ങൾ, വിവിധ വ്യവഹാര രൂപങ്ങൾ, ചോദ്യ മാതൃകകൾ എന്നിവ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് മുൻ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ എക്സലൻസും മറ്റ് ഡയറ്റുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടിയും സംസ്ഥാന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന ഗവേഷണ കേന്ദ്രം തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പഠന സാമഗ്രികളും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് 'ഉയരെ 2023' തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

'ഉയരെ' തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ സഹായിച്ച എല്ലാവരേയും നന്ദിയോടെ സ്മരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഈ പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി നന്നായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കട്ടെ.

കോ-ഓർഡിനേറ്റർ,  
**സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ കെ. എം.**  
സീനിയർ ലക്ചറർ, ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ,  
**ഡോ. ടി. കെ. അബ്ബാസ് അലി**  
ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

## ആശംസകൾ.....

പൊതുപരീക്ഷയെഴുതാൻ തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന പത്താംതരം കുട്ടികൾക്ക് കൈത്താങ്ങായി പഠനപ്രവർത്തന സഹായി 'ഉയരെ' ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടെ വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ പഠനസഹായി കൃത്യമായി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ എല്ലാ കുട്ടികളും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് കാണിക്കുന്ന കരുതലും പിന്തുണയും ഏറെ ശ്രദ്ധേയവും അഭിനന്ദനാർഹവുമാണ്. തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയും അധ്യാപകരുടെയും രക്ഷിതാക്കളുടെയും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെയും കൂട്ടായ്മയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ മികച്ച നേട്ടം കൈവരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമാറാകട്ടെ എന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

**കെ. ശശിപ്രഭ**

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ, വയനാട്

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പത്താം ക്ലാസ്സിലെ പൊതു പരീക്ഷ എഴുതുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കായി വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയ 'ഉയരെ' കാലത്തിനൊപ്പം, ആകാശത്തോളം ഉയരാൻ വയനാട് ജില്ലയിലെ എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സഹായിക്കും. 'ഉയരെ' പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടിക്ക് ആശംസകൾ നേരുന്നു.

**അനിൽകുമാർ വി.**

ജില്ലാ പ്രോജക്ട് കോ-ഓർഡിനേറ്റർ  
സമഗ്ര ശിക്ഷ വയനാട്

## ആശംസകൾ.....

പൊതുപരീക്ഷയെഴുതുന്ന ജില്ലയിലെ 10-ാം ക്ലാസ്സ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി വയനാട് ഡയറ്റിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ 'ഉയരെ' പഠന പരിപോഷണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്നത് വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമാകും. പരിചയസമ്പന്നരായ അധ്യാപകരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ലളിതമായ ഈ പഠനസഹായി എല്ലാ വിഭാഗം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാകട്ടെ.

ഈ സദുദ്യമത്തിന് ആശംസകൾ

**വിൽസൺ തോമസ്**

കോ-ഓർഡിനേറ്റർ  
വിദ്യാകിരണം മിഷൻ

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പത്താം ക്ലാസ്സിലെ പൊതു പരീക്ഷക്ക് തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ പരീക്ഷയെ നേരിടാൻ ഈ പഠനസഹായി തീർച്ചയായും ഉപകരിക്കും. ഇതിലെ ചിത്രങ്ങളും ആശയ ഭൂപടങ്ങളും മറ്റ് പഠന സങ്കേതങ്ങളും കൃത്യമായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലൂടെ മികച്ച ആശയ ധാരണ കൈവരിക്കാൻ കുട്ടികളെ സഹായിക്കും. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് എല്ലാ ആശംസകളും നേരുന്നു. ഇതിന് പിന്നിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ച എല്ലാ അധ്യാപകസുഹൃത്തുക്കൾക്കും അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ.

**ബാലഗംഗാധരൻ വി. കെ.**  
ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഓഫീസർ, വയനാട്



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## PROFILE

Profile is a brief life sketch of a person. Apart from personal information, various achievements are also included in it. A profile requires a title and interpretation of the bio data. It should be brief, linkers and cohesive devices must be used and the style of the language must be taken care of.

## CONVERSATION

Conversation contains a proper opening and closing. The language used can be informal and personal feelings must be expressed. Clarity must be maintained throughout the conversation. At least five exchanges are normally asked for examinations.

## LETTER

Letters are broadly divided into formal and informal. A specimen for both the letters are included.

### Informal Letter

Manchester  
20<sup>th</sup> November 2007



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

Dear Jo,

An arrow points from the salutation 'Dear Jo,' to a small oval bubble containing the text: 'Put a comma after the salutation.'

Put a comma after the salutation.

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

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

Take care, hope to see you soon.

There is no space when you start a paragraph.

Love,  
Signature

Put a comma after the conclusion.

Clare.

Leave a space in between paragraphs.

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

### Formal letter

West Secondary School  
27 West Coast Road  
Singapore 127314

This is the sender's address.  
You need not put commas here.

The Editor  
The Straits Times  
Singapore

This is the recipient's address. You need not put commas here.

20<sup>th</sup> November 2006

This is the date of the letter.  
You do not put a comma here.

This is the salutation.  
You need not put a  
comma here.

Dear Sir

This is the subject  
heading, a summary of  
the contents of the letter.  
It helps the reader to  
quickly understand what  
the letter is about.

Re: Views on the construction of hotel at Glenmorgan

There is no space when  
you start a paragraph

I am writing to express my views on the construction of a new hotel at Glenmorgan. I think that the hotel will be a boon for people living there.

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

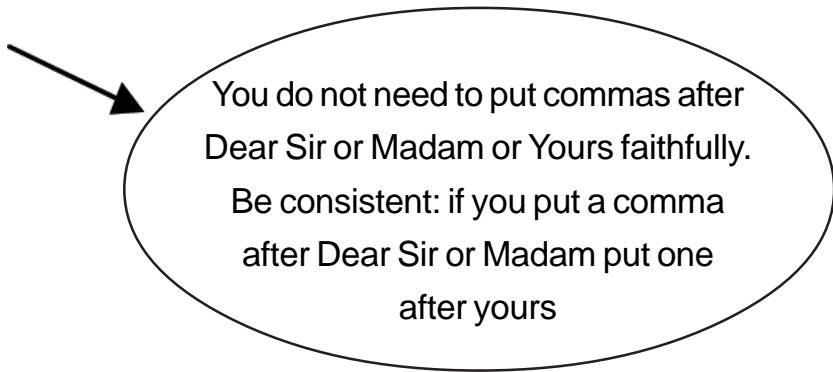
The hotel is also going to be constructed near the coastal village of Glenmorgan. So people living in this area will be able to find a job in the hotel. From what I have heard the cost of the venture is a very reasonable one, especially as it can bring prosperity to the island.

You do not need to put commas after Dear Sir or Madam or Yours faithfully. Be consistent: if you put a comma after Dear Sir or Madam put one after yours faithfully.

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

Leave a space in between two  
paragraphs

Yours faithfully  
Signature  
Name.



### **DIARY**

Diary is a personal note of one’s feelings. There is no specific format for a diary. A date and day must be included in a diary. First person narrative is used in a diary highlighting the major events. Personal feelings are used and there must be unity of thought. Past tense is used for events Present tense can be employed to express personal feelings.

### **NEWS PAPER REPORT**

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

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

A proper introduction must be given with right salutations and correct opening phrases. The speech must be relevant to the content. Language and style must match the situation. Interest of the listeners must be sustained and the speech must be concluded properly.

### **REVIEW**

A review gives a critical analysis of a story or a play. The introductory part contains some basic facts about the story, including the title, the author and the story genre. You should also say something about your opinion of the story, along with your reasons for liking or disliking it.

In the paragraphs that follow the story must be summarised, the settings, plot, the theme, tone, style, point of view and conflict in the story or play must be detailed.

The conclusion gives a critical view and personal reflection of the reader on why he/ she likes/ dislikes the story. You should evaluate the story and either recommend it or not recommend it to others, depending on whether you think it is worthwhile reading.

## NOTICE

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

Notices start with a proper heading. Clarity and brevity marks a good notice. Name and designation of the authority, place and date must be included. Care must be given to employ proper vocabulary, style, ideas and facts.

## CHARACTER SKETCH

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

## DESCRIBING WORDS

- Eyes : Eyes are dark/ blue/ grey/ red streaked/ big/ round/ small/ bright/ narrow
- Disposition : He/ She is cheerful/ aggressive/ sensitive/ serious/ energetic/ confident/ is friendly/ hot tempered but good at heart/ annoying/ cruel/ kind/ a glum reticent person/ reserved/ introvert/ speaks a lot/ speaks very little
- Build : He/ She is frail/ stocky/ slim/ thin/ plump/ fatty/ skinny/ well built/ over weight/ fit
- Height : He is tall/ short/ of medium height
- Age : He is young/ elderly/ middle aged/ a teenager
- Hair : He/ she has grey/ straight/ curly/ black/ blonde/ wavy/ bushy/ spiky hair
- Moustache : He has thin/ thick/ dark moustache/ is clean shaven
- Face : His/ Her face is round/ oval/ square/ wrinkled/ has a dimple in the chin
- Nose : He/ she has pointed/ long/ short nose
- Shoulder : He/ she has broad shoulders/ drooping shoulders
- Complexion : He/ she is with fair complexion/ dark complexion / medium complexion
- Dress : He/ she wears Jeans and T-shirts/ formal dresses/ saree/ attractive clothes
- Appearance : He/ she is very handsome/ beautiful

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

## **NARRATION**

A narrative is a way of presenting connected events in order to tell a good story. A narrative unites distinct events by concept, idea or plot. Narratives normally contain a beginning, middle and an end. Narratives can be in first person or third person.

## **WRITE UP**

Writes ups are a full or formal written version of something. Students are expected to write their views on a given topic with brevity and clarity. The language used must be formal. Internalization of the theme of the lesson is important in preparing a write up.

## **REPORT WRITING**

Report writing demands the documentation of an event that has taken place. For the examination students are given a hypothetical situation where they are asked to prepare a report of any event that has happened in connection with the stories they have studied. Reports must contain the factual events and must be precise. Formal language must be followed and utmost care must be taken in including the account of events happened.

## **APPRECIATION**

Appreciation of poems demand a thorough understanding of the poem. Students are supposed to find out the theme and setting of the poem. The mood and feelings of the poet has to found out. Appreciation must contain understanding and feelings of the reader. Other elements that have to be included are figure of speeches employed, various images, rhyming words and rhyme scheme, figures of speech. The speaker of the poem has to be identified. A proper understanding of the poem is needed for preparing appreciation of the poem .

## **INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE**

This discourse is aimed to find out the skills of the students in interacting with an eminent personality. Questions must be oriented in a way that brings out clarity of the main events that has happened in the story. Personal questions must be avoided and language must be clear.

## ADVENTURES IN A BANYAN TREE

### PROFILE

Prepare a profile of Ruskin Bond using the hints given below.

Name	Ruskin Bond
Birth	19 May 1934
Nationality	Indian
Father	Officer at Royal Air Force
Works	The Room on the roof, The Angry River, Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra
Awards	John Llewellyn Rhys Prize (1957), Sahitya Academy Award (1992), Padma Shri (1999), Lifetime Achievement Award' (2017)

### RUSKIN BOND

Ruskin Bond was born on 19 May 1934. He is an Indian. His father was an officer at Royal Air Force. His major works include The Room on the roof, The Angry River and Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra. He won John Llewellyn Rhys Prize (1957), Sahitya Academy Award (1992), Padma Shri (1999) and Lifetime Achievement Award' (2017).

Q). The squirrel resented the boy's invasion on his privacy, but eventually the boy made friends with the squirrel. He became so happy on this and he pours down his feelings in a diary. How would be the diary entry like?

Monday

20.12.2022

I have a new friend. It is a grey squirrel living on my old banyan tree. Arching his back and sniffing into the air, he seemed at first to resent my invasion of his privacy. But when he found that I did not arm myself with a catapult or air gun, he became friendlier. And when I started leaving him pieces of cake and biscuit, he grew bolder and finally became familiar enough to take food from my hands. Before long he was delving into my pockets and helping himself to whatever he could find.



I have a new friend. It is a grey squirrel living on my old banyan tree. He was afraid of me initially, but later I made him friend by giving biscuits and cake. Now he is so bold enough to search my pocket even. It is all fun here.

Q) You happened to see the boy watching the fight between the snake and a mongoose. You narrate the whole events to one of your friends. Prepare the likely narration.

The boy was sitting on the platform halfway up the tree. From there he saw a fight between a huge black cobra and a skilful mongoose. The cobra swayed from side to side into making a feint but the mongoose skilfully avoided it and darted on the snake. There were two spectators, a myna and a crow. The crow was struck by the snake and lost its life while trying to take part in the fight. The myna stood away from the fight on seeing the plight of the crow. The cobra started weakening and eventually the mongoose won. The mongoose dragged the cobra into the bushes. The myna flew away from the scene with a shrill cry of congratulation.

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The boy was sitting on the banyan tree. From there he saw a fight between a cobra and mongoose. There was a myna and a crow to see the fight. The crow was killed by the cobra. The mongoose attacked the cobra and killed it. The myna flew away congratulating the mongoose.

Q. After seeing the fight the boy meets his grandfather. Prepare a conversation between them

Boy : Hello grandad... It is so exciting today. I saw a wonderful thing while I was on the banyan tree

Grandad : Shoot my boy. I am all ears.

Boy : There was a fierce fight between a deadly black cobra and an aggressive mongoose.

Granddad : Oh really! What happened then.

Boy : The best part is that it was not only the cobra and the mongoose, there was a crow and a myna too who tried to interfere in the fight.

Grandad : Amazing! How did they take part in it.

Boy : The crow and myna hurled themselves at the snake and on an attempt to pull up and turn back the crow was struck by the snake.

Grandad : Oh boy! Sorry to hear. Was the crow safe?

Boy : No dad, the crow was flung twenty feet across the garden and it lay still.

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Grandad : What about the fight? Who won the fight?  
Boy : Eventually the mongoose won the fight by opening attacks timely and moving swiftly away from the snake's bite.  
Grandad : You are lucky son to see such a fight, It is a rare thing to see.

---

Boy : Hello grandad... It is so exciting today.  
Grandad : What happened?  
Boy : There was a fight between a cobra and a mongoose.  
Granddad : Oh really! What happened then.  
Boy : A crow and a myna too tried to interfere in the fight.  
Grandad : Amazing! How did they take part in it.  
Boy : The crow and myna tried to attack the snake.  
Grandad : Was the crow safe?  
Boy : No dad, the crow was killed by the snake.  
Grandad : Who won the fight?  
Boy : The mongoose won the fight.  
Grandad : You are lucky son to see such a rare fight.

Q) 'And amongst the wool were the three baby squirrels – all of them white!' The boy couldn't stop wondering about the white squirrels. If he wrote a letter to his friend regarding this unforgettable sight, how would it be?

Ivy Cottage  
Landour Cantt  
Dehradun

05.01.2021

Dear Sravan

Hope you are enjoying your vacation there. I am writing to tell you about a strange incident that happened here.

Today is an unforgettable day! We found our grandmother's knitting missing and we didn't know where it was. One day I found it in a hole in the banyan tree where my friend squirrel gave birth to three white babies. It was for the first time we have seen white baby squirrels and we were puzzled.

---

But when I mentioned the white rat's frequent visits to the tree, grandfather told me that the rat must be the father of the white babies. He also said that rats and squirrels are related to each other and it is quite possible for them to have offspring.

The father of the babies must be grandfather's white rat. It is a really an amazing sight. I am so happy to see these cute white babies.

It is all fun here, next time you come here I will take you to the banyan tree where you can see all of them. Come and join me soon. We will have a great time.

Love

s/d

Name.

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Monday

05.01.2021

Today is an unforgettable day! My friend squirrel gave birth to three white babies. The father of the babies must be grandfather's white rat. It is really an amazing sight I am so happy to see these cute white babies.

Q. The grandfather and the boy were really surprised at the sight of the three baby squirrels. It was a great surprise for all and the news spread across the village. The news appeared in one of the local dailies. Prepare the likely news report.

## **WHITE SQUIRRELS FOUND IN A BANYAN TREE**

### **STAFF REPORTER**

Jan 4, 2021

Dehradun: A squirrel has given birth to three white baby squirrels in a magnificent old banyan tree in the town of Dehra, in a valley at the foot of Himalayas yesterday.

The squirrel seemed to be very friendly with the people in the nearby house and a white rat in the house is believed to be the father of the babies. The white rat gave frequent visits to the banyan tree and was very friendly with the mother squirrel. This friendship would have resulted in the squirrel's giving birth of white babies.

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The old man in the nearby house said 'I have never seen such white squirrels in my life time'. 'Rats and squirrels are related to each other', he added and it could be possible reason for such offspring. He found to be very much thrilled at this sight. A boy who spends most of his leisure time on the tree says that the white rat used to come along with him to the tree and he has seen both the rat and the squirrel establishing firm friendship on this tree. The old lady in the house said that her knitting were missing and she was so happy to find it crammed in a hole where the squirrel gave birth to the babies. The squirrel was collecting all things possible to keep its babies warm including the lady's knitting.

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## **WHITE SQUIRRELS FOUND IN A BANYAN TREE**

### **STAFF REPORTER**

Jan 4, 2021

Dehradun : A squirrel has given birth to three white baby squirrels in a banyan tree in Dehra.

The squirrel was friendly with the people and a white rat is believed the father of the babies.

The old man in the nearby house said 'I have never seen such white squirrels in my life time'. A boy said that the white rat and this squirrel were friends. The squirrel made nest with an old lady's knitting.

Q) Life in the lap of nature is always an exciting experience. Prepare a write-up on the close-knit relationship of the boy with nature in the story 'Adventures in Banyan Tree'.

Life in the lap of nature is always an exciting experience. In the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' the boy is a great lover of nature who spends his leisure time on a banyan tree. He was carried away by the magnificent sights that nature provides such as the mazes formed by a banyan tree. He finds solace in nature's company. He has established a firm relation with a squirrel and he feeds it with pieces of cakes and biscuits. He never harms any animals or birds with a catapult or an air gun. The squirrel on the tree was so friendly to him that it delved his pocket fearlessly. He never misses an opportunity to appreciate things that happen around and he was thrilled to see a fierce fight between a cobra and a mongoose. He is fond of pets and he used to carry the white rat to the banyan tree.

Thus the writer establishes that the boy maintains a close-knit relationship with nature in the story 'Adventures in Banyan Tree'.

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The boy is a great lover of nature. He likes the banyan tree, the birds and squirrels there. He never harms any animals or birds. He was thrilled to see the fight between a cobra and a mongoose. He likes pets and he takes the white rat to the banyan tree. The boy maintains a relationship with nature.

Q. Prepare a character sketch of the grandfather in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan tree'

The grandfather in the story Adventures in a Banyan Tree is a sixty five year old man. He could no longer climb the banyan tree as he is old. He is a brilliant person who has learned that wild mongoose would be better than a tamed one as it could keep snakes away from the house. He is very strict disciplinarian who grumbles with hardy marigold which insisted to spring in his English garden. He is a lover of nature too. He loved pets and he bought a white rat from the market for four annas and he is even ready to feed wild mongoose with scraps from the kitchen. He is a knowledgeable person who has a strong idea on various species of animals. He guessed that the white rat could be the father of the white baby squirrels as they were related to each other.

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The grandfather in the story Adventures in a Banyan Tree is a sixty five year old man. He could no longer climb the banyan tree. He is a smart person. He is very strict. He is a lover of nature. He loves pets.

Q. Prepare a character sketch of the boy in the story 'The adventures in a banyan tree'.

## **CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE BOY IN ADVENTURES OF BANYAN TREE**

The boy is a great lover of nature who spends his leisure time on a banyan tree. He was carried away by the magnificent sights that nature provides such as the mazes formed by a banyan tree. He is a voracious reader and his collection of books includes that of Indian and English origin. He finds solace in nature's company. He has established a firm relation with a squirrel and he feeds it with pieces of cakes and biscuits. He never harms any animals or birds with a catapult and an air gun. The squirrel on the tree was so friendly to him that it delved his pocket fearlessly. He never misses an opportunity to appreciate things that happen around and he was thrilled to see a fierce fight between a cobra and a mongoose. He is fond of pets and he used to carry the white rat to the banyan tree.

---

The boy is a great lover of nature. He loves the mazes formed by a banyan tree. He is a good reader. He is friendly with squirrel and he feeds it with pieces of cakes and biscuits. He never harms animals or birds. He was thrilled to see a fight between a cobra and a mongoose. He likes pets.

---

The boy loves nature. He is a good reader. He is friendly with squirrel. He gives it pieces of cakes and biscuits. He never harms animals or birds. He was thrilled to see a fight between a cobra and a mongoose. He likes pets.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Though the house and grounds of our home in India were Grandfather's domain, the magnificent old banyan tree was mine-chieflly because Grandfather, at the age of sixty-five, could no longer climb it. Grandmother used to tease him about this, and would speak of a certain Countess of Desmond, an English woman who lived to the age of 117, and would have lived longer if she hadn't fallen while climbing an apple tree. The spreading branches of the banyan tree, which curved to the ground and took root again, forming a maze of arches, gave me endless pleasure. The tree was older than the house, older than Grandfather, as old as the town of Dehra, nestling in a magnificent old banyan valley at the foot of the Himalayas.

My first friend and familiar was a small grey squirrel. Arching his back and sniffing into the air, he seemed at first to resent my invasion of his privacy. But, when he found that I did not arm myself with a catapult or air-gun, he became friendlier.

1. Why does the boy say that the Banyan tree was his own?
2. What was the bad luck that happened to the Countess of Desmond?
3. What was the source of endless pleasure to the boy?
4. How does the author establish that the banyan tree is very old?
5. What made the squirrel friendlier with the boy?

## Ans

1. The boy says that the banyan tree was his own because grandfather could no longer climb on it as he was getting old.
2. The Countess of Desmond died falling from an apple at the age of 117.
3. The spreading branches of the banyan tree, which curved to the ground and took root again, forming a maze of arches, gave the boy endless pleasure.
4. The author says that the tree was older than the house, older than grandfather, as old as the town of Dehra.
5. On finding that the boy did not arm myself with a catapult or air-gun, the squirrel became friendlier.

Then the squirrel started building a nest. At first she tried building it in my pockets, and when I went indoors and changed my clothes I would find straw and grass falling out. Then one day Grandmother's knitting was missing. We hunted for it every where but without success. Next day I saw something glinting in the hole in the banyan tree. Going up to investigate, I saw that it was the end of Grandmother's steel knitting-needle. On looking further, I discovered that the hole was crammed with knitting. And amongst the wool were three baby squirrels-all of them white! Grandfather had never seen white squirrels before, and we gazed at them in wonder. We were puzzled for some time, but when I mentioned the white rat's frequent visits to the tree, Grandfather told me that the rat must be the father. Rats and squirrels were related to each other, said, and so it was quite possible for them to have offspring- -in this case, white squirrels!

1. Where did the squirrel try to build the nest initially?
2. Where was the missing knitting needle found?
3. Why did the squirrel cram the tree hole with knitting?
4. Why were they puzzled for sometime?
5. What could be the possible reason for the birth of white baby squirrels?

Ans

1. The squirrel tried to build a nest in the boy's pocket.
2. The missing knitting needle was found in the hole in the banyan tree.
3. The squirrel crammed the tree hole with knitting for her baby squirrels.
4. They were puzzled to see white baby squirrels.
5. The white rat who visited the tree frequently must have been the father of the babies and possibly they could be white.

## ASSIGNMENTS

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a review of the story
- letter to a friend explaining the fight scene
- diary depicting the excitement the boy had on seeing the white baby squirrels
- conversation between boy and friend regarding white baby squirrels

## SNAKE AND THE MIRROR

Prepare a profile of Vaikom Muhammad Basheer using the hints given below.

Name	Vaikom Muhammed Basheer
Born	1908
Nick Name	Beypore Sultan
Popular as	Humanist, Freedom fighter,
Profession	Novelist, Short story writer
Notable works	Balyakalasakhi, Shabdangal, PathummayudeAadu, Mathilukal, Ntuppuppakkoranendarnnu, Janmadinam and AnarghaNimisham
Awards	Padma Shri, 1982
Death	1994



## **Review of the story Snake and the mirror**

Snake and the mirror is a story written by the popular Malayalam writer Vaikom Muhammed Basheer. It is a well crafted story which sustains the interest of the reader from the beginning to the end. Elements of wit and humour can be seen throughout the story.

The story takes place in a non electrified tiled house. The protagonist of the story is a homeopath. He is depicted as a humorous person.

It was a hot summer night about ten o'clock. The house was not electrified. There was a constant traffic of rats above the ceiling. The doctor sat down on a chair and opened the book 'The Materia Medica'. Suddenly there came a dull thud sound. No sooner had he turned than a snake wriggled and landed on his shoulder. The snake slithered around his shoulder and coiled on his left arm. The hood was spread out and it was just four inches away from his face. He sat there like a stone image in flesh. After a while the snake started looking into the mirror on the table. Slowly it unwound itself from my arm and slowly slithered into my hands and later it moved towards the mirror. Then he leapt and ran to my friends house. The next morning when he came to vacate the room he found all his belongings plundered except his not so white vest.

A reader can't help laughing when they come across the narration techniques and selection of words. "Rats and I shared the room", "one solitary black coat", "wind god seemed to have taken leave", "I made another earth shaking decision. I would always keep that attractive smile of face" etc shows his sense of humour. Basheer wants his doctor to marry a fat lady so that the doctor could escape running if he made any silly mistakes. He also doubts if the snake was trying to make important decision about growing a moustache or using mascara. He also says that the thief, the rascal has such a sense of cleanliness that he left his dirty vest as final insult. Thus he has filled the story with humour in abundance.

### **Narration – Snake and the mirror**

I sat down on a chair and opened a book. A snake landed on my shoulder. The hood was just four inches away from my face. I sat there like a stone. The snake started looking into the mirror. Slowly it moved towards the mirror. Then I ran to my friends house. The next morning all my things were stolen.

## NEWS REPORT

House break-in and theft of belongings

### STAFF REPORTER

Jan 4, 2021

Vaikom: A night house break-in was reported in a rented house in Vaikom while the homeopath residing there ran out to his friend's house out of fear of snake.

The house was not electrified and there was nobody in the house when the thief broke in. Before the theft the man living there was terrified in the night when a snake slithered around his shoulder and coiled on his left arm. The hood was spread out and it was just four inches away from his face. After a while the snake started looking into the mirror on the table. Slowly it unwound it self from his arm and slowly slithered into his lap and later it moved towards the mirror. Then he leapt and ran to my friends house. The man was returning from his friend's house by 8.30 am in the morning to find his house plundered. The thief took away a suitcase which contained sixty rupees, some shirts, dhotis and a black coat.

The police said that they will probe into the matter seriously as the number of thefts around the area is increasing day by day. 'The fellow had such a sense of cleanliness as he didn't take my not so white vest' the doctor commented very humorously about the theft. He added that he could have taken that too and used it after washing it with soap and water.

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House break-in and theft of belongings

### STAFF REPORTER

Jan 4, 2021

Vaikom: A night house break-in was reported in a rented house in Vaikom.

There was nobody in the house at the time. The homeopath residing there ran out of fear of snake.

The thief took away a suitcase which contained sixty rupees, some shirts, dhotis and a black coat.

The police said that they will probe into the matter seriously.

Q) Prepare a conversation between homoeopath and friend after running away from the house

Friend : I heard that your house had been robbed last night? What happened?

Homeopath : You are right, It was not only just robbery, I had an encounter with a snake too.

Friend : Oh dear! Were you harmed?

Homeopath : It coiled on my arm. Luckily I was not harmed.

Friend : It is unbelievable, How could you escape from the scene?

Homeopath : The snake saw a mirror in front. I doubt if the snake was trying to make important decision about growing a moustache or using mascara or wearing a vermilion spot on its forehead.

Friend : That is funny enough. Did you lose all you belongings after the theft.

Homeopath : No dear, That rascal just left my dirty vest as a final insult.

Friend : It is great that you could crack jokes even in this tough time.

Homeopath : Yes dear, Thanks for your nice words. See you later.

### **CHARACTER SKETCH OF HOMEOPATH**

The homeopath in the story The snake and the mirror is a humorous character. He is a bachelor who has high dreams of his future.

### **ASSIGNMENTS**

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a write up based on the snake incident emphasising wit and humour of Basheer
- a letter to a friend describing the snake incident
- a diary on snake incidents
- a narration on the snake incident

## LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

Name	William Wordsworth
Place of Birth	England
Birth	1770
Achievement	Poet Laureate (1843)
Popular as	Major English romantic poet,
Works	Lyrical Ballads, Daffodils, Lucy Gray and The Prelude
Known as	Poet of nature
Death	1850

William Wordsworth was born in the year 1770 in England. He became poet Laureate in 1843. He was a major English romantic poet. His major works are Lyrical Ballads, Daffodils, Lucy Gray and The Prelude. He is known as poet of nature. He died in the year 1850

### **Appreciation of the poem 'Lines written in Early Spring'**

The poem 'Lines written in Early Spring' is written by prolific writer William Wordsworth. It is a nature poem or landscape poem.

The poet reclines underneath a tree in wilderness. The nature is a feast for his eyes and he is indulged in it when some sad thoughts struck him. He thinks of the destructive changes that man has made to nature. He feels that the flowers live in harmony according to the plan of nature, the birds remain happy, the twigs are delighted and there is pleasure all around except for man. Through the celebrated lines of English poetry 'What man has made of man?' he repeatedly laments of the evil nature of man.

This poem is written in background of French revolution and he wants people to retreat to nature to overcome the miseries people face.

The poem is rich in imageries and he appreciates the things in nature such as the thousand blended notes, the tufts of primrose, trailing wreaths of periwinkle, the beautiful sights of hopping and playing birds, comfort of the green bower and breezy air and the spreading of fan by the budding twigs.

The poem follows the rhyme scheme of 'ab ab'. Instances of alliteration can be seen in the lines 'What man has made of man'. Figure of speech hyperbole is employed in the lines 'I heard a thousand blended notes'.

The poet personifies nature and believes that it is the same soul which runs through the human beings too. The poet believes that the hunt for happiness by man is contrary to nature's holy plan.

### **Appreciation of the poem 'Lines written in Early Spring'**

The poem 'Lines written in Early Spring' is written by William Wordsworth. It is a nature poem.

The poet sits under a tree. He is happy to see nature. He says man has spoiled nature. Nature gives happiness to man.

There are many beautiful images in nature such as flowers, plants and birds. All are happy except man.

The poem is rich in imageries. The poem follows the rhyme scheme of 'ab ab'.

The poet says that the same soul is running through the human beings too.

### **Appreciation of the poem 'Lines written in Early Spring'**

The poem 'Lines written in Early Spring' is written by William Wordsworth.

It is a nature poem.

The poet sits under a tree.

Nature gives happiness to man. Man spoils nature.

Flowers, plants and birds are images in the poem. All are happy except man.

Rhyme scheme is 'ab ab'.

### **Comprehension questions**

I heard a thousand blended notes,  
While in a grove I sate reclined,  
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.  
To her fair works did Nature link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man.  
Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;  
And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.

1. Pick out the line that employs hyperbole in the poem.
2. How has nature favoured human beings?
3. What is the agony of the poet?
4. What does every flower do?
5. How does the poet establish that the nature is happy?

**Ans**

1. I heard a thousand blended notes.
2. Nature has linked human soul to her fair works.
3. The poet is worried thinking what man has made of man.
4. Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.
5. There is music in nature, the flowers are merry and everything remains happy in nature.

The birds around me hopped and played,  
Their thoughts I cannot measure  
But the least motion which they made  
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,  
To catch the breezy air;  
And I must think, do all I can,  
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan,  
Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of man?

1. How do the birds express their happiness?
2. What lesson do the birds give to humankind?
3. What does the budding twigs do to catch the breezy air?
4. Pick out an instance for alliteration from the poem.
5. What makes the poet lament?

**Ans**

1. The birds express their happiness by hopping and playing.
2. Birds teaches human beings to remain happy in nature.
3. The budding twigs spread their fan to catch the breezy air.
4. What man has made of man.
5. The poet laments thinking what man has made of man.

# GRAMMAR

## NP/VP

The following labels have to be familiarised in analysing a sentence.

1. Articles (a, an, the)
2. Possessives (Grandfather's, teacher's, my, his, her, your, their etc.)
3. Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)
4. Adjectives (old, long, smart, beautiful, etc.)
5. Numerals (three, five, twelve, etc.)
6. Ordinals (first, second, last, etc.)
7. Quantifiers (all, some, few, many, etc.)
8. Relative clause (a clause that starts with relative pronoun such as who, which, whose, that, where and when)
9. Prepositional phrase (a phrase that starts with a preposition)

\* Articles, Possessives and Demonstratives are called Determiners.

\* Sometimes a quantifier can appear before a determiner. In that case, we call it a pre-determiner.

E.g.            All the students...  
                  Some of the books...

Eg:    The little child was crying for milk

The little child (NP) +was crying for milk (VP)

The (Det) + little (adj) + child (NP) was crying (VP) for milk (Prep Phrase)

The (Det) + little (adj) + child (NP) was (Aux) crying (VP) for (Preposition) milk (NP)

## Making word pyramids

Np

Det + Np

Pre det + Det + NP + Prep phrase

Pre det + Det + NP + Prep phrase + relative clause

Pre det + Det + NP + Prep phrase + relative clause + VP

Women  
 The women  
 All the women  
 All the women in the camp  
 All the women in the camp who saw the child  
 All the women in the camp who saw the child cried

Q) Analyse the following sentence

All the big boys who are smart, are playing football in the ground

**Ans**

NP	All the big boys	
	Pre det	All
	Det	The
	Adj	Big
	Noun	Boys

Relative clause                      who are smart

VP	are playing football	
	Aux verb	are
	Verb	are playing
	NP	football

Prepositional phrase	in the ground	
	Preposition	in
	Det	the
	Noun	ground



## UNIT 2

# PROJECT TIGER

### PROFILE

1. He was born in.....(year) on.....(date) at / in ..... (Place).
2. He was born to Mr.....andMrs.....(Parents)
3. He was educated at.....(Education)
4. He/she was famous in the field of .....  
(Occupation/Profession/career/job /famous as)
5. ....and.....are some of his important (works/Books.)
6. He got many awards like..... etc (Awards/Achievement/Honours)
7. He died in ..... (year) ..... On(date)

**Prepare a short profile of Satyajit Ray using the hints given below.**

Born	:	May 2 1921, Kolkata
Parents	:	Sukumar Ray, Suprabha Ray
Known as	:	Indian film Maker
Education	:	Viswa Bharati university, Presidency university, Bally gunge Government High School
Famous	:	Writer producer, Screenwriter, lyricist, composer.
Awards	:	Academy Honorary Award, Bharat Ratna
Died	:	April 23 1992, Kolkata

### **Satyajith Ray**

Sathyajith Ray the renowned film director was born on 2nd May in 1921, in Kolkata. He was born to Mr.Sukumar Ray and Mrs. SuprabhaRay.He was known as a filmmaker. He was famous in the field of writer, producer, screenwriter, lyricist and composer. He was honoured with the Academy Honorary Award and Bharat Ratna . He was educated at BallyGunge. Government High School, Viswa- Bharati University and Presidency University . He passed away in 1992 on 23 April in Kolkata.

## Conversation

Ray wanted a tiger for his film Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne. He approached the manager of Bharat Circus in Calcutta to get a tiger. What would be the conversation between Ray and the Tamil Manager?

- Satyajith Ray : Good morning sir,  
Manager : Good morning, what help can I do for you?  
Satyajith Ray : I am a film director and I need some help from this circus company  
Manager : Oh! You are from cinema, aren't you? What help can I do for you?  
Satyajith Ray : I am looking for a trained tiger for shooting my new film project. .  
Manager : A tiger! My goodness! What are you going to do with a tiger in cinema?  
Satyajith Ray : Nothing to worry, we need him for only a couple of hours.  
Manager : Till now I have never lent my circus animals for any other purpose.  
Satyajith Ray : If you could give one it would be a great help for us.  
Manager : Being an ardent supporter of cinema, how can I reject your request?  
Satyajith Ray : Will it attack the strangers if it is taken out of the cage.  
Manager : I doubt,I havn't done it.  
Satyajith Ray : Let's hope for the best, we will come tomorrow to take it.  
Manager : You may please meet the ring master and make all arrangements.  
Satyajith Ray : Thank you very much .  
Manager : Welcome.

## LETTER WRITING

Mr.Satyajit Ray wants to get permission from the Chairman of Animal Welfare Board of India for shooting a film in which a tiger is used. Prepare a likely letter.

House No.14  
Dream Shore  
Marcus Square  
Calcutta.

06 Mar 2019  
The Chairman  
Animal Welfare Board of India  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Subject : Getting permission for using a tiger in a film

I am Satyajit Ray, a film director from Calcutta. I have a plan to direct a film in which there is a scene of the main character's meeting with a wild tiger in a forest.

Bharat Circus company is ready to give a tiger with its trainer. I know the rules of Animal Welfare Board connected with treating animals. I promise, my team will follow those rules strictly and will not do anything harmful to the tiger. I will be obliged and grateful to you, If you kindly grant permission to shoot my film with the tiger.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/  
Satyajit Ray

### **NOTICE**

Prepare a notice advertising that Alfred Hitchcock wants a large number of ravens for his film 'Birds

# TRAINED RAVENS WANTED

---

## HOLLYWOOD

06 March 2019.

---

Alfred Hitchcock, the film director, has decided to make a film called 'Birds'. It needs a variety of birds, especially ravens in great numbers. Those who have trained ravens and other birds may contact Hitchcock immediately.

---

Phone:823456789

Email:hitchcock123@email.

### DIARY

Prepare the diary of Satyajit Ray after the successful shooting of the scene with a tiger at Boral

20 June 1950

Monday

What an unforgettable day in my life! So many strange things happened. At last I, successfully shot the scene with the tiger. If I had failed in my attempt to shoot the film I would have stopped it. I can't imagine that.....The shooting was very difficult. The crowd was melted away by the loud roar of the tiger. Mr.Thorat helped me a lot. If he was not there, I would not be able to complete it. He was really helpful. Really a memorable day in my life.

### NARRATION

Imagine that you are one of the spectators who witnessed the comic events that took place at Notun Gram. How would you narrate the incident to your friend.

Today I witnessed a very interesting thing that happened during the shooting of a movie by Sathyajith Ray. A tiger in that scene was wearing a collar made of tiger skin. A thin wire was fixed on to the collar and the other end to an iron rod which was fixed on the ground.

When door of the cage was opened the tiger sprang out of the cage and started prancing around. It dragged its poor trainer who was desperately clutching the wire. It was like watching a strange kind of circus for free! The tiger calmed down after a while and they shot the scenes well.

## **NEWS REPORT**

You are the reporter of a famous daily, You happened to visit the shooting location of Sathyajith Ray's film 'GoopyGyne, BaghaByne' that was shot in Boral. What could be the possible report.

### **TIGER CHARGES AT THE SPECTATORS OF FILM SHOOTING.**

Staff reporter

23.01.2021

Boral: A robust Tiger which was employed in shooting Ray's film 'GoopyGyne, BaghaByne' charged at a crowd consisted of about one hundred and fifty villagers who were watching the scene. The film director Sathyajith Ray has decided to reshoot a scene in the movie using a tiger here at Boral due to inconvenience he faced at the previous location at Notun Gram. He brought the tiger from Bharat circus which was holding shows at Marcus square near Culcutta. The spectators were asked to maintain a safe distance but they were reluctant to obey. The instant the door was opened the tiger charged against the villagers as it was not let out of the cage on its own. Luckily no one was injured and the crowd melted away as if by magic. The tiger calmed down later on and the shooting was carried out successfully.

## **INTERVIEW**

Imagine you have an interview with Mr. Satyajit Ray. What questions will you ask?

Prepare five interview questions.

1. How do you feel now?
2. Which book influenced you the most?
3. Please tell us one unforgettable experience you have had.
4. Who inspired you the most?
5. What message would you give for others?

## **WRITE UP**

Prepare a write-up on the use of animal actors in movies.

Animal actors

Ray remembers some films he saw in his childhood days - films with an Alsatian dog called Rin-tin-tin and a Collie dog called Lassie. These dogs were famous animal stars and their acting was more impressive than a human's. The money they earned was no less than what a real film-star got.

Animal actors were treated very respectfully in Hollywood. Twenty years ago when he saw a film shooting in Disney Studio, he realized that these animal actors had stand-ins just like the human superstars had. In Hollywood, even films with trained ravens have been made possible for example, in *Alfred Hitchcock's film 'Birds'* hundreds of trained ravens and other birds were used. Though it is not easy to find trained animals in our country, many films have been made with trained elephants, dogs and horses in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Making a film with a tiger is not an easy task, and Ray had to deal with such a problem when he shot his film *GoopyGyneBaghaByne*.

In the film *GoopyGyneBaghaByne*, there is a scene in which the heroes Goopy and Bagha meet a tiger in a forest and freeze in fright. To shoot this scene, Ray wanted to get a trained tiger. He got a trained tiger with its trainer Mr. Thorat from the Bharat Circus Company. They planned to shoot the scene in a bamboo grove in a village called Notun Gram, and Mr. Thorat and his team reached there with two tigers. They put a tiger-skin collar around the tiger's neck and tied one end of a thin-but-strong wire to this collar and the other end to an iron rod fixed to the ground. Mr. Thorat opened the cage and called out to the tiger. The tiger violently jumped out of the cage and charged at the audience.

Everyone was shocked at the unexpected behaviour of the tiger. Even the trainer Mr. Thorat could not bring it under control, but it calmed down after a while. They took the required shots, but later found that the camera had failed to work, and the shots were too dark. They had to take all the shots again and they reached another location in Boral village. Here also the tiger violently charged at the audience, but soon became calm. Ray and his men took all the required shots. This time the camera also worked well, and all the shots were perfect!

Thus in the memoir 'Project Tiger' he emphasises the importance of animals being used in movies.

### **Comprehension passages**

**Read the passage from the article 'Project Tiger' and answer the questions that follow**

Every animal in a Hollywood film is well-trained. It is not difficult to train a horse or a dog. But have you ever heard of trained ravens? Not just one or two, but nearly a hundred of them? Even this was made possible in Hollywood, when the creator of some of the best suspense

films in the history of cinema, Alfred Hitchcock, decided to make a film called Birds. In the story, birds from all over the world start attacking humans. Hitchcock needed a variety of birds, but what was required in the largest number was ravens. Notices were placed in the press all over the United States, asking people to contact the filmmaker if they knew how to get hold of trained ravens. Someone replied within a few days. He was asked to bring his birds, and he arrived with almost a hundred trained ravens. Admittedly, their training had not gone very bad. That is to say, they could not do anything that might be seen as extraordinary. But if as many as fifty ravens are told to perch quietly in a row on a specified spot, and if they obey this command instantly, isn't that pretty impressive?

1. What is the peculiarity of animals used in Hollywood films?
2. Name the film made by Hitchcock mentioned in the passage.
3. Why did Hitchcock need a variety of birds for his film?
4. What did Hitchcock do to get ravens for his film?
5. What was 'pretty impressive' about the trained ravens?

## **ANSWERS**

1. They are well-trained.
2. 'Birds'
3. In the story, birds from all over the world start attacking humans. So he needed a variety of birds for his film.
4. Hitchcock placed notices in the press all over the United States asking people to contact him if they knew how to get hold of trained ravens.

## **Read the passage from Project Tiger given below and answer the questions that follow:**

We told him what we wanted. The shooting was taking place near Shiuri in Birbhoom. We wanted to show a tiger in a thick bamboo grove. All the animal was required to do was come out of the bamboo grove into an open space, pace gently for a while, look at the camera if possible, and then go back. Could a tiger from Bharat Circus do this job? Mr Thorat nodded. 'How long will you need it for?' asked the manager. 'Perhaps a couple of hours for the shooting,' I replied. 'But that would be in addition to the time it'll take to travel to and from

Shiuri.' On being told that the travel itself should take no more than two days, the manager agreed to put the tiger in its cage and send it in a lorry. He invited us to take a look at the tiger.

1. 'We told him what we wanted.' What did Ray want?
2. What was the tiger required to do?
3. Which phrase tells you that it was not necessary for the tiger to look at the camera?
4. How did the manager agree to send the tiger?

## ANSWERS

1. Ray wanted to show a tiger in a thick bamboo grove.
2. The tiger had to come out of the bamboo grove into an open space, pace gently for a while, look at the camera if possible, and then go back.
3. 'look at the camera if possible'
5. The Manager would put the tiger in its cage and send it in a lorry.

## ASSIGNMENTS

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a conversation between Sathyajith Ray and Thorat
- a letter to your friend explaining the shooting scenes at Birbhoom
- a diary explaining the shooting scenes at Notun Gram

## MY SISTER'S SHOE

**Write a short profile of Majid Majidi using the details given below**

Born	:	April 17, 1959
Occupation	:	Film director, producer, and screenwriter
Place of birth	:	Tehran, Iran
Nationality	:	Iranian
Notable works	:	The Colour of Paradise, The songs of sparrows, Children of heaven.
Awards and Honours	:	Grand Pix of America Best Award in 1999, Nominated for Academy Award in 1998



## MajidMajidi

Majid Majidi was born on 17 April in 1959 at Tehran in Iran. He was famous in the field of film director, producer and screenwriter. His notable works or films are The Colour of Paradise, The Song of Sparrows, Children of Heaven etc. He has won many international awards and honours for his works. In 1999 he won the Grand Pix of America Best Award. In the year 1998, he was nominated for the prestigious Academy Award.

## Assignments

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a report on the film festival conducted at your school
- a letter by the boy to his friend the day he lost sister's shoes

## DIARY

**Write the diary entry of Ali on the day when he lost his sister's shoe**

Monday

12-2-2022

Today I am very sad. What should I do now? My sister's shoes are missing. I have been purchasing Potatoes from Akbar Aqa's shop. I had put it between two boxes in the vegetable shop. Who might have taken it? My sister will be so worried. Will father beat me? He has little money to buy new shoes for her. How can she go to school without shoes? Oh God. It is my entire mistake. I should have been more careful. Tomorrow I shall go to the shop once again and search. I decided to give my shoes to her. So she doesn't miss her class tomorrow.

## Write the review of the screen play "My Sister's Shoes"

"My Sister's Shoes" is an extract from the screen play of the film Children of Heaven, written and directed by Majid Majidi . It narrates the story of Ali and his sister, Zahra who belong to a poverty-stricken family and their adventures over a lost pair of shoes. The film starts with Ali collecting his sister Zahra's pink shoes after a cobbler has repaired them. He keeps them outside a vegetable shop and goes inside to buy some potatoes. While he is in the shop, a junk collector picks up the shoes, thinking it as garbage and takes it away. Frantic to find them, the young boy upsets the vegetables boxes and is chased away by the shopkeeper. Ali's family suffers from severe financial crisis. So he fears to tell his parents about the incident. Ali's mother is ill and confined to bed. Ali tells Zahra about the shoes and begs her

not to tell their father; she agrees. . While doing their homework, the children pass notes to each other discussing what to do.

The film is so dramatic and tells a true story of a family. The scenes in the film depict the hardships, poverty and the innocence of the children. Even the shoes is a representative of the family's poor condition. In the film, life in Teheran is sketched beautifully.

## NOTICE

The English club and the film club of your school decided to conduct a film festival on Majid Majidi's films. Prepare a notice for the program.

# NOTICE ABC HIGH SCHOOL FILM FESTIVAL

*Dear all*

*It has been decided to conduct a film festival on Majid Majidi's film by the English Club of our school at ABC High School, Chennai from 14th to 17th February 2021 in the school auditorium.*

*The famous director Lal Jose has consented to inaugurate the function at 10 AM. Various movie by the director will be screened.*

## PROGRAMME

Welcome Speech	:	Headmistress
Presidential Address	:	PTA President
Inauguration	:	Lal Jose
Felicitation	:	Staff Secretary
	:	School Leader
Vote of thanks	:	Secretary, English Club
Screening of movies	:	14th to 17th of February 2021

*All are welcome*

Chennai  
28.01.2021

sd/  
**Convenor**  
EnglishClub

**Prepare a profile of Bob Dylan with the given hints.**

Name	:	Bob Dylan
Place birth	:	Minnesota,USA
Born	:	May 24, 1941
Famous	:	Singer, song writer, artist
Notable works	:	The Free Wheelin Bob Dylan, Bringing It All Back Home
Awards	:	Golden Globe award, Academy Award
Prizes	:	Nobel Prize in literature 2016

## **BOB DYLAN**

Bob Dylan was born on 24 may in 1941.He was born at Minnesota in USA.He was famous in the field of singer ,song writer and artist.Some of his important works are The Free Wheelin Bob Dylan and Bringing It All Back Home.He got many awards like Golden Globe award, Academy Award etc.He got Nobel Prize in literature in the year 2016.

**Write the appreciation of the poem *Blowing in the wind* focusing on the theme and poetic devices**

Blowin' in the Wind' is a song by the American singer and song writer Bob Dylan. It is considered to be a protest song against human rights violations. The song was an anthem of the American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s. War and violence destroy peaceful life; human rights violations and injustice prevail everywhere. People should unite against the injustices, open their eyes and ears to hear and see the sufferings of their fellow beings and fight for their rights. These are the messages and theme of this song. The poet asks "how many roads must a man walk down before you call him a man?" That means how much trouble a man should suffer in his life before he is recognized as a human being.

He asks again how many seas a white dove must sail before it finds a peaceful place to sleep. How many times the cannon balls must fly before they are banned forever? White doves are symbol of peace, and banning cannon balls means ending wars and violence. But no peaceful place without war and violence is found anywhere in this world. The oppressive rulers are as huge and powerful as mountains. But they cannot exist for long before the more powerful seas of people's protests. No ruler can keep the people of a nation under slavery for ever. No one can pretend for a long time that he does not see or hear the sufferings and cries of the oppressed people. Everyone should have eyes to see the sky - the symbol of freedom - and ears to hear people cry in pain.

The poet finally asks how many people should die before we realize that too many have died. All these questions are Rhetorical questions. The poet says that the answers to them are known to all and are blowing in the wind repeating the lines “the answer, my friend, is blowin’ in the wind, the answer is blowin’ in the wind”. This kind of repetition of lines is the best example the poetic device, Refrain. The oppressive rulers are compared to mountains and people’s protest to seas. These comparisons are examples of Metaphor. There are many examples of Alliterations in the song as in “How many roads must a man...”. There is an Auditory Image in the expression “...people cry?” ‘White dove’, ‘cannon balls’, ‘mountain’, ‘sea’ etc. can be seen as Visual Images.

**Read the following lines from ‘Blowin’ in the Wind’ and answer the questions that follow.**

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

1. When do you call a man, ‘a man’?
2. ‘How many seas must a white dove sail Before she sleeps in the sand?’ What do these lines imply?
3. Pick out a phrase that indicates war.
4. Pick out an instance of alliteration from these lines
5. Where can one find the answer to the questions?

### **ANSWERS**

1. This means that a man can be called a man only after he has learnt his lessons from the various experiences in his life.
2. when will we establish peace in the world
3. Cannon balls fly
4. How **m**any roads **m**ust a **m**an walk down

5. The answers are blowing in the wind which means that the answer is known to all and it is everywhere. We must take the initiative to find it out.

**Read the lines from *Blowin' in the Wind* and answer the questions that follow.**

Yes, and how many times must a man look up

Before he can see the sky?

Yes, and how many ears must one man have

Before he can hear people cry?

Yes, and how many deaths will it take till he knows

That too many people have died?

1. Pick out the line which suggests that people pretends to be deaf.
2. Who could be the people referred to in the stanza?
3. Pick out instances of alliteration from the given stanza.
4. What does the sky in the lines stand for?
5. Pick out the lines which highlight sacrifice of people for the cause of freedom and human rights.

**Answers**

1. Yes, and how many ears must one man have, Before he can hear people cry?
2. The people refers to the African Americans who are denied of their rights.
3. How **many** times **must** a **man** look up.
4. The sky stands for unlimited freedom.
5. How many deaths will it take till he knows, That too many people have died?

**Make sentences using the following patterns**

- A) Subject + verb + object
- B) Subject + verb + adverbial
- C) Subject + verb + compliment

**Answers**

- a) He played cricket
- b) He went to school
- c) We are happy

**Construct sentences in the same patterns as that of the given ones:**

- ◆ The myna and the crow attacked the cobra. (Here two noun phrases in subject position are connected by the conjunction 'and')
- ◆ The doctor opened his box and took out a book. (Two Verb Phrases are connected by 'and' in this sentence)
- ◆ I wanted to marry a fat lady, but I got a thin person. (Two sentences are joined by the conjunction 'but')

**Answers :**

- ◆ The master and the mistress punished Vanka.
- ◆ The snake crept onto the table and moved towards the mirror.
- ◆ Ray wanted to get a tiger, but Mr. Thorat brought two tigers.

1. A large cobra fell down.
2. The doctor smiled.
3. It was an attractive smile.
4. He lighted a kerosene lamp.
5. He didn't jump.
6. The thief left behind one thing as an insult.
7. He pulled his bed close to the wall.
8. He lay down.
9. He could not sleep.
10. He opened the book at the table.
11. The doctor considered himself young and handsome.
12. The doctor's friend offered him new clothes.
13. He hung his clothes up on the wall.
14. His wife should be rich and fat.
15. I was a great admirer of beauty.

**Answers :**

1. SVA
2. SV
3. SVC

4. SVO
5. SV
6. SVOC
7. SVOA
8. SVA
9. SV
10. SVOA
11. SVOC
12. SVOO
13. SVOA
14. SVC
15. SVC

## PROFILE

**Prepare the profile of A J Cronin using the details given below**

Born	:	July 19, 1896
Birth place	:	Cardross, United Kingdom
Education	:	MB, Chb, MD, DPH, MRCP
Spouse	:	Agnus Mary Gibson
Famous as	:	Novelist and physician
Major works	:	The Citadel, Hatter's Castle, The Keys of the Kingdom
Awards	:	National Book Award for Fiction
Death	:	January 6 1981

### **Profile of A J Cronin**

The famous writer Archibald Joseph Cronin was born on July 19, 1896, at Cardross in the United Kingdom. He secured MB, CHB, MD, DPH, and MRCP. His spouse was Agnes Mary Gibson. He was not only a novelist but also an efficient physician. His important works include The Citadel, Hatter's Castle, and The Keys of the Kingdom. He was honoured with the National Book Award for Fiction. Doctor A. J. Cronin passed away on January 6, 1981.

### **Character Sketch- Mr. John**

The character Mr. John has an equally important role as that of the narrator, Dr. A. J. Cronin, in the anecdote "The Best Investment I Ever Made." Mr. John was in his early 40s; he was well built and had a fair complexion. John's eyes were clear blue, and his thin hair had

begun to recede from his forehead. His dark suit, sober tie, and rimless spectacles showed that he was serious-minded. Mr. John was an orphan and had an unhappy and miserable past. He came to London to accept the job of a clerk in a lawyer's office. But there, he easily became a victim of the loose society. To enjoy the pleasures of life, he pledged all his belongings and borrowed huge amounts from others. At last, he stole money from his office safe and gambled. When he lost everything, he tried to commit suicide, but AJ Cronin's timely help saved his life.

This incident transformed him into a new person. He became a lawyer and the director of a charitable organisation. Moreover, he was in the service of saving young people who were victims of bad living conditions. John wished to meet AJ Cronin, but when they met after 25 years during a voyage, he couldn't approach Cronin. Later, encouraged by his wife, he approached Cronin and introduced himself. Thus, John's rebirth is really a motivation for young people.

## WRITE UP

Appropriateness of the title "The Best Investment I Ever Made"

Why did A. J. Cronin use the title "The Best Investment I Ever Made" for his story? It is true that we will be confused in the beginning about this title. But when we go through the story, we realise that the title is very appropriate to the theme of the story. The word 'investment' literally means the act of putting money into something to make "profit," but in this story, A. J. Cronin used the word in a different sense.

Cronin recalls an incident that happened 25 years earlier in his life. He once saved a young man who tried to commit suicide. He was an orphan who stole money from his office safe to pay off his debts. But Cronin's timely help saved the young man. Moreover, he paid the money to the office in exchange for the money stolen by John. He invested his money, time, and efforts, not for any worldly gain. He spent seven pounds and ten shillings only to help a poor young man, and he forgot the whole incident.

Later, that young man became very successful in life. The doctor's timely help transformed John's life and made him a great social worker. What he called the "Paltry Sum" has now brought him immense profit and pleasure in the form of a great social worker. So the doctor counts this as the best investment of his life.



## Diary of A J Cronin

20/03/1970

Monday

It was an unforgettable day in my life. I never expected a day like this. I saw a passenger on the promenade deck one day before. I saw the same man with his wife today. She compelled her husband to talk to me. The man introduced himself, and finally I realised that Mr. John is working for the maladjusted delinquent youth. I recognised Mr. John and recalled the past incident that happened 25 years ago. Young John fell into bad company. He lost all the money he had with him. He stole some money from the office safe to bet on horses. Actually, he wanted to repay his debt. Unfortunately, he lost the bet and decided to commit suicide. But the landlady, the sergeant, and myself saved his life. This incident transformed him into a new individual. He became a lawyer and a great social worker. I never imagined that my small investment would make a difference in Mr. John's life, and thus in the lives of thousands of others. Thank god.

### Conversation between the landlady and the sergeant

Landlady : Good evening, sir.  
Sergeant : Good evening. What is his condition now?  
Landlady : The young man is dying, sir.  
Sergeant : He committed suicide, didn't he?  
Landlady : Yes. He closed the door and opened the valve of the gas cylinder.  
Sergeant : Where is he now?  
Landlady : He is upstairs.  
Sergeant : Why did he do it?  
Landlady : I don't know why he did it. If you arrange a doctor, we can save him.  
Sergeant : Is there a doctor available nearby?  
Landlady : Yes. You had better call Dr. Cronin.  
Sergeant : I will bring the doctor immediately.

**Read the passage from “The Best Investment I Ever Made” and answer the questions that follow.**

On the second day, out from New York, while making the round of the promenade deck, I suddenly became aware that one of the passengers was watching me closely, following me with his gaze every time I passed. I wanted to rest, to avoid the tedium of casual and importunate ship-board contacts. I gave no sign of having noticed the man.

Yet there was nothing importunate about him. On the contrary, he seemed affected by a troubled, rather touching diffidence. He was in his early 40s, rather short in build, with a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. His thin hair had begun to recede from his forehead. His dark suit, sober tie and rimless spectacles gave evidence of a serious and reserved disposition. At this point the bugle sounded for dinner, and I went below.

- a) Who is ‘I’ referred to in this passage?
- b) Where does the incident take place?
- c) Pick out a word from the passage that means boredom.
- d) Why did the narrator wish to take rest?

**Answer**

- a) A J Cronin
- b) In a ship
- c) Tedium
- d) To avoid the tedium of casual and importunate shipboard contacts

As he regained his strength, he told us his story. His parents were dead. An uncle had found him a position as clerk in a London solicitor’s office. He had been in the city only six months. Utterly friendless, he had fallen victim to the loose society of the streets, had made bad companions and like a young fool, eager to taste pleasure far beyond his means, had begun to bet on horses. Soon he had lost all his small savings, had pledged his belongings and owed the book-maker a disastrous amount. In an effort to recoup, he had taken a sum of money from the office safe for a final gamble that, he was assured, was certain to win. But this last resort had failed. Terrified of the prosecution that must follow, sick at heart, sunk in despair, he had shut himself in his room and turned on the gas.

- a) How did John’s uncle help him?
- b) How did he lose all his small savings?
- c) Why did John try to commit suicide?

- d) Pick out a word from the passage that means get back an amount of money that is spent
- e) If he had won the final gamble \_\_\_\_\_ ( complete the sentence)

### Answer

- a) Uncle helped by finding him a position as a clerk in a solicitor's office
- b) By gambling
- c) He was sick at heart, sunk in despair and his last resort failed.
- d) Recoup
- e) He wouldn't have tried to commit suicide

### Assignments

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- ◆ A speech 'Self help is the best help'
- ◆ A diary of John the day he met the doctor for the second time
- ◆ A narration by the doctor to a friend about John

## POEM

### The Ballad Of Father Gilligan

#### Profile W.B Yeats

Born	:	13 June 1865, Sandymount, Ireland
Nationality	:	Irish
Education	:	London, Dublin
Famous as	:	Poet, dramatist, writer
Important works	:	Leda and the Swan, Death, The Second Coming, Easter 1916
Awards	:	Nobel prize
Death	:	28 January 1939

#### Profile of W.B Yeats

The great writer William Butler Yeats was born on June 13, 1865, at Sandymount in Ireland. His nationality was Irish. Yeats was not only a poet but also a dramatist and writer. He was educated in London and Dublin. His important works are Leda and the Swan, Death, The Second Coming, and Easter 1916. He was awarded with the Nobel prize. William Butler Yeats passed away on January 28, 1939.

## Appreciation of the Poem

Poem	Poet	Theme	Rhyming words	Rhyming scheme	Figure of speech	Alliteration	Images
The Ballad of Father Gilligan	W B Yeats	<p>An old priest was weary and sad because most of his flock had died. He was sent for by a sick man but fell asleep in his chair before answering the call.</p> <p>He falls to his knees and thanks God for sending an angel down to do his work when he was too tired to do</p>	<p>lay-say asleep- peep wind-  mankind more- floor chair- care</p> <p>The poem is</p> <p>Structured with twelve stanzas in four lines each (a quatrain)</p>	abcb	<p>The poem is a narrative. The poem is musical and dramatic</p> <p><b>Metaphor:</b> God covered the world with shade</p> <p><b>Simile:</b> as merry as a bird</p>	<p>For half his flock, no rest, nor joy, nor peace, mavrone! The man has died, Mavarone,</p>	<p><b>Visual images:</b> green sods, stars, month, rocky lane, fen</p> <p><b>Auditory images:</b> sparrow chirp, pray, leaves shake in the wind, opening the door</p>

### Appreciation of the poem ‘The Ballad of Father Gilligan’

The poem “The Ballad of Father Gilligan” is written by W. B. Yeats. It is a ballad. It is the story of a priest named Gilligan. The priest was weary and sad because most of his flock had died of an epidemic.

One day, an old man sent for the priest to get the last sacrament. He was so tired, and he complained to God that he had no rest, joy, or peace. He prayed and fell asleep. When he woke up the next morning, he felt guilty and rode to the sick man’s house very fast with little care.

Father Gilligan was shocked to hear that the sacrament was given. He thanked God for sending an angel to assist him.

The theme of the poem is the everlasting love of God in all his creations. The rhyme scheme of the poem is abcb. A simile is used in the line “as merry as a bird,” and a metaphor is used in “God covered the world with shade.” Visual images like “green sods,” “stars,” “moths,” “fens,” etc. and auditory images like “sparrow chirp,” “pray,” ‘opening the door’ add beauty to the poem. “For half his flock,” “no rest nor joy nor peace,” and “Mavrone Mavrone the man has died” are examples of alliteration. The poem gives the picture of a devoted, kind, humble, and hardworking priest.

### Extract 1

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

- 1) How does the poem begin?
- 2) Why was the priest weary throughout?
- 3) Explain: a) Flocks, b) green sods
- 4) Why were his flock either in bed or lying under green sod?

### ANSWERS

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

### Extract 2

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

“I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace,  
For people die and die”;  
And after cried he, ‘God forgive!  
My body spoke not I”

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

### **ANSWERS.**

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

## **THE DANGER OF A SINGLE STORY**

### **Profile- Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie**

Born	:	15 September 1977
Birth place	:	Inugu, Nigeria
Education	:	Eastern Connecticut State University, Prexal University, Yale University
Spouse	:	Ivara Esege
Famous as	:	Writer, orator
Important works	:	Americanah, For love of Biafra, Half of a yellow sun, Notes on grief, and purple Hibiscus
Awards	:	The Commonwealth Writers Prize, Baileys women's prize for fiction

## Profile of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

The renowned writer Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie was born on September 15 1977 at Inugu in Nigeria. She had her education from Eastern Connecticut State University, Prexal University, and Yale University. She is married to Ivara Esege. Adichie is famous as a writer and orator. Her important works include Americanah, For love of Biafra, Half of a yellow sun, Notes on grief, and purple Hibiscus. She received The Commonwealth Writers Prize, Baileys women's prize for fiction.

### Read the passages and answer the following questions

I'm a storyteller. And I would like to tell you a few personal stories about what I like to call 'the danger of the single story'. I grew up on a university campus in Eastern Nigeria. My mother says that I started reading at the age of two, although I think it probably happened when I was four. So I was an early reader, and what I read were British and American children's books.

I was also an early writer, and when I began to write, at about the age of seven, stories in pencil with crayon illustrations that my poor mother was obligated to read.

I wrote exactly the kinds of stories I was reading. All my characters were white and blue-eyed, they played in the snow, they ate apples, and they talked a lot about the weather, how lovely it was that the sun had come out. But I had never been outside Nigeria. We didn't have snow, we ate mangoes, and we never talked about the weather, because there was no need to.

### Questions

- 1) What does Adichie like to call her stories?
- 2) At what age did she start writing?
- 3) Where did she grow up?
- 4) What type of books did Adichie read when she was a child
- 5) What idea do you get about Adichie's mother?

### Answers

- 1) Adichie likes to call her stories "The Danger of a Single Story".
- 2) Adichie started writing stories at the age of seven.
- 3) She grew up on a university campus in Eastern Nigeria.
- 4) Adichie read mostly British and American children's books.
- 5) She was a mother who encouraged her child to read and write.

## Write up

### How can a single story be so dangerous according to Adichie?

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's "The Danger of a Single Story" explores the negative influences that a "single story" can have and identifies the root of these stories. Adichie argues that single stories often originate from simple misunderstandings or one's lack of knowledge of others. People, especially in their childhood, are "impressionable and vulnerable" when it comes to single stories. Adichie says that media and literature available to the public often only tell one story, which causes people to generalize and make assumptions about groups of people.

Reflecting on her everyday life, she recalls a time where her college roommate had a "default position" of "well-meaning pity" towards her due to the misconception that everyone from Africa comes from a poor, struggling background. Adichie also clearly faults herself for also being influenced by the "single story" epidemic, showing that she made the same mistake as many others. These anecdotes emphasize how stereotypes are formed due to incomplete information, but one story should not define a group of people.

### Interview questionnaire

You were one of the audience of Chimamanda's speech. After the speech you got an opportunity to interview her. What would be interview questions like?

1. What was the oddest job you ever had?
2. How did you start writing?
3. What book had the biggest impact on you? Why?
4. What inspires you to learn?
5. What book have you recommended the most?

### Assignments

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a write up on "How does a single story become dangerous?"



## UNIT 4

### Prepare a profile of Marta Salinas

Name	:	Marta Salinas
Born	:	1949
Place	:	Coalinga, California
Education	:	University of California close angels
Profession	:	Journalist creative writer

### Marta Salinas

The famous American writer and journalist Marta Salinas was born in 1949 at Coalinga, California. She graduated in creative writing from the University of California at Irvine. Her stories are published in journals and other collections. 'The scholarship jacket' is one of her famous stories.

### CONVERSATION

Q) After receiving the scholarship jacket, Martha meets one of her friends. What would be the likely conversation between them.

- Friend : Hi Martha, I heard that you received the scholarship jacket.  
Congratulations!!
- Martha : Thanks, It was after a long struggle that I got it.
- Friend : Oh really! What happened ?
- Martha : One of my teachers was favouring Joann, the daughter of a rich person who is in the board and I heard him saying I am Mexican.
- Friend : Oh dear.... That is racial discrimination.
- Martha : Principal wanted me to pay 15 dollars for the jacket, but my grandfather, a man of wisdom told me that if I paid it would not be a scholarship jacket.
- Friend : That is great, Did anyone else help you?
- Martha : Yes yes, Mr. Schmidt. He was not ready to falsify records and he wanted me to win the Jacket.
- Friend : I never thought you had been through these tough times. Hearty congratulations dear.
- Martha : Thanks. see you.

Friend : Hello  
Martha : Hi  
Friend : Congratulations!  
Martha : Thanks.  
Friend : How is the jacket?  
Martha : It is beautiful. Grandfather and Mr. Schmidt helped me.  
Friend : Is your name on the jacket?  
Martha : Yes yes  
Friend : That is good  
Martha : Thanks. see you.

### **FORMAL LETTER**

Principal writes a letter to the Management ,Texas School expressing his resentment in changing the policy regarding scholarship jacket.

Principal  
Texas school  
Texas. 15 February 2018

Chairman  
Texas school

Sir,

Sub. Charging fee for the scholarship jacket.

I am deeply grieved at the decision of the management to the change in the policy regarding scholarship jacket.

It had been free for all the years the change in the policies is unfair for many reasons .

Firstly, if the eligible student is from a poor family he may not be able to make the payment .In my opinion money should not become a criterion for receiving such honour.

Secondly, if one has to pay for the jacket it cannot be considered as scholarship jacket. Many of the teachers are against the decision of the management as it prevents poor students from having such rewards . So please reconsider the change of policy and make it feasible for those who deserve it.

Yours faithfully

James Langston Texas School

### **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below**

In May, close to graduation, spring fever had struck as usual with a vengeance. No one paid any attention in class; instead we stared out of the windows and at each other, wanting to speed up the last few weeks of school. I despaired every time I looked in the mirror. Pencil thin, not a curve anywhere. I was called 'beanpole' and 'string bean' and I knew that's what I looked like. That really wasn't much for a fourteen-year-old to work with, I thought, as I absent-mindedly wandered from my history class to the gym. Another hour of sweating in basketball and displaying my toothpick legs was coming up. Then I remembered my P.E. Shorts were still in a bag under my desk where I'd forgotten them. I had to walk all the way back and get them. Coach Thompson was a real bear if someone wasn't dressed for P.E. She had said I was a good forward and even tried to talk Grandma into letting me join the team once. Of course Grandma said no.

### **INFORMAL LETTER**

After receiving the scholarship jacket Martha writes a letter to her parents expressing her joy and excitement.

Texas

2 March 2018

Dear dad and Mom ,

I hope you both are in good health.

I am really happy to tell you that I received my scholarship jacket. You know it was my dream. I have been working hard for 8 years to fulfill my dream.

Dear dad I had gone through some painful experiences before achieving it. Principal told me that I should pay 15 dollars to get the jacket as management had changed the policy this year. The truth is that they were planning to give the scholarship jacket to Joann whose

father is rich and a member in the School Board .Mr Boone, my maths teacher argued in favour of Joann but Mr Schmidt ,my social science teacher was not ready to falsify records.

The next day the Principal told me that they were making an exception in my case and I would get the jacket ,I know it was after I told him what my grandfather had said. Grandfather's argument was that It wouldn't be a scholarship jacket if I paid for it.

Anyway I am delighted now. Thank you very much for your love and support which make me strong and truthful amid the challenges of everyday life.

Hope to see you soon

Love

Martha

## **NEWS REPORT**

Martha is awarded scholarship jacket by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Texas.

Prepare a News report of the award giving ceremony

Martha wins the Scholarship Jacket

## **STAFF REPORTER**

3 March 2018

Texas: The Texas rural School Scholarship Jacket is awarded to Martha Stevenson who has been scoring top grades in all the 8 years of her study there.

At the honoring ceremony Vice Chancellor congratulated Martha for her sheer determination and incessant hard work in achieving her life dream. He said that all the students should make her role model in their Journey towards success. Although coming from a poor family, Martha has been able to maintain top grades throughout her study in the school. He wished her to continue to work hard so that she can reach greater heights.

When asked about her Future Plans Martha said she would study law as she wanted to become a solicitor.

## **SPEECH**

After receiving the scholarship Jacket Martha delivers speech expressing her gratitude towards everyone who helped her achieving this honour.

Respected principal teachers and dear friends,

A warm good morning to each and everyone. Paulo Coelho said, "When you want something all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it." I had a dream .Today I fulfilled the dream I feel highly delighted to stand before you and speak about the pain and perils behind my achievement.

I know that to be a champion you have to believe in yourself,I believed in myself I worked hard to win the scholarship jacket. It was something worthier than money . Today I am before you with this Jacket. Friends, you must bear in mind that there are no easy way to reach the zenith of success. We should select the path of Dedication Devotion Discipline and Determination to achieve our goal .I had to fight a lot. I fought bravely.

To achieve this honour ,my teachers ,parents and friends helped me. I take this opportunity to thank you all. My grandpa helped me a lot . His wise words made me win this Jacket. Honour cannot be bought but should be received on the basis of merrit. He taught me the real value of life.

Let me conclude my words expressing my sincere gratitude to each and everyone of you . Thank you very much.

### **Character Sketch of Martha**

Martha is the central character in the story 'The Scholarship Jacket', She is the character of mixed feelings. She is little sensitive but bold and brilliant. She is 14 years old and an eighth grade in Texas School and maintaining a straight 'A' since her first grade. Martha is dynamic character in the story because at the beginning of the story Martha was happy that she will get the Scholarship Jacket that year. But at the middle of the story she becomes sad and unhappy as she knows that she is not going to get the Scholarship Jacket. But at the end of the story Martha gets the Scholarship Jacket which made her happy again.

Martha is a Mexican girl who is hard working and intelligent. She is goal oriented who dreamt Scholarship Jacket. She is smart and determined. She is truthful and honest and agrees with his grand father in his argument regarding Scholarship Jacket.

She is bold enough to tell the principal about her grand father's decision. Thus Martha presents herself a mature person and she creates a profound impact in the minds of the readers.

## NOTICE

The Texas School has decided to make the Scholarship Jacket awarding ceremony a great event. The Principal issues a notice inviting all the students, teachers and parents to the function. Prepare a likely notice.

### NOTICE

# TEXAS SCHOOL

*Scholarship Jacket Awarding Ceremony*

*Dear friends,*

*It has been decided to conduct a programme to honour Martha Stevenson who wins the Scholarship Jacket this year. The function will be conducted on 2 March in the School Auditorium at 10am.*

Date : **2 March 2020**

Time : **10 am**

Venue : **TEXAS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM**

Prayer	:	Shool Choir
Welcome Speech	:	Mr. J. Nelson, Principal, Texas School
Presidential Address	:	Mr. Richard Steven, Chairman, Texas School Board
Inauguration &		
Presenting the Award	:	Mr. Brian Turner, Popular poet and Musician
Felicitation	:	Mr. Mohn Milhen, Staff Representative
Speech for Award	:	Martha Stevenson
Vote of Thanks	:	Millen Britto, School leader

### Read the following passage and answer the questions given below

In May, close to graduation, spring fever had struck as usual with a vengeance. No one paid any attention in class; instead we stared out of the windows and at each other, wanting to speed up the last few weeks of school. I despaired every time I looked in the mirror. Pencil thin, not a curve anywhere. I was called 'beanpole' and 'string bean' and I knew that's what I looked like. That really wasn't much for a fourteen-year-old to work with, I thought, as I absent-mindedly wandered from my history class to the gym. Another hour of sweating in basketball and displaying my toothpick legs was coming up. Then I remembered my P.E.

Shorts were still in a bag under my desk where I'd forgotten them. I had to walk all the way back and get them. Coach Thompson was a real bear if someone wasn't dressed for P.E. She had said I was a good forward and even tried to talk Grandma into letting me join the team once. Of course Grandma said no.

1. Name the season referred to in the passage.
2. What made the narrator feel desperate?
3. Why was she called 'beanpole' and 'string bean' by her friends?
4. What do you understand about the character of Coach Thomson from the passage.

### **ANSWERS**

1. Spring
2. She was desperate about her figure
3. She was called beanpole and string bean because of her pencil thin figure
4. She is very strict

### **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below**

It seemed a cruel coincidence that I had overheard that conversation. The next day when the principal called me into his office I knew what it would be about. He looked uncomfortable and unhappy. I decided I wasn't going to make it any easier for him, so I looked him straight in the eyes. He looked away and fidgeted with the papers on his desk.

'Martha,' he said, 'there's been a change in policy this year regarding the scholarship Jacket. As you know, it has always been free.' He cleared his throat and continued. 'This year the Board has decided to charge fifteen dollars, which still won't cover the complete cost of the Jacket.'

1. What is the coincidence mentioned in the passage ?
2. 'He looked uncomfortable and unhappy' Why?
3. Pick out a sentence from the passage which shows the nervousness of the principal.
4. What was the change of policy announced by the principal regarding Scholarship Jacket?

## ANSWERS

1. Martha overheard the conversation between her teachers.
2. Because he was saying something unpleasant and dishonest.
3. He looked away and fidgeted with the papers on his desk.
4. From that year onwards the Board had decided to charge 15 dollars for the Jacket.

## Interview Questionnaire

One of the Members in the Texas School Board interview's Martha after receiving the Scholarship Jacket. Prepare **five questions** for the interview

1. How do you feel now?
2. Who is your role model?
3. How did grandfather help you win the Scholarship Jacket?
4. Give two suggestions to inspire the young generation.
5. What do you want to become?

## ASSIGNMENTS

**By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare**

- a diary of Martha when she became down hearing the change in policy
- a diary of Martha after receiving the scholarship jacket
- a narration by Martha explaining the whole incidents
- a report of the honouring ceremony

Never never nest

## REVIEW

**Prepare a review of the One Act Play , 'The Never Never Nest' by Cedric Mount focussing on its theme and characterisation .**

'The Never- Never Nest' by Cedric Mount is a comic One Act play about a young couple named Jack and Jill. They have a habit of buying things on installment. The play satirises the so called trend of the modern people who possess the habit of purchasing household items on installments. The play is humorous and satirical. Jack is the hero Jill is his wife. They are newly married. They have a baby. Jack works in an office. his salary is not very high.



One day their aunt, Aunt Jane visits their house. She is surprised to find that Jack and Jill live in a beautiful house with all comforts. There was fine furniture, a radiograph, a piano, a car and refrigerator. Jane knows that Jack's salary is low. She understands the truth that Gill and Jack have purchased everything on installment. They don't own anything. They own only one leg of the sofa and only the steering wheel, one of the tyres and two of the cylinders of the car. Jane is angry and she wants to leave the house immediately. Jack tells her that he will drive her to the station. But she refuses the offer saying that she doesn't like to travel in a car that has only one tyre and two thingummies. However Jack accompanies her to the bus stop. She hands a cheque to Jill which contains ten pounds. She asks them to complete the full installment of at least one product. Jill gives the money to Dr. Martin but Jack wants to pay it for the car. Jill convinces Jack. She pays the money to the doctor so that they can own the baby.

Through humour and irony the playwright condemns the folly of modern youth who falls into the trap called buy now pay later scheme. Thus the play emphasises the importance of efficient finance management for a happy life.

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a letter written by Jack to his friend explaining the wisdom of his Aunt Jane
- a letter written by Jack saying thanks to the aunt
- Diary of Aunt Jane after visiting Jack and Jill
- Write up – EMI boon or bane

## **Critical Appreciation**

### **Write a critical appreciation of the poem Poetry by Pablo Neruda**

Poetry is a beautiful poem written by the well-known Chilean poet which deals with the idea of poetic inspiration. It is about the inner fire- the fire of poetic inspiration. It explains how the writer became a poet.

The poet begins by saying that he does not know where poetry arrived from, but it came to him, searching for him. He does not know where it came from or how or when, He did not here any voices speaking to him. He says that he was summoned by an invisible force and the poetry touched him. Something started in his soul like a fever and he made his own way deciphering the fire of poetry. He wrote his first feeble, faint, substance free line. Suddenly the heavens opened up and he could see everything from the planets to the shadows - the Universe. By the arrival of Poetic inspiration his imagination became boundless.

By the touch of poetry he was suddenly elevated to a world of ecstasy. He felt himself a pure part of the abyss, He 'wheeled with the stars' and his 'heart broke loose on the wind'

The poem is in free verse. The tone is ecstatic. 'Poetry arrived in search of me' is an apt example of Personification. 'winter' and 'river' represent a frozen but flowing state of mind which makes a contrast. Expressions like 'not voice', not words nor silence, pure nonsense, pure wisdom etc are also beautiful examples of Contrast applied in the poem. Instances of alliteration can be seen in 'and something started in my soul', 'fever or forgotten wings', and 'palpitating plantations'.

Subtle use of imagery can be seen in expressions like flower, the branches of night, the heaven, wings, part of abyss etc. They create perfect visual images of the universe in the imagination of the readers.

### **Prepare a Profile of Pablo Neruda**

Name	:	Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto
Pen name	:	Pablo Neruda
Born	:	12 July 1904
Place of birth	:	Parral, Chile
Occupation	:	Poet, Diplomat
Nationality	:	Chilean
Famous works	:	20 Love Poem, 100 Love Sonnets, The Hands of the Day, The Yellow Heart
Awards	:	Nobel Prize for Literature, Lenin Peace Prize
Died	:	23 September 1973, Santiago, Chile

### **Profile of Pablo Neruda**

Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto, who is popularly known by his pen name Pablo Neruda was a Chilean poet, diplomat and politician. He was born on 12 July 1904 at Parral, in Chile. His famous works include 20 Love Poem, 100 Love Sonnets, The Hands of the Day and The Yellow Heart. He got Lenin Peace Prize in 1953. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. He passed away on 23 September 1973 at Santiago in Chile.

### **Read the lines from the poem 'Poetry' and answer the following questions**

And it was at that age ... Poetry arrived  
in search of me. I don't know, I don't know where  
it came from, from winter or a river.

I don't know how or when,  
no they were not voices, they were not  
words, nor silence,  
but from a street I was summoned,  
from the branches of night,  
abruptly from the others,  
among violent fires  
or returning alone,  
there I was without a face  
and it touched me.  
I did not know what to say, my mouth  
had no way  
with names,  
my eyes were blind,  
and something started in my soul,  
fever or forgotten wings,  
and I made my own way,  
deciphering  
that fire

1. Cite an example for Personification from the poem.
2. Find out an example for Contrast from the poem.
3. What was the poet's condition before poetry arrived?
4. Poetic intuition is like seeing without eyes, Which line says so?

### **Answers**

1. Poetry arrived in search of me.
2. 'They were not words nor silence'
3. He was without a face.
4. My eyes were blind, and something started in my soul.

## UNIT – 5

### PROFILE

#### 1. Prepare a short profile of Anton Chekhov

Birth	:	29 January 1860, Taganrog, Russia
Occupation	:	Playwright, short story writer
Considered	:	The greatest among the short fiction writers in history
Major works	:	Three sisters', The Cherry Orchard, The lady with the Dog
Awards	:	Russian literary award, The Pushkin Prize
Death	:	15 July 1904 in Germany

### ANTON CHEKHOV

Anton Chekhov was a Russian playwright and short story writer. He was born on 29 January 1860 at Taganrog in Russia. He is considered the greatest among the short fiction writers in history. His major works are Three sisters, The Cherry Orchard and The lady with the Dog. He won the Russian literary award and The Pushkin Prize. He passed away on 15 July 1904 in Germany.

### LETTER

Imagine that there are many children in your locality who have similar experience like that of Vanka. Write a letter to the Editor of the newspaper describing the sad plight of such children and the need to uplift them.

Trinity school  
Kozhikode

The Editor  
The Hindu,  
Kozhikode

10 December 2022

Sir

Sub : To express my views on child labour

I am writing this letter to express my views on child labour. There are many poor children in my locality who are employed in hotels and shops in the market. They are made to work from early morning to late night. It deprives them of their childhood and is harmful to their physical and mental development. They do not have education as well. Children are used as labours because their masters do not have to give them proper salary. Many of them are not given proper food.

I hope this letter will prove to be an eye-opener to the concerned authorities and society.

Yours faithfully

S/d

Name

3. The story 'Vanka' revolves round writing a letter. The story ends when the letter is dropped in the letter box. Prepare a review of the story giving focus on the theme, character and style of presentation.

Vanka is a short story by Anton Chekhov, the famous Russian writer. The plot of the story is the plight of an orphan named Vanka, whose is a representative of children victimized to the social evil of child labour. His innocence and ignorance when writing hopefully a letter to his grandfather and posting it without writing proper address and stamp appeal much to the readers.

When Vanka's mother died his grandfather sent him to Moscow. He was apprenticed to Alyakhin, a shoe-maker. His master Alyakhin, and his wife treated him cruelly. He had to do all the household work. They beat him often for silly matters. He was not provided good food or place to sleep. Other apprentices made fun of him. They forced him to steal cucumber and to buy Vodka from the tavern.

In short the little boy's life in Moscow was miserable than that of a dog's. He said it in his letter to grandfather and begged him to come and save him from Alyakhin. He also had very strong nostalgic feeling of his village life especially at the time of Christmas. He liked very much his grandfathers dogs and Miss Olga his favourite. His miserable life at his workplace and feelings of home sickness he mentioned in his letter are enough for the readers to experience the sad plight of the child labourers. His begging to his grandfather and his promises are enough to treat a dejected and dull mood in readers, mind and wet their eyes. Anton Chekhov has succeeded in making every reader of Vanka curse the evil of child labour.

4. The Grandfather in the story 'Vanka' is an interesting character. His styles and manners evoke fun and surprise throughout the story. Prepare a brief character sketch of the Grandfather.

Konstantin Makarich was the Grandfather of Vanka. He was a night watchman in the estate of Zhivarev. He was a small, lean, old man of about sixty five. He was remarkably lively and agile man with a smiling face and eyes bleary with drink. During the day time, he slept in the back kitchen or sat joking with the maids. He would sometimes fool around with the servants and offer his snuffbox to them and his dogs. He is a victim of the social system which prevents him from taking care of his grandchild.

5. Prepare the character sketch of Vanka from the story 'Vanka'

Vanka is a nine year old boy. When his mother Pelageya died he became an orphan and had been sent to Alyakhin the shoemaker in Moscow by his grandfather as an apprentice. Alyakhin and his wife treated him cruelly. He had to do all the household work. The other apprentices also ill-treated him and made fun of him. He had a miserable life at Alyakhins. Vanka was not even allowed to write a letter to his grandad. Though he is very sad he never accused his grandfather. Moscow is a big town but he longs to be in the company of his grandfather in the village. He always thinks of his sweet life he had with his family.

6. Imagine that Vanka ran away from the house of Alyakhin. Children who suffer a lot at their masters house often do that. Prepare a write up focussing on child labour and its consequences.

Child labour means that children like Vanka are forced to work like adults and take part in an economic activity. In our country many children are forced to engage in child labour. When children work like adults, this will deprive them of their childhood. Very often they cannot attend regular school either. It is very harmful to their physical and mental development. Child labour is forbidden in most countries. In some countries some children work in tea stalls restaurants, hotels and other small shops.

The main reason why child labour is poverty, ignorance, insecurity and greed for additional income. We know that government have made child labour punishable by law. The introduction to 'Right to education Act' makes education free and compulsory upto fourteen. Despite the strict law child labour is widely prevalent in India.

A nation full of poverty-ridden children cannot make progress. It should be the collective responsibility of society and the government to provide these children with a healthy and conducive environment, which will help them to develop their innate capabilities and their skills effectively.

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

'Dear Grandad Konstantin Makarich,' he wrote. 'I am writing a letter to you. I send you Christmas greetings and hope God will send you his blessings. I have no Father and no Mummie and you are all I have left.' Vanka raised his eyes to the dark window-pane, in which the reflection of the candle flickered. In his imagination he distinctly saw his grand dad, Konstantin Makarich. He was a night watchman on the estate of some gentle folk called Zhivarev. He was small, lean, old, man about sixty five, but remarkably lively and agile with a smiling face and eyes bleary with drink. In the day time he either slept at the kitchen or sat joking with the cook and kitchen-maids. In the night he wrapped himself in a great sheepskin coat, walked round and round the estate, sounding his rattle. Two attle dogs, Eel and Kashtanka would follow him with drooping heads. Eel drooping head was named on account of his black coat and long weasel-like body. He was wonderfully respectful and insinuating. He insinuating had the same appealing glance on friends and strangers alike, but he inspired confidence in no one. His deferential manner and docility were pretexts for his cunningness and hostility. He was adept at stealing up to snap at a foot, creeping into the ice-house, or snatching a peasant's chicken. His hind legs had been slashed again and again twice he had been strung up, he was beaten with an inch of his life every week, but he survived it all.

1. What idea do you get about Vanka's life from the letter?
2. Describe the appearance of Konstantin Makarich?
3. What is the speciality of Eel's body?
4. What impression do you get about the character of Konstantin Makarich?

a.	Brave and efficient
b.	Fun loving and agile
c.	Stubborn and adamant
5. Pick out the word from the passage that means 'to succeed in gaining somebody's affection'

**Answer**

- 1) Vanka leads a miserable life.
- 2) He was small, lean, old, man about sixty five, but remarkably lively and agile with a smiling face and eyes bleary with drink
- 3) Eel had a long weasel-like body
- 4) Konstantin Makarich was fun loving and agile
- 5) Insinuating

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Grandfather would drag the tree to the big house, and they would start decorating it... Miss Olga Ignatyevna, Vanka's favourite, was the busiest of all. While Pelageya, Vanka's mother, was alive and in service at the big house, Olga Ignatyevna used to give Vanka sweets, and amuse herself by teaching him to read, write and count to a hundred, and even to dance the quadrille. But when Pelageya died, the orphaned Vanka was sent down to the back kitchen to his grandfather, and from there to Moscow, to Alyakhin the shoemaker.... 'Come to me dear Grandad,' continued Vanka. 'I beg you for Christ's sake take me away from here. Pity me unhappy orphan they beat me all the time and I am always hungry and I am so miserable here. I can't tell you I cry all the time. And one day the master hit me over the head with a last and I fell down and thought I would never get up again. I have such a miserable life worse than a dog's. And I send my love to Alyona, one-eyed Yegor and the coachman and don't give my concertina to concertina anyone. I remain, your grandson Ivan Zhukov. Dear Grandad, do come.'



1. When did Vanka spend his time with Miss Olga Ignatyevna?
2. 'Olga Ignatyevna used to give Vanka sweets'.....What do you understand from this statement?
3. How did Miss Olga help Vanka?
4. What happened to Vanka after the death of his mother?
5. Pick out from the passage that means 'being in a pitiable state of distress or unhappiness'

### ANSWER

1. During Christmas time
2. Olga loved Vanka
3. Olga taught him to read and write and also taught him to dance.
4. He was send to back kitchen and finally he was taken to Alyakhins.
5. Miserable

### ASSIGNMENTS

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a narration of Vanka's life
- a diary of Vanka
- a letter explaining Vanka's life

### MOTHER TO SON – AT A GLANCE

Poem	Poet	Theme	Rhyming words	Rhyming scheme	Figures of speech	Alliteration	Images
Mother to son	Langston hughes	* a conversation between mother and son  * mother tells her son how hard her life has been	Free verse	No scheme	Metaphor 'Life for me ain't been no crystal stair' Assonance 'so, don't you turn back' Anaphora Repetition of 'And' in successive lines	Set down on the steps	Stairs Splinters tacks steps honey

## POEM- MOTHER TO SON

### Prepare a profile of Langston Hughes

Born	:	1 February 1901, Missouri, US
Education	:	Lincoln University, Columbia University
Movies	:	Cora Unashamed, Looking for Langston, Black nativity, Marshall
Major Works	:	Montage of a Dream Deferred, The Negro speaks of rivers, Let America be America again
Death	:	22 May 1967

### Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes was born on 1 February 1901 at Missouri in United States. He was educated from London university and Colombia universty. Cora, Unashamed, Marshall, Looking for Langston, and Black nativity are his famous movies. His major literary works are Montage of a dream Deferred The Negro speaks of rivers and Let America be America again. He died on 22nd May 1967.

10. Read the following lines from 'Mother to Son' and prepare a note of appreciation focussing on the theme, diction, etc.

Mother to son is a poem by Langston Hughes an American writer and social activist. He is best known as a leader of the Harlem Renaissance-a socio- cultural enlightenment of the Afro Americans began in the 1920, In the poem the poet depicts the social backwardness of the Afro- American people and the miseries and the hardships of their lives.

The speaker of the poem is an illiterate mother who is a representative of the afro American community. She speaks to her son about her life. She says that her life has never been a smooth and comfortable as a crystal stair. It had tacks, splinters and torn-up boards. Her life was devoid of all basic needs. However she has been climbing the stair of her life journey. Sometimes she reaches a landing with some comfort, but often she has to turn directions and look for other ways to find solutions to her problems in life. At times she ends up in darkness- a completely helpless situation without even single ray of hope. But she never give up. She advices her son not to turn back, nor sit down on steps and not to fall down when he finds it difficult to climb the stair of life. She encourages him to fight the obstacles in life learning lessons from his own mothers life.

The poem is a dramatic monologue. Mother's life is compared to a crystal stair which is an example of metaphor. There are visual images like crystal stair, tacks, splinters and torn-up boards in the poem. An example of alliteration is seen in the line 'don't you said down on the step' and assonance in 'so boy don't you turn back'. Many successive lines are begun with the word 'And' which is an example of the poetic device Anaphora.

11. Read the following lines from the poem "mother to son" and answer the questions that follow:

Well, son, I'll tell you:

Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

It's had tacks in it, ks

And splinters splinters, splinters

And boards torn up, And places with no carpet on the floor—

Bare.

But all the time

I've been a-climbin' on,

And reachin' landin's,

And turnin' corners,

And sometimes goin' in the dark

Where there ain't been no light.

1. What is the mother trying to tell her son?
2. 'Life for me ain't be no crystal stair' Describe the phrase 'no crystal stair'?
3. Which lines describe the difficulties in life?
4. Who is addressed in the poem?

### Answer

1. The mother is telling her son to be optimistic.
2. Life is not smooth and polished.
3. And turnin' corners,  
And sometimes goin' in the dark  
Where there ain't been no light
4. The son

12. Read the following lines from the poem “mother to son ‘ and answer the questions that follow:

But all the time  
I’s been a-climbin’ on,  
And reachin’ landin’s,  
And turnin’ corners,  
And sometimes goin’ in the dark  
Where there ain’t been no light.  
So, boy, don’t you turn back.  
Don’t you set down on the steps.  
‘Cause you finds it’s kinder hard.  
Don’t you fall now—  
For I’s still goin’, honey,  
I’s still climbin’,  
And life for me ain’t been no crystal stair.

1. Comment on the language used in the poem?
2. How does mother inspire her son when coming to the last lines of the poem?
3. The word and is repeating at the beginning of successive lines in the above stanza. What is the poetic device used here?
4. What does the expression ‘there ain’t be no light’ convey?

**Answer**

1. The language used is an Afro American dialect
2. She instils confidence in him to keep going by saying ‘I’s still climin’.
3. Anaphora
4. Hopelessness

## THE CAST AWAY

**Prepare a profile of Rabindranath Tagore from the following hints given below:**

Birth : 7 may 1861 Kolkata India  
Famous as : Writer, Song Composer, Playwright, Essayist, Painter

Contribution	:	Reshaped Bengali literature and music, Indian art in the late 19th and 20th centuries Nobel prize: for literature in 1913 for Gitanjali
Famous as	:	the first non European to win the nobel prize
Spouse	:	Mrinalini Devi
Notable works	:	The golden boat, The post office and The Broken Nest
Death	:	7 August 1941

## Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7 May 1861 in Kolkata, India. He was a great writer, song composer, playwright, essayist and painter. He reshaped Bengali literature and music as well as Indian art in the late 19th 20th centuries. Tagore won the Nobel prize for literature in 1913 for Gitanjali. The post office and The broken nest are some of his notable works. Tagore passed away on 7th August 1941.

After the boat accident Nilakanta reached the riverside house where he got a warm reception from Kiran. Write a likely conversation between them when they met for the first time.

Nilkanta	:	Hello, anybody there
Kiran	:	Who are you? What happened to you?
Nilkanth	:	I belong to a theatrical group. Our boat perished in the river.
Kiran	:	Oh my God! What about others?
Nilkanth	:	I was washed ashore. I don't know about others.
Kiran	:	You are wet. Come in and change your clothes.
Nilkantha	:	Thank you so much
Kiran	:	What about your family? Where is your house?
Nilkanth	:	I am an orphan. I don't have a home
Kiran	:	Don't worry from now on you can stay in my house and consider me as your sister
Nilkanth	:	Thank you so much sister.

## Character sketch of Nilkanta

Nilkanta is a character in the story the Castaway by Rabindranath Tagore. He is a young boy. His hairless innocent face revealed that he was about 14. But the smile and the words gushed out from his mouth suggested that he was beyond 17. Nilkanth belonged to a

theatrical group. Their boat had perished in the storm while they were going to stage a play in a neighbouring village Nilkanta at first was a boon to everyone in the family. But in a short while Sharat and his mother longed for his departure. He had developed vast friendship band with the naughty boys in the village. They didn't allow any fruits to get ripen in the neighbourhood. His friendship with the village mongrel dog turned the house upside down. Kiran failed in her effort to inculcate any scholastic elements in Nilkanta. When sharat's brother Satish came to spend the vacation with them Kiran spent more time with Sathish. This made him envious of Satish. As every one doubted, he was not a thief, but had taken Sats's inkstand to throw into the river out of anger.

### **Character sketch of Kiran**

Kiran is a character in the story the cast away by Rabindranath Tagore. She is a favourite of not only her family but also the whole village. As she seriously fell ill once, her husband and other members of the family wanted her to stay a few more days in the riverside house to regain her health. Kiran is hospitable, kind and affectionate. At time she is violent and quarrel some. She loves fun. She dislikes the boredom of sitting idle and doing nothing. When Nilkanta comes she becomes delighted and they soon become good friends. She is amused by his theatrical performance. She always supports and ignore all the mischief done by Nillkanta and his naughty friends without paying any attention to her own husband's complaints. She becomes Nilkanta's mother and sister

### **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Kiran had enjoyed being with the villagers steaming with fun. But here in the riverside, she could not tolerate with the heavy burden of doing nothing. That was their point of discussion. He lost his spirit when she suddenly stopped responding and turned her head away. He heard a call and went outside to see a young boy in the garden, a survivor from an upturned boat in the storm. Immediately, Kiran showed her hospitality giving him dry clothes to change and milk to drink. After he had settled down, she asked his where abouts. His name was Nilkanta, belonged to a theatrical group. Their boat perished in the storm while they were going to stage a play in a neighbouring villa. He said he had no idea about the others.

1. What was their point of discussion?
2. How did Kiran show her hospitality?
3. What might have happened to the others in the boat?
4. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'a person who continues to live after an accident illness'

5. What impression do you get about Kiran from the passage?

**Answer**

1. Going back to her own home
2. By giving Nilkanta clothes and milk.
3. They might have perished.
4. Cast away
5. Kiran is very loving and caring.

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Behind Kiran stood Nilkanta shocked as if he was hit by a heavy hammer on his head. His last hope of proving him not a thief hit the dust. Actually he took the inkstand as a revenge to throw it into the river. Now there is no way of convincing his mistress. He somehow managed to leave the

room without Kiran noticing him. Kiran, with a deep sigh, placed them back in the box well, the gift on top of all and closed the box. The next day the boy was nowhere to be found. Even the police couldn't find him. Sharat urged for searching in his box to know more about him but Kiran's refusal forced him to withdraw. She took the missing things and threw them in the river. Though the family returned to their own home, Nilkanta's starving mongrel prowled along the river-bank with heart-breaking whines.

1. What puzzled Kiran when she unlocked Nilkanta's box?
2. 'His last hope of proving him not a thief hit the dust.' How?
3. In addition to the family who searched for Nilkanta?
4. Pick out a word from the passage that means 'a dog of mixed breed'?
5. Why did Nilkanta take the inkstand?

**Answer**

- 1) Kiran was puzzled to see the missing ink stand.
- 2) Kiran found out the missing ink stand from his box and he could no longer claim that he was innocent..
- 3) Police
- 4) Mongrel
- 5) Nilkanta wanted to revenge Satish who stood in his way to win Kiran's love.

## ASSIGNMENTS

By making use of the handy vocabulary from the above activities prepare

- a letter of apology written by Nilkanta to Kiran after fleeing from the place
- a diary of Kiran the day Nilkanta was missing.

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

After learning this chapter you should be able to

- Differentiate between Direct Speech and Reported Speech.
- Understand the common changes made to a direct speech to convert it into reported speech.
- Report Statements, Questions, Commands & Requests, Sentences containing let and Exclamations.

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

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

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

Tom said, "I want a pen today".

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

- i. the verb 'said' is called the reporting verb
- ii. the part "I want a pen" is called the direct speech
- iii. there is a comma
- iv. there are inverted commas
- v. there is a pointer word (today).

Tom said that he wanted a pen that day.

This is called reported speech.

**Changes brought about in reporting a direct speech.**

When a speech is reported there are changes in the structure of the Reported Speech. The changes are

- i. There are no commas



- ii. There are no inverted commas
- iii. The word 'that' is used in reported speech, but it is not compulsory to use 'that'
- iv. There is change of pronouns (I changed to He)
- v. There is change of tenses (Want becomes Wanted)
- vi. There is change of pointer words (Today becomes That day)

**Commas** : The comma after the reporting word 'said' is removed while reporting a sentence.

**Inverted Commas** : The inverted commas are removed in the reported speech.

**Change of Pronouns** : When a speech is reported the first and second personal pronouns change into the corresponding forms in the third person. (But there are certain exceptions)

I and You	- He or She.	We and You	- They.
Me and You	- Him or Her.	Us and You	- Them.
My and Your	- His or Her.	Our and Your	- Their.
Mine and Yours	- His or Hers.	Ours and Yours	- Theirs.

The pronouns or the direct speech are changed, where necessary, so that their relations with the reporter and its hearer are indicated and not the relations with the reporter and the original speaker. അതായത് pronouns മാറുന്നത് എപ്പോഴും speech report ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളും അയാളെ കേൾക്കുന്ന ആളും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു അല്ലാതെ speech report ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ആ വാക്യം പറഞ്ഞ ആളും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചല്ല. Observe the following examples.

- Direct : He said to me, "I don't believe you."
- Indirect : He said that he didn't believe me. (I changed to He, You changed to Me)
- Direct : She said to him, "I don't believe you."
- Indirect : She said that she didn't believe him.  
(I changed to She, You changed to him)
- Direct : I said to him, "I don't believe you."
- Indirect : I said to him that I didn't believe him.  
(I is not changed, You is changed to him)
- Direct : I said to you, "I don't believe you."
- Indirect : I said to you that I didn't believe you.  
(I is not chaged, You is not changed)

**Change of tenses** : The change of tenses of direct speech depends on the tense of the reporting verb. Normally the tense in the direct speech moves one step backwards.

**If the reporting verb is in the past tense , the present tenses changes as follows**

- i. A simple present becomes a simple past.  
Direct. He said, "I am unwell."  
Indirect. He said that he was unwell.
- ii. A present continuous becomes a past continuous.  
Direct. He said, "My master is writing letters."  
Indirect. He said that his master was writing letters.
- iii. A present perfect becomes a past perfect.  
Direct. He said, "I have passed the examinations"  
Indirect. He said that he had passed the examinations.
- iv. A present perfect continuous changes to past perfect continuous  
Direct. He said, " I have been drawing pictures"  
Indirect. He said that he had been drawing pictures.

**If the reporting verb is in the past tense , the Past tenses changes as follows**

- v. A simple past becomes past perfect.  
(Not compulsory, A simple past may remain as a simple past itself)  
Direct. He said, "The horse died in the night"  
Indirect. He said that the horse had died in the night. OR, He said that the horse died in the night.  
Another exception : The simple past verb in a time clause remains unchanged.  
She said, "When I lived in Bombay, I had no servants"  
She said that when she lived in Bombay she had no servants.  
Here 'When I lived in Bombay' is called Adverbial clause of time.
- vi. A past continuous becomes past perfect continuous  
Direct. He said, "I was reading a novel"  
Indirect . He said that he had been reading a novel.  
Exception. The past continuous in a time clause remains unchanged  
Direct. He said, "While I was driving the other day, I witnessed an accident."  
Indirect. He said that while he was driving the other day, he witnessed an accident.  
Here ' While I was driving the other day is an Adverbial clause of time.
- vii. A past perfect remains unchanged in reported speech.  
Direct. He said, "I had done my home works."  
Indirect. He said that he had done his home works.

viii. A past perfect continuous remains unchanged in reported speech.

Direct. She said, "I had been writing letters."

Indirect. She said that she had been writing letters.

**If the reporting verb is in the past tense , the Future tenses are reported as follows**

ix. In future tenses, the auxiliaries changes as shown below

will - would

can - could

may - might

shall - should (or would\*)

Direct. He said, "He will go tomorrow"

Indirect. He said that he would go tomorrow.

Direct. He said , "He can lift it."

Indirect. He said that he could lift it.

Direct. She said, "He may come"

Indirect. She said that he might come.

Direct. She said to him, "You shall not call me again"

Indirect. She told him that he should not call her again.

**When should is used with first person pronouns (I and We), it changes to would.**

Direct. I said to him, "I shall meet you at the theatre on Sunday"

Indirect. I told him that I would meet him at the theatre on Sunday.

Direct. He said to me, "We shall discuss the matter later"

Indirect. He told me that we would discuss the matter later.

**If the reporting verb is in simple present, present perfect or in future tense the verb in the direct speech does not change**

i. Direct. He says, "I will have to meet the MD in the evening."

Indirect. He says that he will have to meet the MD in the evening.

ii. Direct. She has said, "I will not come"

Indirect. She has said that she will not come.

iii. Direct. She will say, "I have to ask my parents"

Indirect. She will say that she has to ask her parents.

iv.

v. There will be no change in the verb if the statement is a general or universal truth.

- vi. Direct. The teacher said, "The sun is the centre of the solar system"  
Indirect. The teacher said that the sun is the centre of the solar system.
- vii. Direct. Father said to me, "Hard work is always rewarded"  
Indirect. Father told me that hard work is always rewarded.

**viii. Pointer words or Place/Time adverbial**

Certain words expressing nearness are changed into words expressing distance as shown below.

Now	-	then / at that time	Here	-	there
Hither	-	thither	Hereafter	-	thereafter
This	-	that	These	-	those
Today	-	that day	Tonight	-	that night
Ago	-	before	Tomorrow	-	the next day /
Yesterday	-	the day before /		-	the following day
- the previous day			Thus	- so / -	
Next week	-	the coming week		-	in that way
Day after tomorrow	-	in two day's time	Last week	-	the previous week

**Examples**

- ix. 1. The Chief Minister said, "I am leaving for New Delhi tomorrow."
- x. The Chief minister said that he was leaving for Delhi the next day
- 2. Sam said, "Father is not here now."  
Sam said that his father was not there then.
- 3. The Secretary said, "The press conference will be held the day after tomorrow." The Secretary said that the press conference would be held in two days time
- 4. He said, "The accident occurred two weeks ago."  
He said that the accident had occurred two weeks before.
- 5. Ben said, "I met David at the station yesterday."  
Ben said that he had met David at the station the previous day.

**Other points to be noted.**

The auxiliary 'must' sometimes show present or future obligation. 'Must' is changed to 'had to' or 'would have to' or 'should have to' in the past tense reporting. The negative 'must not (mustn't)' becomes 'wasn't' or 'weren't'.

1. He said, "I must meet the Manager"  
He said that he had to meet the Manager.  
But 'must' used in general statements is not changed.
2. "You must learn the poem by heart", the teacher said  
The teacher said that they must learn the poem by heart.
3. The auxiliary need has no past tense. So, when it is reported in the past tense, 'need not (needn't) is replaced by 'didn't need to' or 'didn't have to.....' But 'needn't' can remain unchanged also.
4. "We needn't meet him", he said.  
He said that they didn't have to/ needn't meet him.  
Tell or Say: If you say *who* you are talking to, use tell.
5. Soniya told me that you were ill. (*not* Soniya said me)  
What did you tell the police (*not* say the police)  
Other wise it you can say,  
Soniya said that you were ill (*not* Soniya told that)  
What did you say?  
But you can 'say something to somebody':
6. Ann said goodbye to me and left. (*not* 'Ann said me goodbye...')  
What did you say to the police?  
Golden Rule: Tell **SOMEBODY**, *not* Say **SOMEBODY**; Say **SOMETHING**, *not* Tell **SOMETHING**.  
'It' remains unchanged in reporting
7. He said, "It is a lovely morning".  
He said that it was a lovely morning. Come normally changes to 'go', but sometimes it remains unchanged.
8. He said to me , "You may come to my house on Monday".  
He told me that I might go to his house on Monday.
9. I said to him, "You can come to my office to discuss the matter"  
I said to him that he could come to my office to discuss the matter.
- xi. There are sentences which appears to be statements but are actually questions, and these have to be reported as questions. Similarly there are commands & requests in the question form, and these are to be reported as commands & requests.
1. The old gentleman said to me, "You are Prof. Kumar's son, I suppose"

- The old gentle man asked me if I was not Prof. Kumar's son.
2. The teacher said, "Pradeep, you have done the exercise, I believe".  
The teacher asked Pradeep if he had not done the exercise.
  3. "Waiter, will you get me some bread and cheese? He said.  
He told (ordered) the waiter to bring him some cheese.
  4. The lecture said, "Will you read out your answers, Shanti?"  
The lecture asked (wanted) Shanti to read out her answers.

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

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

1. The politician said, "My party has always stood for social justice."  
The politician declared that his party had always stood for social justice.
2. The minister said, "The government will not compromise on national security."  
The minister asserted that the government would not compromise on national security.
3. "Your conduct is good", said the teacher  
The teacher remarked that my conduct was exemplary
4. "The president is going on a world tour tomorrow", said the Spokesperson.  
The Spokesperson affirmed that the President was going on a world tour the next day.
5. "You shouldn't waste your time", said my teacher.  
My teacher told / advised me that I shouldn't waste my time.

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

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

1. "What is your problem?" said the Police Inspector.  
The Police Inspector asked what his problem was.

2. "How do you like this cake?" she said.  
She wanted to know how I liked that cake.
3. "Where can I get an application form?" said the man.  
The man asked where he could get an application form.
4. "Who taught you English?", the man asked me.  
The man asked me who had taught me English.
5. "How old is the girl?" Tom asked me  
Tom asked me how old the girl was.

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

6. He said to me, "May I use the telephone?"  
He asked me if he might use my telephone.
7. He said, "Shall I ever forget her?"  
He wondered if he would ever forget her.
8. "Are the windows open", he said?  
He asked whether the windows were open.
9. She has asked me, "Do you sleep in the afternoons?"  
She has asked me whether I sleep in the afternoons.
10. He said to me, "Can I borrow your pen?"  
He asked me if he could borrow my pen.

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

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

Father told me to get him a glass of water.

Here 'Father' is the subject, 'told' is the verb, 'me' is the object and 'to get' is the to infinitive

1. "Type these letters," the officer said to the typist.  
The officer asked the typist to type those letters.
2. "Fire the canon" said the Major to the soldiers.  
The Major commanded the soldiers to fire the canon.

3. "Bring in the accused", said the magistrate.  
The magistrate ordered to bring in the accused.
4. "Please give me something to eat", said the beggar.  
The beggar requested to give him something to eat.
5. "Please don't turn me out of this house", said the servant  
The servant entreated not to turn him out of that house.
6. "Show mercy to this poor man", cried the man to the passers-by.  
The man requested to show mercy to him.
7. "Don't play with fire", said the mother to her children.  
The mother warned the children against playing with fire
8. "Please do not touch the pictures", said the guide to the visitors  
The guide requested the visitors not to touch the pictures.
9. "Don't let anybody in", said the officer to the peon.  
The officer asked the peon not to let anybody in.

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

1. He said, "Let me make it clear"  
He wanted to make it clear.
2. "Let me go please", she said.  
She pleaded that she might be permitted to go.
3. Let us (let's) normally introduces a suggestion. Suggest or Propose will be reporting verb then.
4. "Let's play a game of chess", said Bryan.  
Bryan suggested that we/they should play a game of chess.
5. "Let's not be miserly", he said to his wife  
He proposed that they should not be miserly.
6. "Let's us get married", he said to her.  
He proposed her that they should get married.

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

1. "What a piece of work is man!" says Shakespeare.  
Shakespeare exclaims that man is a wonderful piece of work.



2. "What a nice idea (it is)!" he said.  
He exclaimed that it was a very nice idea.
3. "Hello! Where are you going?" Wren said.  
Wren greeted and asked where I was going.
4. "Oh dear! I've broken my glasses", said my grandfather.  
My grandfather sighed and said that he had broken his glasses.
5. "Ugh! How I hate touching sticky things!" she said  
She expressed her great displeasure at touching sticky things.
6. "Look out! there is a motor bike coming", said my pillion rider.  
My pillion rider cautioned me by saying that a motor bike was coming.
7. "Hurrah! India has defeated Australia", said the boys.  
The boys shouted with delight that India had defeated Australia.
8. "Wish you all the best", said the man.  
The man wished him all the best.
9. "May the couple live happily ever" said the old man.  
The old man wished that the couple might live happily ever.
10. "What a price to pay for a silly statement!" said Luke.  
Luke exclaimed that the price was too much for a silly statement.

### **CHANGE INTO INDIRECT/REPORTED SPEECH.**

#### **Exercise 1**

1. She said, "We are living in another house now".
2. "I have been shopping all the afternoon", said mother.
3. She said to me, "Your are an excellent cook".
4. "I like oranges better than bananas", said the boy.
5. "You have been smoking too much", said the doctor to me.
6. Raj said, "I have bought a new motorcycle".
7. He said, "She is quite charming but hasn't much sense".
8. "You mustn't cross the road when there is heavy traffic," said father to me.
9. He said, "You must decide what you want to do".
10. She said, "I shall give you a definite answer tomorrow".

#### **Answers.**

1. She said that they were living in another house then.
2. The mother said that she had been shopping all the afternoon.

3. She remarked that I was an excellent cook.
4. The boy said that he liked oranges better than bananas.
5. The doctor told me that I had been smoking too much.
6. Raj said that he had bought a new motorcycle.
7. He remarked that she was quite charming but hadn't much sense.
8. Father told me that I mustn't cross the road when there was heavy traffic.
9. He told me that I should decide what I wanted to do.
10. She said that she will give me a definite answer the next day.

### **Exercise 2.**

1. I said to the tailor, "When will my dress be finished?"
2. The students said to the teacher, "Which poem are you taking?"
3. "Where have you put my shirt?" father asked mother.
4. "Was the train very full?" asked Ben.
5. I asked him, "Where are you going?"
6. He said, "Must the door be kept shut?"
7. "Did Cathy give you my notes?" I asked Julius.
8. "Is it raining heavily?" enquired Charlise.
9. "Shall we succeed in the examinations?" they said.
10. "Shall we wait till the others come? they wanted to know.

### **ANSWERS**

1. I asked the tailor when my dress would be finished.
2. The students enquired of the teacher which poem she was taking.
3. Father asked mother where she had put his shirt.
4. Ben wanted to know if the train had been very full.
5. I asked him where he was going.
6. He asked if the door must be kept shut.
7. I asked Julius whether Cathy had given him my notes.
8. Charlise enquired if it was raining heavily.
9. They wanted to know if they would succeed in the examinations.
10. They wanted to know whether they should wait till the others come.

### **Exercise 3**

1. The judge said to the accused, "Don't speak until you are spoken to".
2. "Don't put your elbow on the table", said the principal to the boy.

3. "Drink the milk at once", he said to the child.
4. "Be careful with your money," I told my son.
5. "Drive as fast as you can", said the boss to his driver.
6. "Hurry up if you want to catch the train", I said to my friend.
7. "Wait under the tree till the sun goes down the hill", the man said to me.
8. The teacher said, "Go to your classes".
9. "Neither a lender nor a borrower be", Plonius said to Laertes.
10. "Do call me as often as you can", he said to me.

## ANSWERS

1. The judge ordered the accused to not speak until he was spoken to.
2. The principal asked the boy not to put his elbow on the table.
3. He asked the child to drink the milk at once.
4. I advised my son to be careful with his money.
5. The boss asked his driver to drive as fast as he could.
6. I asked my friend to hurry up if he wanted to catch the train.
7. The man advised me to wait under the tree till the sun went down the hill.
8. The teacher asked the students to go to their classes.
9. Plonus told Laertes to be neither a lender nor a borrower.
10. He asked me to call him as often as I could.

## Exercise 4.

1. "My goodness! You have gone grey", said my friend."Oh! What have you done with your hair", said Lizy to her son.
2. "How wonderful it is to be back again to my old school!" said Pete.
3. "Heavens! You still have bitterness against me", she said to Dave.
4. "Oh! I have cut my finger", said mother.
5. She said, "How learned you are!"
6. "What a charming daughter you have", I said to Liza
7. "Oh! I were young again!" said my grandfather.
8. She said, "Wish you all the best".
9. "May God bless you, my son", father said.

## ANSWERS

1. My friend exclaimed that I had gone grey.
2. Lizy expressed her displeasure at what her son had done with his hair .

3. Pete exclaimed that it was wonderful to be back again to his old school.
4. She was unhappy to note that Dave still had bitterness against her.
5. Mother sighed and said that she had cut her finger.
6. She remarked that I was highly learned
7. I told Liza that she had a very charming daughter.
8. My grandfather wished to be young again.
9. She wished me all the best.
10. Father prayed that God might bless his son.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In active voice receiver of the action is the object of the sentence.</li> <li>• Active voice is used show that the subject of the sentence is performing or causing the action.</li> <li>• Active voice is more direct and concise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In passive voice the receiver of the action is the subject of the sentence.</li> <li>• The person who does the action is not important or unknown.</li> <li>• So it is optionally added at the end of the sentence.</li> </ul>

## ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

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

Ramu kicked the ball

The ball was kicked by Raju

Tom invented these machines

These machines were invented by Tom

My students wrote this story

This story was written by my students

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

Mujeeb opens the door

The door is opened by Mujeeb.

Jithu carries bags

Bags are carried by Jithu

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

Reema has finished the job

The job has been finished by Reema

We have celebrated the fest

The fest have been celebrated by us

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

Reema had finished the job

The job had been finished by Reema

We had celebrated the fest

The fest had been celebrated by us

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

Reema will finish the job                      The job will be finished by Reema.  
We shall discuss the matter                The matter shall be discussed by us  
They can complete that task                That task can be completed by them.

My friend may book the ticket      The ticket may be booked by my friend

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**More Examples:**

- Harry ate six shrimp at dinner. (active)  
At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry. (passive)
- Beautiful giraffes roam the savannah. (active)  
The savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes. (passive)
- Suman changed the flat tire. (active)  
The flat tire was changed by Suman. (passive)
- We are going to watch a movie tonight. (active)  
A movie is going to be watched by us tonight. (passive)
- I ran the obstacle course in record time. (active)  
The obstacle course was run by me in record time. (passive)
- The crew paved the entire stretch of highway. (active)  
The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew. (passive)
- Mom read the novel in one day. (active)  
The novel was read by Mom in one day. (passive)

- The critic wrote a good review. (active)  
A good review was written by the critic. (passive)
- I will clean the house every Saturday. (active)  
The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday. (passive)
- The staff is required to watch a safety video every year. (active)  
A safety video will be watched by the staff every year. (passive)
- She faxed her application for a new job. (active)  
The application for a new job was faxed by her. (passive)
- Tom painted the house. (active)  
The house was painted by Tom. (passive)
- The teacher always answers the students' questions. (active)  
The students' questions are always answered by the teacher. (passive)
- The choir really enjoys that piece. (active)  
That piece is really enjoyed by the choir. (passive)
- Who taught you swimming? (active)  
By whom were you taught swimming? (passive)
- The forest fire destroyed the whole area. (active)  
The whole area was destroyed by the forest fire. (passive)
- The two kings are signing the treaty. (active)  
The treaty is being signed by the two kings. (passive)
- The cleaning crew vacuums and dusts the office every night. (active)  
Every night the office is vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew. (passive)
- Larry generously donated money to the homeless shelter. (active)  
Money was generously donated to the homeless shelter by Larry. (passive)
- No one responded to my sales ad. (active)  
My sales ad was not responded to by anyone. (passive)
- The wedding planner will make all the reservations. (active)  
All the reservations will be made by the wedding planner. (passive)
- Susan will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale. (active)  
For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will be baked by Susan. (passive)
- The science class viewed the comet. (active)  
The comet was viewed by the science class. (passive)
- Alex posted the video on Face book. (active)  
The video was posted on Face book by Alex. (passive)

- The director will give you instructions. (active)  
Instructions will be given to you by the director. (passive)
- Thousands of tourists view the Grand Canyon every year. (active)  
The Grand Canyon is viewed by thousands of tourists every year. (passive)
- The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell. (active)  
The house was remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell. (passive)
- The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow. (active)  
The victory will be celebrated by the team tomorrow. (passive)
- The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch. (active)  
The baby was carried by the kangaroo in her pouch. (passive)
- Some people raise sugar cane in Hawaii. (active)  
Sugar cane is raised by some people in Hawaii. (passive)

## TAG QUESTIONS

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

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

- It is warm today, isn't it?
- They will come today, won't they?
- They said nothing, did they?
- She is not well, is she?

### Exercise

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

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

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

1. You are so smart,.....?
2. I'm a student,.....?
3. The girl is the award winner,.....?
4. He will never come,.....?

5. He has brought a thick book on that subject,.....?
6. Tom and Jerry will become friends,.....?
7. He worked hard for the school,.....?
8. Cats like milk,.....?

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

## CONDITIONALS

A conditional sentence has two parts.

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

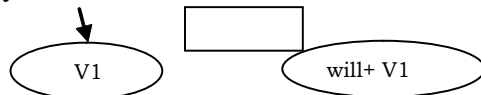
The first part of the sentence, '*If you come tomorrow*' is the conditional clause and the second part '*you can see the match*' is the main clause.

There are three main types of conditionals.

### Type 1 (probable condition)

The conditional clause will be in *simple present* and the main clause may contain '*will/ shall/ can/ may + V<sub>1</sub>*'

eg. If you ask, I will tell

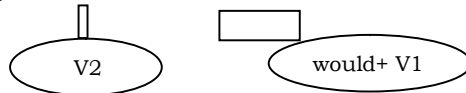


Note: *Will* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *shall, can or may*.

### Type 2 (improbable condition)

The conditional clause will be in *simple past* and the main clause may contain '*would/ should/ could/ might + V<sub>1</sub>*'

eg. If you asked, I would tell

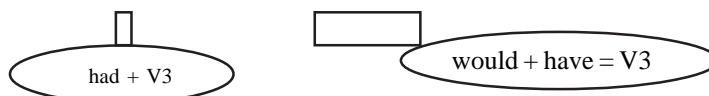


Note: *Would* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *should, could or might*.

### Type 3 (impossible condition)

The conditional clause will be in *past perfect* and the main clause may contain '*would/ should/ could/ might + have + V<sub>3</sub>*'

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



Note: *Would* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *would/ should/ could/ might + have + V<sub>3</sub>*'

### Exercise

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. If you reach in time, you -----            | 1. (you can hear the speech)  |
| 2. He would behave better, -----              | 2. (if you considered him)    |
| 3. If he had gone there, -----                | 3. (He would have been sad)   |
| 4. He would have done the exam well, If ----- | 4. (he had studied well)      |
| 5. If he worked hard, -----                   | 5. (he would win)             |
| 6. He will be punished, -----                 | 6. (if he violates the rules) |
| 7. If he -----, he would buy a car.           | 7. (if he had enough money)   |



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 8. If you _____, you can hear the speech.        | 8. (pay attention)                                   |
| 9. If he had worked hard, he _____               | 9. (he would have succeeded)                         |
| 10. You could speak English well, if _____       | 10. (you studied well)                               |
| 11. If I dropped this glass, _____               | 11. (it would break)                                 |
| 12. _____, you will have to walk _____ .         | 12. (If you miss the bus)                            |
| 13. If you go there, _____                       | 13. (you can meet her)                               |
| 14. If I studied well, _____                     | 14. (I would pass)                                   |
| 15. If you come with me, _____                   | 15. (I will help you)                                |
| 16. _____, I would have been happy.              | 16. (If you had bought me a chocolate)               |
| 17. If I invited her, _____                      | 17. (she would come)                                 |
| 18. If you pay, _____                            | 18. (you will get it soon)                           |
| 19. If I became a great athlete, _____           | 19. (I would start a school for interested children) |
| 20. _____, the accident could have been avoided. | 20. (If he had carefully crossed the road)           |

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

### Practice

1. If Pelageya had not died, .....

If Pelageya had not died, Vanka would have lived happily.

2. If the ravens were trained, .....

If the ravens were trained, they would sit in a row.

3. If the wire is not tied round the tiger's neck, .....

If the wire is not tied round the tiger's neck, the tiger will jump.

4. If the sergeant filed the case, .....

If the sergeant filed the case, the life of the youngster would ruin.

If you ask I will tell

If you asked I would tell

If you had asked I would have told.