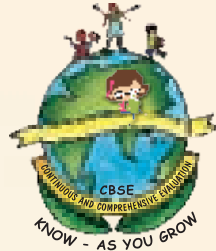


CLASS
X



ENGLISH COURSE (COMMUNICATIVE)

WORKBOOK

*Interact
in English*



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

नया आगाज़

आज समय की माँग पर
आगाज़ नया इक होगा
निरंतर योग्यता के निर्णय से
परिणाम आकलन होगा।

परिवर्तन नियम जीवन का
नियम अब नया बनेगा
अब परिणामों के भय से
नहीं बालक कोई डरेगा
निरंतर योग्यता के निर्णय से
परिणाम आकलन होगा।

बदले शिक्षा का स्वरूप
नई खिले आशा की धूप
अब किसी कोमल-से मन पर
कोई बोझ न होगा

निरंतर योग्यता के निर्णय से
परिणाम आकलन होगा।
नई राह पर चलकर मंज़िल को हमें पाना है
इस नए प्रयास को हमने सफल बनाना है
बेहतर शिक्षा से बदले देश, ऐसे इसे अपनाए
शिक्षक, शिक्षा और शिक्षित
बस आगे बढ़ते जाएँ
बस आगे बढ़ते जाएँ
बस आगे बढ़ते जाएँ.....



Interact in English

WORKBOOK

A Textbook for English Communicative
Class-X



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

PREET VIHAR, DELHI - 110092

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भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण 'प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए
तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा

और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता
सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

वृद्धसंकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई० को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क

मूल कर्तव्य

51 क. मूल कर्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हैं;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणी मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई उंचाइयों को छू ले;
- ¹(ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य के लिये शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।

1. संविधान (छयासीवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the² unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

-
1. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
 2. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
-

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
 - (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
 - (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
 - (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 - (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
 - (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
 - (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
 - (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 - (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
 - (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- ¹(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his/her child or, as the case may be, ward between age of 6 and 14 years.

-
1. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty - Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002

Foreword

The English - Communicative Course (then known as English-Course A) was introduced by CBSE at the secondary level in 1993-94. Though the course materials were renewed periodically in 1995, 1997 and 2003, a full-fledged and complete revision was undertaken only in 2009 when the Main Course Book, Workbook and Literature Reader for class IX were revised on the basis of feedback received from teachers, students and ELT professionals.

As a follow-up the Main Course Book, Literature Reader and Work Book for class X have been revised in 2010 and the revised books will come into effect from the academic session 2011-12.

In the Literature Reader for class X one short story, three poems and one play have been retained and five new short stories, three new poems and one new play have been included. An effort has been made to provide pieces of high literary merit, at the same time catering to the varied literary tastes and interests of students. While the overall approach and design has remained unchanged, the exercises and tasks have been so framed as to raise the standard of interaction and literary appreciation.

Grammar units have been revisited in the Workbook and some new tasks have been included to extend the scope for interaction. Integrated grammar practice units have been completely revised keeping the existing examination specifications in mind. The revised Workbook will come into effect from 2011-12.

In the Main Course Book a sixth unit has been added on the theme 'National Integration', retaining the other five themes from the earlier edition. Texts have been chosen with a view to appeal to the changing interests of students. All the four language skills have been addressed in a systematic manner, providing ample scope for lively interaction on contemporary issues.

The Board would like to acknowledge with thanks the guidance provided by Prof. Kapil Kapoor, Convener and the Members of the Committee of Courses in English. Thanks are also due to the members of the revision team who have put in much effort and time in bringing out these course materials. Dr. Sadhana Parashar, Professor and Director (Academics, Research, Training and Innovation), Ms. P. Rajeswary, Education Officer and Mrs. Neelima Sharma, Consultant (English), CBSE also deserve appreciation for their contribution to this revision project.

Suggestions for the improvement of the materials are always welcome.

Vineet Joshi, IAS
Chairman, CBSE

Acknowledgements-2014

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DETERMINERS

A. Introduction

In this unit you will use the words which help to identify things - to say whether they are known or unknown to the listener, which one(s) the speaker is talking about, whether the speaker is thinking of specific examples or talking in general. You will also work with words which say 'how much' or 'how many'.

There are twenty determiners in the grid given below. Encircle these determiners.

Q	W	E	M	O	S	T	R	M	T	Y	U	I
S	E	V	E	R	Y	S	W	I	U	M	N	B
O	Q	U	I	E	A	C	H	C	S	C	O	O
M	K	M	L	Y	B	O	T	T	E	P	H	T
E	B	N	A	I	K	N	N	A	V	L	I	H
O	N	O	A	N	T	E	N	N	E	I	O	H
K	E	S	W	I	Y	I	H	O	R	T	N	C
N	V	N	N	T	I	T	G	T	A	T	G	H
O	E	W	E	M	I	H	U	H	L	L	U	A
W	R	Y	A	N	N	E	O	E	W	E	L	N
N	N	O	F	L	A	R	N	R	L	E	A	O
A	K	N	M	O	R	E	E	R	L	L	F	U
U	N	E	I	T	H	E	R	U	A	P	R	G

B. Articles

- B.1**
1. The building that I visited today is a museum.
 2. A building in which antiques are kept is called a museum.



- **The word used before building in**

Sentence 1 is _____ and in

Sentence 2 is _____

- **Can you think of a reason why different words are used before building in these two sentences?**

(Clue: Remember what you read in Class IX about 'specific and non-specific items.')

B.2. Working in pairs, decide which of the items in italics are definite (or specific) and which are indefinite (or non-specific).

Then complete the following sentences using appropriate articles.

- Bangkok is _____ capital of Thailand.
- Australia, _____ country in the southern Hemisphere, has produced some world-class sportspersons.
- _____ fruit seller does not earn much during the rainy season.
- _____ girl who lives at the corner of our street has been selected for the civil services.
- Many countries rely on _____ type of cocoa produced in Ghana for their chocolate products.
- The Amazon is considered to be _____ largest river in the world, in terms of volume of water.
- ___ Punjab, _____ important state of North India, has five rivers flowing through it.
- 1950 is _____ year in which India became a republic.



B.3. Read this extract from a story. Fill in the blanks using *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

I drove on the Time Machine without changing _____ lever . At last I stopped; _____ sun was red and very large and _____ huge reddish rock was there. _____ Time Machine, in which I sat, was standing on _____ sloping beach and I saw _____ sea stretch to _____ horizon, but without any waves. No breath of wind stirred and I began to breathe very fast and felt _____ oppression in my head. I heard _____ harsh scream and saw _____ thing like _____ huge butterfly. But as I turned to look around again, I froze. _____ reddish mass of rock was moving towards me. I realized that it was _____ monstrous crablike creature. I felt a tickle on my cheek, as though _____ fly had lighted there. I struck at this and caught something threadlike. With horror I realized that I had just grasped _____ antenna of _____ monster crab. In a moment I had pulled the lever. I placed _____ time of one month between myself and these monsters.

Ref.: The Time Machine

By H.G.Wells

B.4. In groups of four, read the following description from a geography book, and underline the geographical names.

The Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world, protect India from the cold winds blowing from central Asia and the People's Republic of China. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak of the world belongs to this range and is situated in Nepal. To the south of the Himalayas, the great northern plains extend between the mouth of the rivers Indus and the Ganga. The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra start in the Himalayas .The Indus starts in Tibet near Mansarovar Lake. The Ganga rises in the Himalayas and the Brahmaputra, also known as Tsang Po, starts in Tibet. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra join together before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Between the fertile Indus and Ganga plains are the Aravalli Hills and the Thar Desert.



Now discuss within your groups how the article is used (or not used) before geographical terms, and complete the following table:

Names	Category	Use of the	Conclusion	Other examples
Himalyas	Mountain range		The is used before names of mountain ranges	The Alps The Andes
Mount Everest				
	Cities			Pune, Delhi
India Nepal				
People's Republic of China	A country whose name includes words like republic, union etc.			
	Rivers			
				Dal lake
	Deserts			

B.5 You and your friend have been asked to help the quiz-master to prepare questions for a geography quiz in your school. You may choose topics from the list below to prepare your questions :

continents
mountains

oceans and seas
lakes

countries
rivers and canals

deserts



Work in pairs. Each pair should write at least five questions (and answers), e.g.

What do you cross, when travelling from Europe to the USA?
(The Atlantic Ocean)

You may use an atlas. Remember what you have learned in B.4 about using or not using *the*.

When you have written your questions, your teacher will organize a class quiz.

C. Determiners with countable and uncountable nouns

C.1. Add a suitable noun to each of the following determiners in the box below.

a ____	both ____	few ____	much ____
all ____	each ____	little ____	neither ____
an ____	either ____	many ____	no ____
another ____	enough ____	more ____	any ____
every ____	most ____	several ____	one ____
some ____	two (etc) ____	a lot of ____	



C.2. Now get into groups of four, compare your answers, and decide which of the determiners can be used with

- _____ countable nouns only
 _____ uncountable nouns only
 _____ both countable and uncountable nouns

Fill in the table below as you do this activity

Countable (C)	Uncountable (U)	Both (C) and (U)
a pen	some water	some pens / some water

C.3. Given below is a picture of a beautiful scene you saw on your trip to Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Write an email to your friend Harsh, in Bangalore, describing the scene. To help you write your e-mail, first match the determiners in the box with items from the picture. (X indicates that the word does not require a determiner.) Apart from the determiners given in the box, you can also use other suitable determiners.





two, three (etc), an, a, the, several, many, very little, every, each, X

_____ mango groves
 _____ ghats
 _____ river ganga
 _____ prayer flags
 _____ ascetics
 _____ boats
 _____ tourists
 _____ temples
 _____ devotees
 _____ team of security officials
 _____ sand

D. Determiners - Summary

D.1. Kishore stayed with a family during his holiday. As Kishore, write a letter to your parents using the information given below. You will also have to use appropriate determiners in your letter.

Karan Awasthi: 26, hotel manager (five star hotel), recently married, lives in Gurgaon

Wife: Nayantara, fashion designer, post graduate from Delhi University

Shared interests: reading and music, enjoy films together, Karan likes to travel, so does Nayantara. Not happy with present house, plan to move, seen houses but not yet decided. Planning holiday - Ranikhet and Ramgarh.



816, C-block

Gurgaon

Haryana

13 February 2011

Dear Mom and Dad

I am having a good time here with the Awasthis. They are

Yours affectionately

D.2. The following paragraph has not been edited. (There is one error or omission in each line). The errors have been underlined and the omissions marked with a '/'. Write your corrections in the space provided. The first correction has been done as an example.



The area of / Atlantic Ocean south of Florida

the

has been an tricky one for travellers.

In the days of sail, ships crossing / area

often found themselves becalmed for / periods.

To save drinking water, more horses on board

would be thrown into / sea.

Nevertheless, any sailors died of thirst.

One of / unique sea-going mysteries ever,

an 103-foot sailing ship was found floating,

abandoned with the life-boat missing.

In the last 100 years much than 50 ships

and 20 aeroplanes have disappeared in the Bermuda triangle.

D.3. Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks by using words which will help to make the meaning clear.

- A. (1) _____ two chairs look so shabby. Don't you think we need to get a (2) _____ of new ones?
- B. We'll talk about it a (3) _____ later, I have (4) _____ important piece of work to complete tonight. I can't spare (5) _____ time right now.
- A. I saw (6) _____ exquisite chairs at 'WOODCRAFT'. I think they would fit beautifully in (7) _____ drawing-room.
- B. WOODCRAFT! It is (8) _____ most expensive show-room in town!
- A. But they have authentic teak furniture, or we could choose (9) _____ set of chairs in rosewood ; (10) _____ idea may be to buy some cane chairs.
- B. I guess it would be useful to spend a (11) _____ more on furniture which would last for (12) _____ years.



- A. So, when can you spare a (13) _____ hours to visit WOODCRAFT with me?
- B. We could go (14) _____ Saturday or Sunday.

D4. Choose the appropriate option from the box to complete the given sentences.

1. I have been to _____ a / the doctor, whose name appeared in the New York Times.
2. I had left _____ the / my green shirt on the bed, but I can't find it now.
3. Is there _____ the / a fitness centre near your house?
4. _____ one / few / an example helps understand concepts better.
5. _____ India / India's cultural diversity attracts tourists from all over the world.
6. That house at the corner of the street belongs to _____ many / those people who are standing near its gate.
7. He has hardly read _____ many / any book.
8. He drove with _____ much / little care and hence was fined by the traffic police.
9. _____ little / a little milk is required for a cup of tea.
10. _____ few / some of the mango trees in their garden bear fruit twice a year.
11. _____ any / each student of this class is a scholar badge holder.
12. My _____ another / other sister is taller than me.
13. The _____ many / three monkeys that escaped from the Delhi zoo were found eating bananas in a fruit shop.
14. I spent the little / a little money I had.
15. You may have either / any of the four watches.

TENSES

2 UNIT

A. The concept of tense and time:

In class IX you studied in some detail the uses of verb forms like simple past, past continuous, past perfect, simple present, present perfect and present perfect continuous. You also learnt how to use the verb 'to have' to convey the meaning of 'possession' and the use of 'used to' and 'would' to talk about past habits or routines now given up or discontinued.

In this unit you will learn more about the use of past and present forms of verbs and their relation with past, present and future time.

Let us begin by studying the relationship between the different verb forms and the time they denote.

A.1 Work individually

Indicate the tense and time of each of the highlighted verbs in the table below. The first has been done as an example.

	Sentence	Tense	Time
1.	We are planning to go out for a picnic tomorrow.	Present	Future
2.	India has made tremendous progress in the past few decades.		
3.	It has been raining since morning.		
4.	Could you please send your e-mail address as soon as possible?		
5.	The train must have reached Delhi by now.		
6.	It always rains in July here.		
7.	Cold wave intensifies further. (A news headline)		
8.	He was playing here a minute ago.		
9.	She won the Student of the Year award last year.		
10.	All incomplete forms will be rejected .		



A.2 Now compare your answers with those of your partner and discuss the following questions and write your observations in the given space.

- a. Is the time referred to in the sentences always the same as the tense of the verb? What conclusion can you draw from your observation? Write your observation below.

- b. How did you find out the tense of the verbs in the sentences above? Are there any indicators or markers that reveal the tense of the verb? Write your observation below.

- c. Did you find any verb form that can be called 'future form'? (You will learn more about the different ways of talking about future later in this unit.)

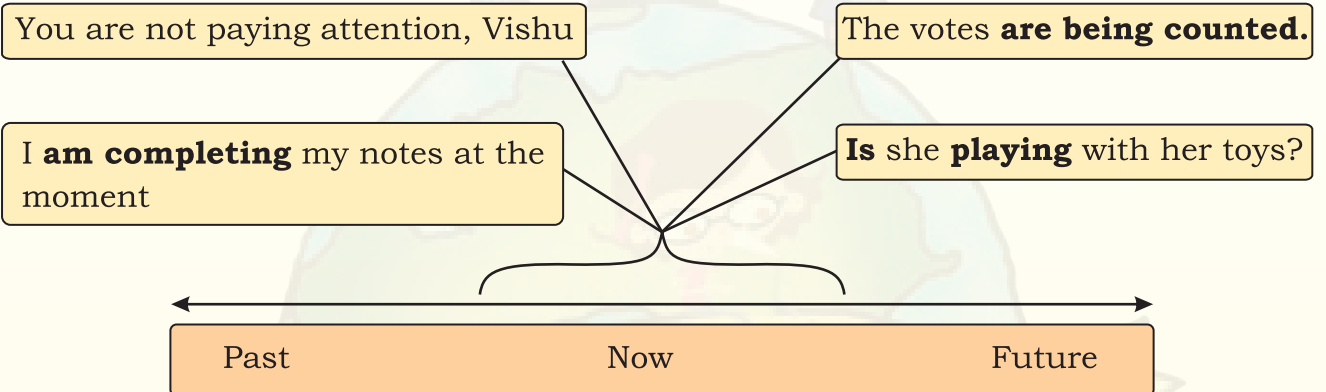
- d. Why do you think verb forms are often labelled as 'simple' or 'indefinite', 'progressive' or 'continuous', 'perfect' and 'perfect continuous'?



B. Present Progressive*

(*Progressive = continuous)

B.1 Form



B.1 Meaning

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the present progressive form of the given verbs.

- "You've put on weight, Cheryl."
"Yes. I.....(eat) a lot these days."
- "Hurry up! We ...(get) late for school."
"Just a second, please! I...(come)."
- Temperatures... (rise) all over the world.



- iv. "You....not...(wear) this dirty shirt to office. Wait, I'll give you another."
- v. "I...not...(do) your homework-forget it. I still haven't forgotten how you fought with me in the morning."
- vi. The Prime Minister ...(leave) for Russia tomorrow on a 5 day state visit.
- vii. "You ...(be) very rude, Abhi."
- viii. She ...always (make) excuses for coming late.
- ix. Aabha... (write) a novel these days.

The table below shows different uses or meanings of the present progressive. Match the verbs in the above sentences with the uses or meanings they convey.

a.	Something pre-arranged or a fixed plan	_____
b.	Insistence	_____
c.	Annoyance	_____
d.	Repeated action	_____
e.	Some development or change	_____
f.	Emphatic refusal	_____
g.	Something happening 'around now'	_____
h.	An action just starting.	_____
i.	Temporary action not necessarily taking place at the moment of speaking.	_____

*It is a little difficult to match the sentences with uses of present progressive tense. Here are the answers:

a-vi, b-iv, c-vii, d-i, e-iii, f-v, g-ix, h-ii, i-viii.

Compare your answers with these and have a class discussion.



B 2. Verbs that are normally NOT used in the progressive form.

i. Which sentence in each of the following pairs is acceptable and why?

1. a. I am respecting you.
b. I respect you.
2. a. My son loves to draw and paint.
b. My son is loving to draw and paint.
3. a. We are having two cars.
b. We have two cars.
4. a. I am thinking you are new to this place.
b. I think you are new to this place.
5. a. The cake smells good.
b. The cake is smelling good.

Verbs referring to mental states (eg. know, think, believe etc) and to the use of the senses (eg. smell, taste etc) are never or hardly ever used in progressive forms. Some of these verbs are:

believe	prefer	know	suppose	feel	sound
(dis)like	love	realise	understand	hear	taste
see	hate	recognise	want	see	belong
doubt	imagine	remember	wish	smell	agree
possess	own	owe	involve	include	depend



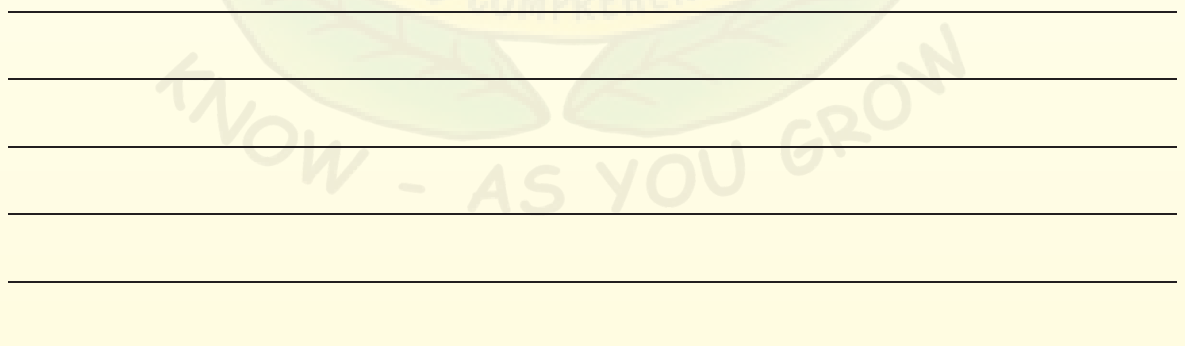
ii. Can you explain the difference between?

1.
 - a. I just can't imagine how you got into such a mess.
 - b. You're imagining things; nothing will happen.
2.
 - a. The coffee tastes bitter
 - b. Mother is tasting coffee to check if it is too bitter.
3.
 - a. My teacher admires my art work
 - b. She is admiring the latest painting I have made.
4.
 - a. The doctor is feeling the patient's pulse.
 - b. The patient is feeling better.

B. 3 Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of the given verbs.

1. Every day I(go) to school in a bus but today I (go) by car because the bus operators are on strike.
2. "Baichung Bhutia (pass) the ball to Bannerjee; Bannerjee (take) a shot at the goal but it (be) way above the goal post. The Indians (attack) much more now..."
3. I (think) you (make) a mistake by signing this contract.
4. The doctor (say) mother (respond) to the treatment well.
5. Farzana (be) not well. She (not come) to school today.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____





B.5. Here is a letter Nikita wrote to her friend Susie who lives in Milan, Italy. What verb forms has she used in this letter? Has she used a mix of verb forms? Is there any particular form that has been used more frequently?

Dear Susie

It's a beautiful Sunday morning. Rakesh is busy with some office work and the kids are playing in the park outside and I've time enough to write a quick letter to you.

So, how are you doing? How's your new novel coming along? I hear you're learning Bharatnatyam these days. Couldn't believe it when Sharon told me about it. Bharatnatyam in Milan! Never knew there is an Indian Dance school in Italy. Interesting! By the way, who are you taking dance lessons from? I mean, who is your Guru? And why are you learning Bharatnatyam? Must you do everything that I do?

Whatever happened to your plan to visit us this winter? Well, winter is round the corner. When are you coming? How long do you plan to stay? What places would you like to visit? Do let me know, will you? I'll make your itinerary accordingly. Remember, this time when you come, you are not staying at any hotel as you did last time. You will stay with us. I have a room spare for you to stay as long as you wish. OK?

As for the weather, I've already told you, winter is setting in. It's beginning to get cold, especially in the mornings and the evenings. The temperature is falling with each passing day and it's just the right kind of weather for some travel and adventure. Delhi is at its best in the early winter and it is waiting to welcome you with open arms.

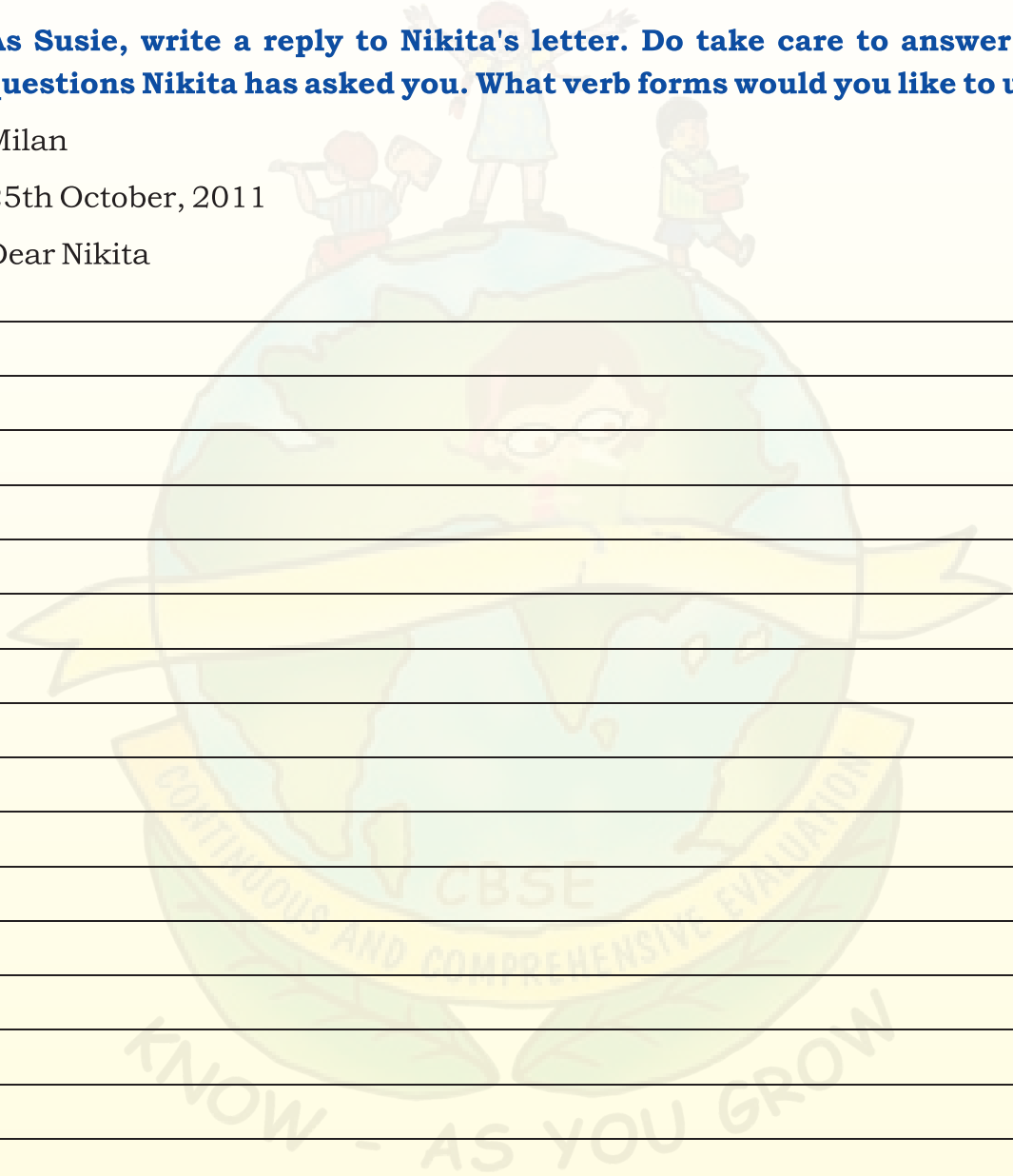
And how's your mom's health now? Is she keeping well? Is she receiving physiotherapy regularly? I continue to pray for her speedy recovery.

I think I got to go now. The kids seem to have had a fight. I can hear the younger one crying. These boys are giving me hell of a time!

Catch you later. Bye

Yours

Nikita



Milan

Dear Nikita

Susie



C. Present Perfect

C.1 Form

- Have/has+ past participle
- Have/ has + been + past participle

Work individually

C.2 Meaning

Complete the following sentences by using the present perfect form (as given in C.1) of the given verbs.

- The kids (work) really hard for the show. Now, don't cancel it, please.
- Yippy! I (select) for the interschool dance competition!
- I ...(contest) five elections so far.
- John? O, he is a delightful boy. I (know) him since his childhood.
- ...you ever (be) to the Taj Mahal?

- **The box below shows different uses or meanings of the present perfect. Match sentences above with the uses or meanings of the present perfect they illustrate.**

- Something that has happened several times up to the present.
- Announcement or news of a recent event.
- Finished event connected with the present.
- An action or situation that has continued up to the present.
- Finished event at some/any time up to now.

Answer: i - c; ii - b; iii - a; iv - d; v - e



C.3 Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

a. Explain the difference in the meaning of the following pairs of sentences. You may like to use the given hints.

1. a. I have been a teacher for five years.

b. I was a teacher for five years.

(Hint: Is the speaker still a teacher?)

2. a. I always got good marks in English.

b. I have always got good marks in English.

(Hint: Is the speaker still studying?)

3. a. Geeta has never met her cousin.

b. Geeta never met her cousin.

(Hint: Is Geeta's cousin alive?)

4. a. I have never been to Timbuktu.

b. I never went to Timbuktu.

(Is the speaker talking about a particular journey or his travels so far?)

5. a. Jose has completed seven assignments today.

b. Jose completed seven assignments today.

(Hint: Is the day over? Has Jose more assignments to write?)

b. What conclusion can you draw from these sentences about the use of present perfect and simple past forms of verbs?



C.4 Look at the incomplete sentences below. Using the information provided, complete each sentence using a suitable tense. Follow the examples:

1947 until now India has been (be) independent since 1947.

1947 India became (become) independent in 1947.

- 1947 until now India There _____ (be) many wars.
- 1991 There _____ (be) a war in the Persian Gulf.
- 1953 Edmund Hilary and Tensing first _____ (climb) Everest.
- 1953 until now India Many people _____ (climb) Everest.
- 1983 India _____ (win) the Prudential Cricket World Cup in England.
- 1983 until now India _____ (win) many limited-overs cricket trophies.

C.5 The present perfect is often used with the following time expressions

until now	for many years
so far	over the last few years
lately	in the past few months
not yet	since 20xx
recently	
in recent years	

Choose five of these time expressions and make sentences about interesting items of news concerning yourself.

Now make groups of four, and tell (not read) each other your news.



C. 6 What did your village/town/city look like five to ten years ago and how has it changed since then? Write a short paragraph describing the changes in its size, population, traffic, buildings, lifestyle etc. What verb forms would you mainly use to describe the changes?

(Hint: Simple Past and Present Perfect forms.)

C. 7 Your teacher will divide the class into groups of four and ask each group to present a TV/Radio News Bulletin. In each group students will take turns to be news presenters and correspondents. The news presenters will break the news and ask the correspondents to give details of what has happened/ is happening. Your group may like to include the following news in your bulletin.

- j) National News
- k) International News
- l) Local News
- m) Sports News



- n) Weather Related News
- o) News from the world of Fashion
- p) News from the world of Cinema
- q) School News

After the bulletin is over, discuss what verb forms were mostly used.

D. Simple Past Tense-Past Perfect Tense

D.1 Underline the main verbs in the sentences below. Then rewrite the sentences in the correct order of events.

- 1) The people began to starve.
- 2) In 1925 a disease destroyed the crops in one village.
- 3) Later, the village people came to retrieve their children
- 4) The chief decided to send the children of the village to live in a settlement in the next valley.
- 5) However, they had married outside the village.
- 6) This caused a war between the two villages.

Now work with your partner and tick (✓) the sentence in which a different tense has been used. In pairs, discuss why this has been done.

Sentence No: _____ uses a different tense because



D.2 Study the following sentences.

- 1) I didn't know Jim had migrated to the United States.
- 2) When we arrived at the theatre, the show had already begun.
- 3) The patient had died before the ambulance reached the hospital.
- 4) He had got married by the time he started working.
- 5) I couldn't open the locker because I had mislaid the keys.
- 6) Byom Bakshi felt that he had seen the man somewhere before.

As you can see, each of the above sentences describes two different actions, events or situations. Work with a partner and list them as shown in the example.

A. Occurred First	B. Occurred Later
1. Example: Jim had migrated to the United States.	1. I did not know it. (The speaker came to know the fact later.)
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.

What verb forms have been used in (A) and (B) respectively?

A. _____

B. _____



What conclusion can you draw from your analysis?

D.3 Complete the following sentences correctly by using the simple past or past perfect forms of the given verbs.

- 1) We _____ already _____ (reach) home when Irfan _____ (say) that he _____ (forget) his books at school.
- 2) Wendy _____ (wake up) late, then she _____ (miss) her school bus, so by the time she (reach) school, it _____ already _____ (start).
- 3) I _____ (visit) my town again ten years after I _____ (leave) it and _____ (find) that it _____ completely _____ (change).
- 4) When Feroze and Mehr _____ (meet) for the first time, they _____ (not like) each other but now they are married.

D.4 Find the incorrect sentences and then rewrite them correctly. Put a tick mark (✓) against the sentences that you think are correct.

- 1) By 2005, the singer recorded ten albums.
- 2) When I got to the bank, it had closed.
- 3) Timothy, the tiger, had killed five calves yesterday.
- 4) When Rehman met Mini ten years later, she grew up into a young girl.
- 5) By the time we reached the airport, the flight had left.
- 6) We hardly went a kilometre or so when the car broke down.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

D.5 Carefully study each of the following events or situations described in a set of three sentences/phrases. Then write a short paragraph to describe each event/situation as shown in the example. Your paragraph should begin with the description of the second event in each case. Use the verb form had + past participle to describe the earliest of the past events.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somebody burgled the office on Sunday night. • Our arrival at work on Monday morning. • Police informed 	<p>We arrived at work on Monday and found that somebody had burgled the office the previous night. So, we immediately informed the police.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (I) Mayank went out with his family. (ii) I tried to phone him this morning. (iii) His servant answered. 	<p>I tried to phone Mayank this morning but the servant</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) Rohit returned from holiday. (ii) Jayanti met Rohit. (iii) Went to see a film. 	<p>Jayanti met Rohit, who</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

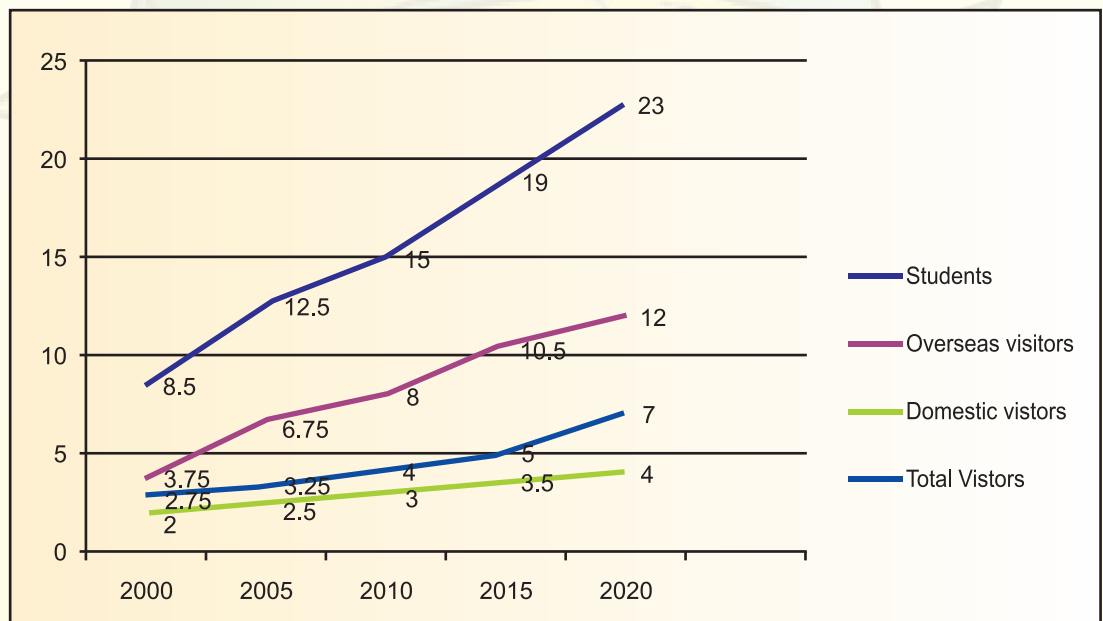


- (I) All the arrangements were finalised for the seminar.
- (ii) The seminar participants arrived in Gangtok.
- (iii) Met the professors from the UK the same evening.

The participants arrived in Gangtok. They found

E. Interpreting Data

E.1 The following graph shows the number of visitors (in millions) who visited the famous Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad between 2000 and 2010 as well as the number of visitors expected to visit it in the next ten years.



Number of Visitors to the Salarjung Museum (Hyderabad) in Millions

We can describe the information in the graph in the following way.

(Study the verb forms carefully)



In 2000, the number of students visiting the museum was 2.75 million .

By 2010 the number had risen to 4 million.

If we are referring to figures for the current year we can say:

The number has risen marginally.

If we are predicting figures for the future we can say:

By 2020, the number will have risen to 7 million students OR

It is estimated / predicted that the number will rise to.....

E.2 Now write short paragraphs to describe the trends in the other groups of visitors featured in the graph.

- Overseas Visitors

- Domestic Visitors

- Total Number of Visitors



F. Future Time Reference

We can talk of the present and the past with a degree of certainty. But this is not so with the future. So, we use various verb forms to refer to future events, depending on what we may think is likely to happen, or what is our plan or intention.

F.1 Work with a partner

In the following sentences, choose and circle the verb form you think best fits the meaning of each sentence. You have been provided an example.

1. Tomorrow	is will be is going to be	Wednesday.
2. The train	has left will have left is going to leave	by the time you reach the station.
3. Hurry! The film	does will is about to	start.
4. The Minister	opens is opening is about to open	the new Art Centre next week.
5. This time next year, he	will live is living will be living	in Mumbai.
6. I	am going to be will be will have been	a nurse when I grow up



F.2 Working with the same partner, use the information given below and discuss why you chose a particular verb form in F.1. Then match the information in the bubbles below with the sentences, and put the sentence number in the space provided, as shown in the example.

1

e.g. Something is expected to happen before a particular time in the future. (Sentence No 2)

2

Statement of a universal truth or fact.
()

3

Something is expected to happen almost immediately
()

4

Simple statement of future plan or intention.
()

5

Sure to happen at a particular time in the future, as arrangements for it have been made.
()

6

Statement of a planned event expected.
()

G. Tenses - Summary

Read the biodata of Sangeeta Rani Puri, India's swimming sensation. Then, complete the interview in the spaces provided. Do NOT add any extra information. Use appropriate tenses.



BIODATA OF SANGEETA RANI PURI

Name	:	Sangeeta Rani Puri
Status	:	Non-resident Indian
Place of Birth	:	Trinidad
Place of Residence	:	USA
Parents	:	Raj Krishna Puri (Father) -famous immigration lawyer Moyna Margaret Puri (mother) - (from Trinidad)
Achievements	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) six new national records in five days (Junior National Swimming Meet, Vijaywada) ii) Senior Nationals, October 1995 (Kolkata) - Winner of seven events, five new national records iii) Atlanta Olympics, 1996-proud to represent India in 50m freestyle - best time of her life : 29.02 seconds - no medal.
Future Plans	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Swimming scholarship and training in USA ii) To represent India iii) To win an Olympic Medal.

Interviewer : Sangeeta, since you were in India for only a short while before you flew to Atlanta, would you tell us a little about yourself?

Sangeeta : Well, I'm an Indian and I'm proud to be one.

I: Please tell us about your parents.

S: My father _____
_____ from Trinidad.



I: Have you taken part in any of the National Championships?

S: (Very excited) Yes, _____
_____ at the Junior Nationals
at Vijaywada.

I: How _____
_____ Senior Nationals?

S: I won seven events and _____

I: How do you rate your performance in the Atlanta Olympics in 1996?

S: I _____
in the 50 metres freestyle. It's true that I _____
_____ in Atlanta. But _____

I: Have you _____ for the future?

S: I _____
in the USA. And of course I _____
_____ for as long as possible. Also I _____
_____ in the olympics.

I: Thank you, Sangeeta. I wish you all the best.

S: Thank you very much.





Integrated Grammar Practice

1. Complete the passage by choosing the correct options from those given below.

Pleasure and pain are inseparable facets (a) _____ human existence. While the experience of (b) _____ well-being is rather vague and intangible, (c) _____ of pain is real, and affects our body, mind and spirit, (d) _____ our lives in more ways than one. Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience caused (e) _____ tissue damage that (f) _____ from physical trauma, burns, illness, injury or surgery. Despite the agony caused (g) _____ pain, it is essential (h) _____ our survival. Pain (i) _____ an alarm bell, (j) _____ you to pay immediate attention and take quick action.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) | (i) in | (ii) on | (iii) of | (iv) by |
| (b) | (i) our | (ii) yours | (iii) one | (iv) your |
| (c) | (i) experiencing | (ii) experience | (iii) experiences | (iv) experienced |
| (d) | (i) alter | (ii) alters | (iii) altered | (iv) altering |
| (e) | (i) by | (ii) with | (iii) in | (iv) on |
| (f) | (i) resulted | (ii) is resulting | (iii) result | (iv) results |
| (g) | (i) by | (ii) on | (iii) in | (iv) of |
| (h) | (i) of | (ii) for | (iii) with | (iv) by |
| (i) | (i) rang | (ii) is ringing | (iii) rung | (iv) rings |
| (j) | (i) alerted | (ii) alerting | (iii) alerts | (iv) alert |



2. **Geetika is learning about China in her Geography classes. She has to give a short talk to her class about Shanghai. Read the notes she has made and then complete the speech she prepares for her class. Do not add any new information. Write only the correct answers against the correct blank numbers in your answer sheets.**

SHANGHAI

- largest Chinese port city
- handles 50% Chinese exports and imports
- " most heavy population in the world
- industrial-number of industries present
- 1842-important after Treaty of Nanking

Shanghai (a) and 50% of all Chinese exports and imports (b) It has also become famous (c) in the world. It can be called (d) number of industries present here. (e) after the Treaty of Nanking was signed here.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) (i) is the largest port city of China | (ii) is a largest port city of China |
| (iii) was a largest port city in China | (iv) was the largest port city in China |
| (b) (i) was handled there | (ii) has been handled here |
| (iii) are handled here | (iv) are being handled there |
| (c) (i) has the more population | (ii) as the most populous city |
| (iii) has the heavy population | (iv) is the most populated city |
| (d) (i) an industrial city because of the | (ii) the industrial city because a |
| (iii) a industrial city as there is the | (iv) an industrial city that has the |



- (e) (i) It has the historical importance. (ii) It gained historic importance
(iii) It is an historic importance (iv) It has gained historical importance

3. The following passage has not been edited. There is ONE error in each of the first nine lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction as given in the example against the correct blank number in the space provided. Also underline the correct word you have supplied as shown.

Error Correction

Malaria, caused by the bite of a female Anopheles e.g a.....the
mosquito will become dangerous if care was not taken. a)
The bite of the mosquito transfer the parasite into b)
the human system. Malaria is accompanied with high c)
fever and shivering. This mosquitoes breed in d)
stagnant water, in puddles, on coolers etc. It is e)
important to take care that water do not collect f)
in and around the houses. Garbage can also g)
be regularly removed so that mosquitoes will not h)
breed in such damp wastes.



4. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

- always/ the same/ Earth's/ climate/ stayed/ hasn't

1. _____

- an/ a period/ periodically/ of/ cold weather/ called /the/ goes through/ especially / Earth/ ice age

2. _____

- an/ during/ ice age,/ polar glaciers/ grow/ the/ bigger.

3. _____

- an ice age,/ at/ of/ glaciers/ the peak/ may cover/ a third/ as much as/ the Earth/ of

4. _____

5. Read the news items given below. Use the information in the headlines to complete the sentences.

1. Ambala police to hire private detectives

to help the Ambala police force in better investigation.



2. Plea against IT officer dismissed

The Haryana High Court

filed by Coca Cola India Inc. against the assistant commissioner of income tax, Gurgaon, and other respondents.

3. Three IAS officers transferred

The Haryana government

and 11 Superintendents of Police, including the Bhiwani SP along with the Deputy Commissioner.

4. Property dealer shot dead

inside the premises of a hospital by armed gangsters here today.

6. **Read the following conversation carefully and complete the following passage by filling in the blank spaces appropriately. Do not add any new information. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

Patient : Doctor, I have a terrible toothache.

Doctor : Well, sit down. I need to examine your teeth. Please open your mouth wide.



Patient : Is there any serious problem, doctor?

The patient told the doctor (a) _____. The doctor told him to sit down as (b) _____. He also requested the patient (c) _____. The patient then enquired (d) _____.

7. **Given below is a description of what happened during a fire. One word has been omitted in each line. Mark the place where you think a word has been omitted using '/'. Write the word you think is missing in the space provided.**

There was a fire our street yesterday morning. _____

When I woke up, I looked of the window and saw _____

smoke pouring out of house opposite. Then I _____

saw fire engines arriving their sirens _____

blaring. First one turned the corner and stopped outside _____

the house. All the firemen dashed the house and _____

ran upstairs to the bedrooms. A woman screaming _____

from an upstairs window. She shouted that she locked _____

in the room and not get out. By this time a second _____

fire engine arrived and the firemen held a blanket _____

for her to jump into. The chief shouted that she to jump. _____

You could see that was terrified but suddenly she _____

made the decision and with great scream, she jumped. _____

She landed safely. Afterwards she said that it had the _____

most frightening experience of life. _____

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

In this unit you will learn about the relationship between a subject and its verb. We need to work on this, because students often make mistakes in identifying whether the subject noun is singular or plural. As a result, mistakes are made in the use of verbs to go with words like jeans, scissors, politics etc. This unit deals with these areas.

A. Subject - Singular, Plural or Uncountable

A.1. Read the following dialogue. First, underline the word or words that represent the subject in each sentence of the dialogue. Then circle the verbs that each subject refers to. (One has been done for you as an example)

Is it true that the students from the Space Research Centre are arriving this evening?

Yes, the study they are conducting needs an elevated location like our campus.

I agree. The constellation they are going to observe is clearly visible from here.

What about the team supervisor? Is he coming?

No, their manager called this morning. The supervisor is busy making arrangements for the committee which is to arrive tomorrow.

I have heard that he is going to join politics.

Yes, this news is true.

But honesty is his policy and politics is a corrupt game these days.

Yes, but that does not mean that good people should not join politics.

Yes, you are right.

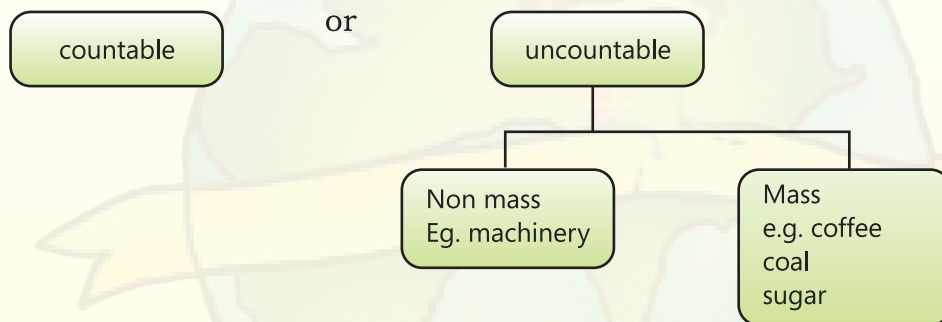
When the pick-up bus that we have sent to the railway station arrives here, we may need help to shift the luggage which, I presume, is going to be very heavy.



A.2. A subject can be

singular - e.g. a pen, a body, a box
 plural - e.g. children, plates, boxes
 uncountable - e.g. furniture, sugar

Therefore, all nouns can be either



A.3. List the subjects from the dialogues in A1 under the following headings. One has been done as an example

COUNTABLE SINGULAR	COUNTABLE PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
	students	



A.4. Work in pairs and decide whether the following are countable singular (cs), countable plural (cp) or uncountable (uc). Write the symbols under each circle. One has been done as an example

feet	person	news	oxen
cp			
tooth	coffee	knife	boxes
goose	gentlemen	oil	furniture

A.5. Some nouns look as if they are plural, but are in fact singular.

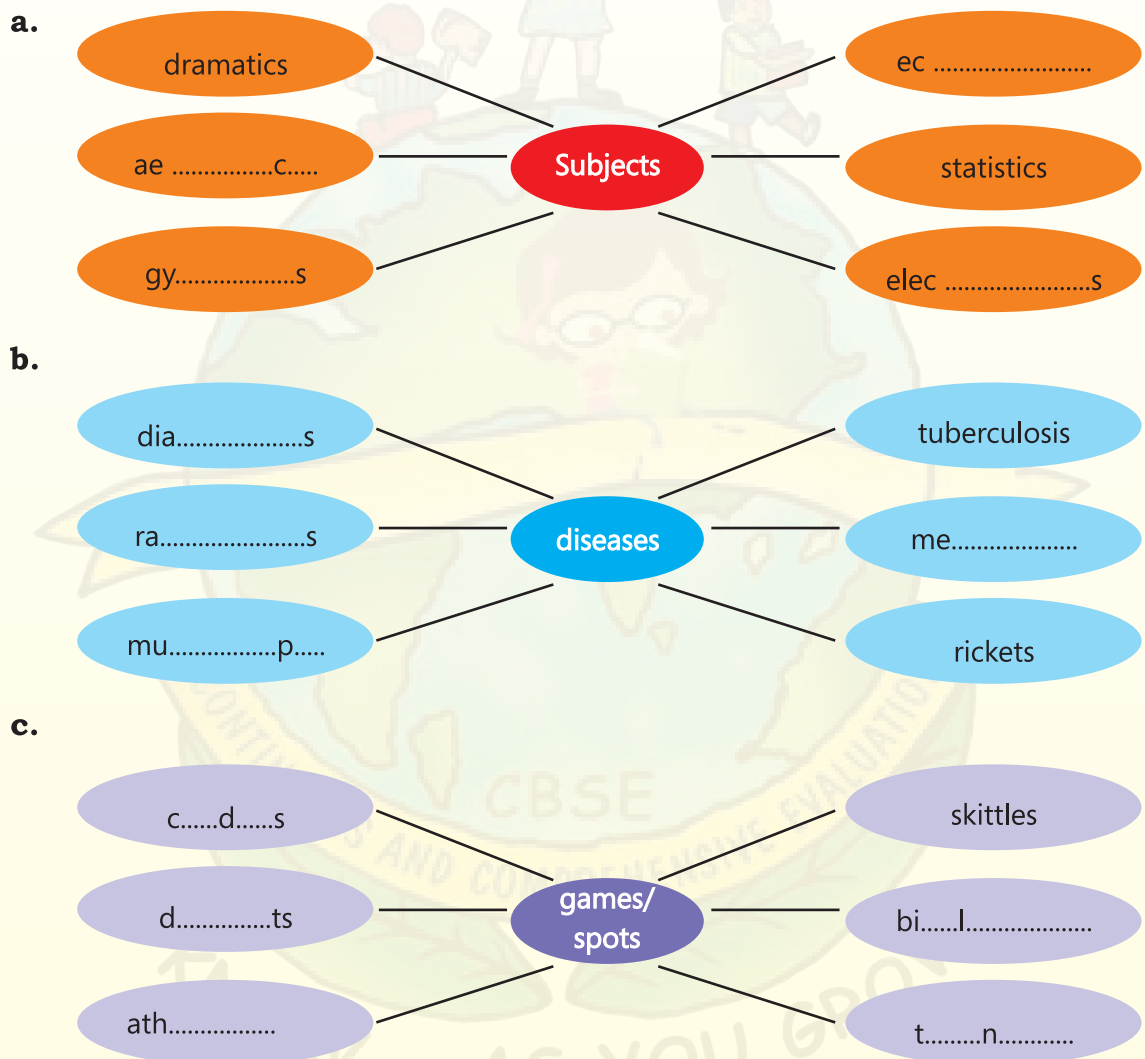
Economics is an important subject at Senior Secondary level.

Some other school and university subjects work in the same way. Guess which subjects these are from the clues.

Clue	Subject
$E = mc^2$
$1+1 = 2$



Work in pairs and complete the following spider diagrams, a, b and c. All the words will be related to the word in the centre. Some clues are given.



All the above nouns look like plurals (i.e. they end in s.) But they are, in fact, singular nouns

Now, complete the sentence :

For these nouns we use a verb.



A.6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs to complete this biography of Rickety Ron.

RICKETY RON

Rickety Ron is a student of statistics, which for many years..... been his favourite subject. Ron has always loved playing with numbers. Dramatics..... his life but every time he takes a role for stage acting, he's mysteriously down with mumps. Mumps always been his undoing! Ron is no good at games and opts for the least exerting sports of all. So, for him, it's skittles, darts and cards. Cards his favourite, though! He loves aerobics too. Aerobics, to him, both relaxation and entertainment.

A.7. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the following.

Questions

Answers

Example: 1. What are shears used for?



1. They are used

2. Have you got the binoculars?



2. No,.....them.....

3. What are pliers made of?



3. They.....

4. How much.....



4. cost.....

.....?

5. Are your socks.....



5. Yes,

.....?

6. What are tongs used for?



6. are.....

7. Are your



7. My goggles.....

.....?



8. Which.....?

.....?

9. What

.....?

10. Can you lend me your compasses?

8. Black slacks are not allowed in school.

9 are used for cutting cloth.

10.....,they.....

.....

Now complete the following sentence.

All the nouns in the above sentences take the _____ verb.

B Verbs - singular or plural

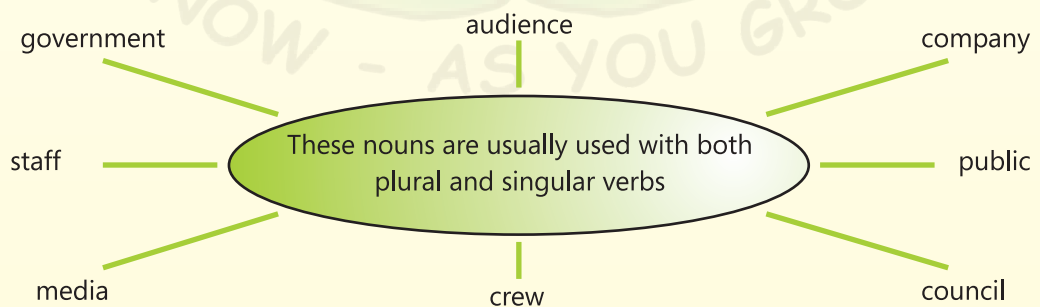
Look at the following two sentences. Which one is correct?

a) The jury were divided in their opinion.

b) The jury was unanimous in their decision.

Jury is a collective noun. Whenever there is a sense of unity, we use singular verb with collective nouns; but when it is used in the sense of separation, we use plural verb with them, so both are correct in different situations.

Here are some more such words.





If you use plural verbs, you will always be correct, but if you use a singular noun, you may be wrong. So - to be safe - use plural verbs with these nouns.

B.1. Work in pairs. Write five questions using some of the nouns given in B. above.

When you have finished writing them, ask another pair of students to answer your questions.

B.2. Tick the correct form of the verb in the following sentences:

1. Summons was/were sent for his arrest.
2. The media has/have become more responsible nowadays.
3. This news were/was broadcast from All India Radio.
4. Politics is/are not meant for students.
5. To an outsider the economics of this company seem/seems to be in a shambles. (Hint: economics here refers to the company's financial status)
6. The staff is/are happy with their working environment.
7. Skittles is/are a popular game in India these days.
8. Harsh's spectacles was/were lost on his journey to Manipal.
9. Mathematics is/are a compulsory subject for under-graduation in most of the science and commerce streams.
10. The public was/were jubilant when Sachin Tendulkar scored his 50th century.

B.3. Will the following take a plural or a singular verb? Why?

The United States of America, 500 rupees, a number of people, the Arabian Nights, a couple of friends, half of us, the majority of the members of the committee, a gang of robbers, a herd of cattle



B.4. Circle the subject and connect it with a verb which follows it

The birds which migrated from the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary were found in a new location.
Clue: What has been located? (Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary? The birds?)

1. The boy whom you saw walking on the road yesterday while returning from school is my brother.
2. The book you wanted to read is not available right now.
3. The furniture which was bought in the auction is made of solid teak-wood.
4. The team which won four matches this year has been nominated for the President's award.
5. A visit to the various monasteries provides an insight into Buddhism.

C. Subject - Verb Agreement - Summary.

Read the following sentences. Each of them contains one error. Correct the error and complete the statements that are marked *:

1. One of my friends have gone to Canada.
2. Every one of the managers have applied for leave today in protest against the management.
3. Neither of the boxers were able to score a decisive victory:

Statement *: Subjects containing 'one of', 'each of', 'every one of' and 'neither of' are followed by _____ verbs.

4. Tobacco and alcohol is injurious to health.
5. He and I was at Patna University together.
6. Oil and water does not mix.

Statement *: Two or more Singular Nouns connected by 'and' are normally followed by a _____ verb.



7. Age and experience bring wisdom to man.
8. Slow and steady win the race.
9. Bread and Butter are what the poor want.

Statement *: When two Singular Nouns connected by 'and' express one idea, they are followed by a _____ verb.

10. My uncle and guardian want me to start my own business.
11. The Collector and District Magistrate are away.
12. The notable patriot and orator are no more.
13. The industrialist and the politician has been invited to the function.

Statement *: When two Singular Nouns are connected by 'and' and a determiner is used before only one noun, they are followed by a _____ verb. If the two nouns refer to two different things/ persons, the determiner should be repeated and the verb should be used in the _____.

14. Neither Raju nor Sheela have come first in the race.
15. No scholarship or reward were given to the student who stood first in the examination.
16. Either China or Malaysia have the chance to win the world cup in badminton.

Statement * When Singular Subjects are connected by 'or', 'neither..... nor' and 'either..... or', they are followed by a _____ verb.

17. Neither he nor I has any objection to your plan.
18. Either you or Rashmi have to own the responsibility for the mishap.

Statement * : When the subjects connected by 'or' or 'nor' are of different persons, the verb should agree in person with the subject _____ to it.



NON FINITES

In this unit you will learn to distinguish between non-finite and finite verbs. You will also practise the appropriate use of the three different types of non-finites: the 'ing' form, the infinitive (plain) form and 'ed' form. The use of non-finites in formal writing helps us achieve compactness and economy by avoiding repetition.

A. What are non-finites?

A.1. Read the items given below. Some are sentences and have a finite verb. Others are phrases and have a non-finite verb. Write **S for sentences and **P** for phrases in the boxes provided.**

1. Subroto is playing with my brother.
2. Playing the piano
3. Trees fallen on the road
4. Rohan fell down and hurt himself.
5. The medals won by our house
6. This year we won the gold medal.
7. Hanging on a silver chain
8. Sheetal is hanging the decorations in the room.
9. It is impossible to ignore the beggars on the roads.
10. Ignoring my warnings
11. I swim for an hour daily.
12. To swim in the pool

A.2. Now read the items again. Circle the non-finite verbs. Write them in the box below. How many types of non-finite verbs do you have?



A.3 Look at the pictures and complete the story below them, using an appropriate form of one of the verbs in the box below.





look,	watch,	view,	steal,	find,
jump,	climb,	run,	search,	live,
stay,	land,	peer,	speed	

One night Bhola, while + _____ the sky from his verandah, heard a strange sound. Just about + _____ in the forest nearby was a spacecraft. Next day the people of the town were + _____ away from their homes, frightened by the strange creatures who had landed in their midst. The intruders ran all over the town, + _____ food, money and all that they could lay their hands on. Scared out of his wits, Bhola hid in the bushes. + _____ through his binoculars, Bhola * _____ one of the intruders + _____ into a box. On + _____ a small mouse + _____ out of the box, the intruder * _____ off in terror. This gave Bhola an idea. He spent the next day + _____ for mice.

Next morning Bhola * _____ a cage full of mice to the spacecraft and set them free. On + _____ the mice, the intruders were too frightened + _____ on Earth any longer, and they * _____ in their spacecraft immediately.

A. 4 Now put the verbs you have just filled in above, in column A (verbs marked +) and B (verbs marked*) below.

COLUMN A (verbs marked +)	COLUMN B (verbs marked*)



Study the verbs given in Column A and Column B. How do they differ from each other?

The verbs in Column A are not controlled by the number, person and tense of their subject. Therefore they are

The verbs in Column B are controlled by the number, person and tense of their subject. Therefore they are

What are the verbs in Column A called (Write in the box below)?

A. 5 Here is part of a letter that Anuradha wrote to Raji about her experience in a city that she was visiting. Complete the letter using suitable non-finites.

When I saw a beggar _____ near the Big Temple, I decided to help him. But when the other beggars saw me _____ him some money, they started _____ around me. I was a little embarrassed and _____ the menace, I entered a hotel nearby. The manager of the hotel made me _____ the need for caution while _____ beggars. After _____ me, he went on to ask me if I would like _____ a guide _____ me round the city. I politely refused his offer of help and went back to my own hotel.

A.6. Given below is an extract from the story The Iron Man and The Space Being. Complete the story using suitable non-finite verbs. You may choose words from the box given below.

worry change peer hit frighten blaze

One day there came some strange news. Everybody was talking about it. Round eyes, busy mouths, voices - everybody was talking about it.



One of the stars of the night sky had begun This star had always been a very tiny star, of no importance at all. It had shone up there for billions and trillions and zillions of years in the Constellation of Orion. In all its time this tiny star had never changed in any way.

Now suddenly, it began to get bigger. Astronomers, through their telescopes, noticed it first. They watched it with frowns.

The tiny star was definitely getting bigger. And not just bigger. But bigger and bigger and Bigger. Each night it was BIGGER.

Bigger than the Dog-star, the large, coloured twinkler at the heel of the Hunter Orion.

Bigger than Jupiter, the great planet. Everybody could see it clearly, night after night, as it grew and Grew and GREW. They stared up with frightened faces.

Till at last it hung there in the sky over the world, blazing down, the size of the moon, a deep gloomy red. And now there could be only one explanation. The star was getting bigger because it was getting nearer. And nearer and Nearer and, NEARER.

It was rushing towards the world.

Faster than a bullet:

Faster than any rocket.

Faster even than a meteorite.

And if it hit the world at that speed why, the whole world would simply be blasted to bits in the twinkling of an eye. It would be like an express train a bowl of goldfish.

No wonder the people stared up with frightened faces. No wonder the astronomers watched it through their telescopes with worried frowns.



A.7. While reading a magazine advertising home products, Sakshi Aggarwal came across an advertisement for a stain remover called Dr Clean. She decided to buy the product but it caused more harm than good. Complete the letter of complaint she writes to the company using appropriate words.



Dear Sir

I wish _____ to your notice the ridiculous product you have recently launched. I saw a TV advertisement for Dr Clean and its ability _____ '99 top stains'. I bought the product and _____ the least, I regret the money I spent on it.

You claim that your Dr Clean stain removal keeps clothes in wearable condition for a long time and thus helps reduce clothing costs. However, let me tell you what happened when I tried _____ a stain left by tea from my shirt.

_____ the stain remover on the stain does seem to make the stain



fainter temporarily. But here is the problem: a little after you have sprayed Dr Clean on the fabric, the area around the stain seems to melt away. Soon, there is no stain. In fact, there is a hole where the stain was!

Surely this is NOT what you meant when you advertised The stain will no longer be visible to the naked eye?

Yours truly

A Disillusioned Customer

B. Verb + ing as a Non- Finite.

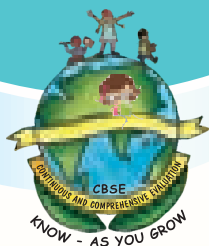
B.1 Present Participle

Example A rolling (stone) gathers no moss.

In this sentence 'rolling' describes 'stone'. We can use words like 'round' 'smooth' and so on to describe a stone. These words are all adjectives. Hence we can see that 'rolling' functions like an adjective in this sentence. It is in the form of verb + ing (roll + ing). Such verbs in their 'ing' form functioning like adjectives in sentences are called Present Participles. (The 'ing' forms of verbs used with auxiliaries like am, is, are, was, were, be and been as in 'I am writing a letter.' are also called present participles.)

Characteristics of Present Participle

1. They are all verbs that end in 'ing'.
2. They function like adjectives in sentences.
3. They describe an unfinished action.
4. They can be used with all the tenses. (The time of action is shown by the finite verbs in the sentences.)



B.2 Underline the present participle and circle the noun it describes in the following sentences as shown in the example above.

- a) The policeman saw a thief escaping on a motorbike.
- b) Hearing a loud sound, the students rushed out of the classroom.
- c) I can hear the school choir practicing in the auditorium.
- d) The player was happy seeing that his opponent was growing tired.

B.3 Fill in the blanks using the correct from of the words given in the box below.

When the teacher caught the boy _____ in the examination, he stood there _____ and _____. _____ the loud admonition of the teacher, the headmaster rushed in. The boy started to cry _____ that he would be expelled from the school. _____ the situation very quickly, the headmaster asked the boy to follow him to his room.

fear, cheat, hear, assess, quiver, tremble

B.4 The Gerund

Examples : (a) Walking is good for your health.

(b) I like going on long walks.

(c) Partings are always painful.

(d) He is confident of passing the examination.

In the above sentences the underlined words are called "Gerunds".

Let us take sentence (a)

Walking is good for your health.



Walking can be replaced with 'apple', 'exercise', 'a balanced diet' etc.

What part of speech do these expressions belong to? They are all nouns.

So in the sentence

Walking is good for your health.

We can ask 'What is good for your health?'

The answer is 'walking'. Thus 'walking' here functions like a noun. At the same time it is a verb (walk + ing). Such verbs are called Gerunds. They are also called Verbal Nouns. Though the present participle and the gerund have the same form (both are verb + ing forms), we should remember that present participles function like adjectives and gerunds function like nouns.

Characteristics of the Gerund.

1. Gerunds are non-finite verbs that function like nouns.
2. They have the verb + ing form (singing, dancing, writing, working, meeting, painting, lightning etc.)
3. They are used to make certain compound nouns - walking stick, frying pan, writing table, sleeping bag, drinking water etc.

The distinction between 'participles' and 'gerunds' is not always clear-cut. For this reason, we generally avoid the terms 'participle' and 'gerund' and use the general term 'verb + ing' as non-finites.

B. 5 Complete the sentences using 'ing' form of the verbs from the box.

apply	buy	use	meet
-------	-----	-----	------

1. The doctor advised Neelam to avoid _____ ghee as a cooking medium.
2. I have had to put off _____ a scooter for my son until he completes his college studies.



3. How about _____ for the post of teacher in the neighbouring school?
4. By the time we finished _____ the house, the children had become hungry.
5. She went around _____ all the tenants in the apartment house, canvassing support for her cleanliness campaign.
6. I am afraid the doctor is busy now. Would you mind _____ a few minutes?

B.6 Now combine the following pairs of sentences using a suitable verb in its 'ing' form.

1. We all make mistakes. It is human.

2. Sheela tells lies. It has made her unpopular.

3. We tried to enter the pavilion. The police prevented us.

4. Our neighbours made a lot of noise. They apologised.

5. Murari passed the examination. I congratulated him.

6. She talks too much. I don't like it.

7. We must appreciate other people's achievements. It promotes goodwill.



B.7. Unusual solutions

Why don't you try?

Give the solutions to the problems below using the 'ing' form of the verb. Make the solutions as unusual as possible.

Example: I can't open this bottle of cold milk.

a. Why don't you try hitting it with a hammer?

b. Why don't you try slicing it with a knife?

1. There's a fly in my soup.

Why don't you try _____?

2. My car isn't starting.

Why don't you try _____?

3. My hands and feet are frozen!

Why don't you try _____?

4. A man is trying to steal my car!

Why don't you try _____?

5. My sister/brother doesn't stop talking.

Why don't you try _____?

6. I have a headache.

Why don't you try _____?



B.8 No accounting for tastes

Fill in the blanks with verb + ing. Share your lists with your partner.

What I love doing	What I hate doing	What I don't mind doing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing video games • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing exams • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • going for movies • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

C Infinitives as Non-Finites

C.1 Example:- a) I advised him to see a doctor.

b) They hope to buy a house of their own.

c) I saw him do it.

d) He made me wait for a long time.

In the above sentences, the underlined words are called infinitives. In sentences (a) and (b) the infinitive has 'to' before it. They are called 'to' infinitives. 'To' in such a use is called an infinitival particle. In sentences (c) and (d) the infinitive does not have a 'to' before it. Such infinitives are called 'Bare' Infinitives. Bare infinitives are used after auxiliaries: shall, should, will, would, may, might, do, did, can, could, must, need and dare. After some Principal or Main Verbs like bid, watch, see, let, make, help and hear the bare infinitive is also used.



Characteristics of the Infinitive.

1. The infinitive is the simplest form of the verb. It is exactly the same as the 'base' form of the verb (eat, see, drink, meet, jump, hear, play, run, come and so on).
2. The infinitive is a non-finite verb and in a sentence it comes with a finite verb.
3. Underline the infinitive and circle the main verb in the following sentences:
 - a) I bade him come in.
 - b) To find fault with others is an unhealthy habit.
 - c) It would be a mistake to underestimate your opponent.
 - d) Our duty obviously is to respect the constitution.
 - e) Let him take the examination without any fine.

C.2 Explain the following signs using to + verb as shown:

(a)



You are not allowed to park your vehicles here.

(b)





(c)



(d)



Workers

(e)



(f)



C.3 Work in pairs. One of you will ask the questions, the other will give the answers with the help of the clues in brackets. Write them down in the spaces provided. The first one has been done for you.

Why did you go out? (post a letter)
I went out to post a letter.

1. Why are you waiting here? (meet the teacher)



2. Why did you return home early? (help with the housework)

3. Why is Raju going abroad? (visit his sister)

4. Why did Kiran sell her car? (buy a van)

5. Why did you travel by bus? (save money)

C.4 Complete the sentences as in the example, using the verbs given in the box. Do not use any verbs more than once.

remind warn encourage advise ask permit

Example : "Don't forget to return my book."

He reminded me not to forget to return his book.

1. "You promised that you would not tell mother about our quarrel."

He _____

2. "If I were you, I'd go to the police."

3. "Go on, buy a new dress," Sushila said.



4. "Please don't drive so fast," Anil said.

5. "Rupa, you can go to the library," said the teacher.

The teacher _____

C.5 Rewrite the sentences using an infinitive instead of the underlined clause.

Example: Hillary was the first man who climbed Mt. Everest.

Hillary was the first man to climb Mt. Everest.

1. Shah found that Rs. 20,000 of the sales money was missing from the box.
2. The Court declared that the officer was guilty of gross negligence.
3. Evidence showed that the document was a fabrication.
4. The court warned the representatives that they should not tamper with the evidence.
5. The minister was annoyed when he learnt that he had lost the elections.
6. You would be silly if you dyed your hair green.

D. Verb + ing and Infinitives

- D.1**
1. I saw her cross the road.
 2. I saw her crossing the road.



What is the difference in the use of the underlined verb in the two sentences?

D.2 In pairs, use the grid below to complete the following sentences.

1. Our English teacher refused to allow us _____

2. Ram's mother let all of us _____
3. Making students _____ against their will is unfair.
4. 'Dear Sir,
Would you kindly permit _____

make let	a person	do something
allow permit refuse		to do something

Then read your answers out to the rest of the class

D.3 Complete the following letter. Put the verbs in brackets into either the 'ing' form or the infinitive with to. Use the box below to help you.

+ -ing	+ to do
suggest	want Offer
be worth	hope
mind	arrange propose
look forward to	promise
	hesitate



Dear Mr. Banerjee

Thank you for your letter offering (offer) to help build an auditorium for our school. You will be happy to learn that the parents of our school have suggested _____ (approach) their association for funds. It is an idea worth _____ (pursue) and we propose _____ (hold) a meeting on the 15th of this month. I should very much like you to attend the meeting as I want _____ (introduce) you to the parents and I hope _____ (be) able to use your kind offer as a motivating factor for others.

The architect has arranged _____ (supply) us with the blueprints of the building. The contractor has promised _____ (deliver) the materials within a month. So our management does not mind _____ (start) the work even before the funds have been arranged in full.

Please do not hesitate _____ (contact) me if you have any further queries. I look forward to _____ (hear) from you soon.

Yours sincerely

K.S. Bhatt

(Principal)

D.4 Study the following table

with verb+ing		with to+verb	
avoid	imagine	agree	learn
consider	involve	allow	manage
delay	prevent	ask	promise
deny	resent	decide	refuse
excuse	risk	expect	seem
mind	enjoy	fail	want
favour	stop	intend	wish
finish	suggest		



Now complete the following sentences appropriately using 'ing' or infinitive construction. Use the grid given above to write your answers. You may have to add prepositions in some sentences.

- 1) Would you mind _____?
- 2) Most children enjoy _____.
- 3) I'll never forget _____ when I was 18 years old.
- 4) I remember _____.
- 5) Our teacher dislikes _____.
- 6) The commander told the soldiers _____.
- 7) I do not intend _____.
- 8) The inspector is certain _____.
- 9) My father was very angry with the grocer _____.
- 10) My brother likes _____.

D5. 'Remember to do' and 'Remember doing'

Study the examples given below.

(a) I must remember to take my science book.

(b) I remember meeting you in the park.

Some verbs might take either form depending on their meaning.

Which sentence refers to something which actually happened?



Which sentence refers to something which hasn't actually happened?

Complete the sentences using the correct non-finite form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I regret _____ (be) rude to you.
2. I regret _____ (inform) you that you have not qualified in the interview.
3. I want to stop now _____ (eat) lunch.
4. I must stop _____ (eat) so much.
5. It was rude of him _____ (say) that.

D6. Make a list of four things you remember doing as a young child.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Now, make a list of things you must remember to do this coming week.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



E. The Past Participle.

E.1 Example:- The wind swept away the fallen leaves.
Past noun
Participle

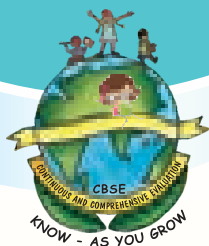
In this sentence 'fallen' describes 'leaves' which is a noun. Thus the past participle, like the present participle, acts as an adjective.

Underline the past participle and circle the noun it qualifies in the following sentences:

- Driven by hunger, the elephant herd entered the sugar cane field adjoining the forest.
- Trucks, loaded with rice, left for the flood-hit area.
- Hurt by little John, Robin Hood started fighting in earnest.
- The greedy merchant did not know where to hide his ill-gotten wealth.
- Bent with age, the old postmaster totters along everyday to work.
- Powered by the reforms, the economy will register appreciable growth in the next quarter.

Important characteristics of the Past Participle.

1. They usually end with - *ed*, -*d*, -*t*, or -*en*.
2. They describe a completed action.
3. They, like the *Present Participle*, act as *adjectives*.
4. They can be used with all the *tenses*. The time of action is shown by the *finite verbs* (entered, left, started, did not know, totters, will register)

**Look at the following sentences:**

- Having delivered the luggage, the messenger prepared to leave.
- Having been elected to the Lok Sabha, he left for Delhi.

The underlined verbs are not simple Past Participles but Perfect Participles. The Perfect Participle represents an action as having been completed some time in the past.

E.2 Combine each to the following pairs of sentences, using the correct form of the verbs. The first one has been done for you as an example:

Nithin was irritated by the noise.

Nithin left the place.

Irritated by the noise, Nithin left the place.

1. Leander was surprised by Asif's return of service.

Leander started playing in earnest.

2. Rajani has completed her homework.

She wants to go to play.

3. Gopal was utterly bored with his studies.

He went out for a walk.

4. Sita was startled by the noise.

She jumped out of her bed.



5 The police chased the smuggler. The smuggler hid in a thicket.

6 The news stunned Meenu. She stood rooted to the spot.

E.3 Match the news items with the headlines. Write the correct headline above each news item.

1. Business Firms Involved
in Pooja Celebrations

3. Mr. Das Appointed
MD of ODC

2. NPI Taxation Relaxed

4. Schoolboy Kidnapped

a. The UMI board has cleared
the appointment of Mr. Das
as the new Managing Director
of the Overseas Development
Council.....

c. Vinodh, an eight year old boy
studying in a local public
school, has been missing
since yesterday. An
eye-witness saw the boy
being forcibly taken in a black
car and reported the matter
to the police. Unfortunately,
the car's registration number
was not noted down.

b. The Advance Ruling Authority,
functioning under the Income
Tax Law, has relaxed procedure
rules governing taxation of
non-resident Indians.....

d. While people are gearing up
to celebrate the 'Pooja' with
customary zest, sponsors
have not been slow to take
advantage.



Discuss

How do these words - appointed, relaxed and kidnapped - help in framing the headlines?

E.4 Provide suitable headlines for the following news items. In your headlines, use the past participle form of appropriate verbs.

LYON (France): Playing in his first tournament since walking off the court in the Davis Cup in Brazil, top-seeded Thomas Muster was beaten in the first round of the Lyon Grand Prix by American Chris Woodruff, 6-3, 6-3 on Wednesday.

NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court has said that the job of reporting court proceedings should be assigned only to journalists having experience of legal reporting.

NEW DELHI: A man allegedly posing as a police officer from Punjab was arrested by Chandni Chowk police on Tuesday. Harinder Sharma had introduced himself as a superintendent of police from Amritsar to a police official at the Chandni Chowk police station. He wanted to see records to get details of how many militants had been arrested by the police.

RAIGANJ (West Bengal): Nine persons, including one woman and two children, were roasted alive and 65 others suffered serious burns when a mob of about one thousand people torched 156 houses at Bhangapara village under Karanighi police station in north Dinajpur district on Thursday.



F. Non-Finites Summary

F.1. Look at the pictures. Describe each picture with an appropriate non-finite as shown. Try not to repeat the verbs.

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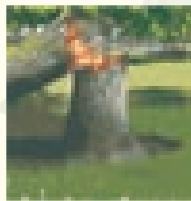


a broken scale

•



•



•



•



•





F2. Rewrite the following sentences making the necessary changes so that they convey the intended meaning:

1. Having bitten the postman, the farmer decided to punish the dog.
2. Being a rainy day, the organizers decided to postpone the match.
3. Being fond of sweets, we planned to gift Mary a big box of chocolates on her birthday.
4. Having finished his work for the day, the supervisor let him leave the factory early.
5. Riding on a horse, the tiger jumped at him.

F3. Correct the following sentences:

1. Her actions make my blood to boil.
2. They are counting on me playing for their team.
3. He is thinking to write his autobiography.
4. I am hopeful to secure full marks in the Mathematics paper.
5. We were prevented to enter the classroom.
6. You had better to send your application by fax.

F4. A student has written a letter to Sagarika Sen asking for advice. Complete the letter using appropriate non-finites (- ing, - ed, and to +verb form)

Dear Sagarika Sen,

I am a Class XII student. My exams are a few months away and I need _____ all



my time to my studies. But whenever I start _____ in the morning, a friend of mine who is in the same class comes to my house. He stays for about 30 minutes and keeps _____ all kinds of nonsense. I feel very _____ as it hampers my studies at the start of the day.

Please advise me how I can ensure that he never comes to my house while I am busy _____ for my examination. How can I ask him _____ away without hurting him?

Som Shankar Lahir
Calcutta

F.5 Here is the advice that Sagarika Sen has given to Som Shankar. Complete the letter using non-finites:

Dear Som Shankar,

The easy way out would be _____ your servant to say that you are not at home, or that you have left strict instructions that you are not _____ at any cost. If you feel that your friend would be offended by this, then tell him that your parents do not approve of your _____ and _____ when you should be spending your time _____. Explain to him how you are getting _____ (by your parents) because he wants _____ time with you.

But please make it clear that your parents do not disapprove of him. It's just that at the moment, they would rather you spent your time _____. Once the exams are over, he would be welcome to your house any time. But, for now, he should stay away.

Sagarika Sen

(Source: The Telegraph Weekend, 5/10/96)



F.6 Working in pairs, seek advice on some of the issues listed below. Your partner will give you the advice.

Advice to be given on

worry about examination
parental pressure
holiday homework
pocket money
making friends

(You may think of more issues)

Now write a letter to Sagarika Sen seeking her advice on any one of the issues you have discussed. Non-finites will make your writing more concise.



Integrated Grammar Practice

1. Complete the passage on hypertension by choosing the correct options from those given below.

There are two kinds of hypertension: secondary and primary. Secondary hypertension has organic causes. It (a) _____ be caused by either obstructive kidney disease, tumours of the brain, thyroid or adrenal glands (b) _____ narrowing of the aorta. It is more common (c) _____ younger people and surgery usually (d) _____ the pressure to normal levels.

Primary hypertension, is a silent killer. It shows no obvious symptoms (e) _____ it is well advanced. (f) _____ the (g) _____ common contributory factors are obesity, diabetes, excessive salt intake, smoking, emotional stress and (h) _____ family history of high blood pressure.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) (i) may | (ii) will | (iii) could | (iv) might |
| (b) (i) and | (ii) or | (iii) but | (iv) so |
| (c) (i) in | (ii) with | (iii) for | (iv) of |
| (d) (i) restored | (ii) is restoring | (iii) restores | (iv) will restore |
| (e) (i) until | (ii) while | (iii) unless | (iv) before |
| (f) (i) Between | (ii) Of | (iii) Among | (iv) Besides |
| (g) (i) many | (ii) more | (iii) some | (iv) most |
| (h) (i) a | (ii) the | (iii) your | (iv) one's |



2. Rajani and Vikram are discussing their plans for the evening. Complete the dialogue by choosing the correct options.

Vikram : (a) _____ on TV last week?

Rajani : No, (b) _____. Did you see the programme?

Vikram : Yes, it was very interesting. The guests on the show were M S Dhoni and Yuvraj Singh.

Rajani : Oh how sad that I missed it. (c)_____.

Vikram : Don't worry. (d)_____.

(a)

(i) Did you watched the Talk Show programme

(ii) Were you watching the Talk Show programme

(iii) Did you watch the Talk Show programme

(iv) Do you watch the Talk Show programme

(b)

(i) I had just switched the TV on when some guests arrived.

(ii) I have just switch the TV on when some guests arrived.

(iii) I was just switching the TV on when some guests had arrived.

(iv) I just switched the TV on when some guests were arriving.



(c)

(i) I wish I can seen it

(ii) I wish I could have seen it

(iii) I wish I have seen it

(iv) I wish I had seen it

(d)

(i) I had taped it so you could see it

(ii) I am taping it so you can see it

(iii) I have taped it so you can see it

(iv) I will tape it so you can see it

3. Given below are some instructions for preparing an omelette. Complete the following paragraph on the basis of these instructions.

- a) Take two eggs. Break them in a bowl and beat them after adding a pinch of salt and pepper.
- b) Add a spoonful of water and beat the eggs again.
- c) Put a pan on the stove and light the gas. Pour one teaspoon of ghee or butter into the pan.
- d) When the ghee or butter becomes hot, pour the beaten eggs into the frying pan.
- e) After some time when the omelette is set, loosen it from the sides of the pan.
- f) Slip a knife under the omelette, fold it and serve it hot with green chillies and chopped onion.



Two eggs (a) _____ adding a pinch of salt and pepper. A spoonful (b) _____. A teaspoon of ghee or butter is heated in a frying pan. The beaten eggs (c) _____. After some time, when (d) _____. A knife is slipped under the omelette and (e) _____ with green chillies and chopped onion, etc.

4. Read the conversation given below carefully and complete the following passage by filling in the blank spaces appropriately.

Mr Goel : Have you booked the rooms in the Hotel for our holiday?

Mrs Goel : Yes I have. I asked them to book a double room on the tenth floor.

Mr Goel : Why did you ask for a room on the tenth floor?

Mrs Goel : The view from there is really great.

Mr Goel : Have you forgotten I am afraid of lifts?

Mr Goel inquired from his wife (a) _____. She replied that she had and added (b) _____. Mr Goel then wanted to know (c) _____ to which Mrs Goel replied (d) _____. At that an upset Mr Goel wanted to know (e) _____.

5. Rearrange these words/phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. greatest mysteries/bird life/migration/one of the/of/is

2. ringing of the/on migration/most/has come/ from/information/young and adult birds



3. stamped with/ a light aluminium ring/ a number and return address/ is fastened/ before it/ leaves the nest/ to the bird

4. a special register/ released/a detailed record/and/is kept in/is/the bird/ then

5. extensively employed/ the method/of/ has been/ ringing birds/factual data /in recent years/ in Europe and America/for collecting

6. Below is a dialogue between two friends. Each line contains an error. Underline each error and write your correction in the space provided.

A: It's no good, Ramesh. I can't find it nowhere.

B: Where have you put it yesterday? Think carefully.

A: Well, I put it on the drawer first of all because

I thought it could be safe. Then Anu said that it

was a silly place so I put it over the floor where

everyone could see it. But I fell on it! After that

I noticed the top was broke so I repaired it and

put it s someone else. Then I was so tired that Anu

suggests I had a cool drink.



B: If I were you, I would look in a fridge. _____

A: Hey! You're right... it's in the fridge. I should _____

have left them there when I got my drink. Thanks! _____

7. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.

Human blood contains kinds of material, (a) _____

including white blood cells the platelets. (b) _____

But most common in all blood types (c) _____

are red- blood cells. When you not have (d) _____

enough of, your body becomes anaemic. (e) _____

New research is finally solving few of the (f) _____

mysteries surrounding cells. Some invertebrates (h) _____

and all vertebrates carry the oxygen an iron-rich

protein called haemoglobin which is present

inside red-blood cells.

RELATIVES

In written English (more than in the spoken form) we often give information about a person or a thing by using a group of words called relatives – who, which, where and whose.

Example : The band which performed on the annual day played good music.

Relatives help to convey our idea in a well-connected and compact way.

Two ideas : 1. My brother has composed a song.

and

2. I like it.

can be conveyed thus

a) I like the song which my brother has composed

OR

b) My brother has composed a melodious song which I liked.

A-1 Match the items in A with their definitions.

A	B
1. A dermatologist is	a) an instrument which measures temperature.
2. A cassock is	b) a place where grains are stored.
3. A thermometer is	c) a doctor who treats skin diseases.
4. A granary is	d) a gown which is worn by a priest.
5. A widower is	e) an animal which lives both on land and in water.
6. A tragedy is	f) a disease which causes loss of memory.
7. Amnesia is	g) a play which has sad or tragic ending.
8. An amphibian is	h) an instrument for viewing minute objects.
9. A microscope is	i) a man whose wife is dead.



Now underline the relative (called a relative pronoun) in the sentences above. The first one has been done for you.

A-2 Quiz

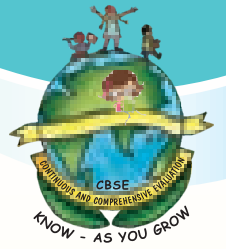
Working in pairs, make six questions like the ones given below:

1. What is the name of the tree which ?
2. What is the name of the island where ?
3. What is the name of the person who ?
4. What is the name of the play which ?
5. What is the name of the stadium where ?
6. What is the name of the product which ?

Now each pair will ask three of their questions to the rest of the class.

A-3 Read the following questions silently and then

- a) underline the relative;
 - b) circle the word or phrase which the relative refers to;
 - c) in pairs, discuss why you think there are commas in four of these sentences.
- 1) An oculist is a person who treats eye diseases.
 - 2) Ishita's brother, who is an architect, said the house needs a proper security system.
 - 3) Copper, which is an element, is mixed with zinc to make brass.
 - 4) The shed where aeroplanes are housed is called a hangar.



- 5) The Indian cricket team is flying to Chennai, where 2011 world cup's last league match is going to be played.
- 6) Chanakya, whose disciple was Chandragupta, was a teacher of Economics and Political science in Takshashila University.
- 7) The countries that export petroleum are planning to hike the price.

Sentences two, three, five and six have commas because

A-4 Use who*, whose, where, or which to complete each sentence below.

1. That well built boy _____ I met at the sports meet is a famous hockey player.
2. Aditya, _____ mother got an award for the best teacher, is my nephew.
3. The great Bengal tiger, _____ is found in India, is rapidly becoming a threatened species.
4. Kailash Mansarovar, a holy place in Tibet and _____ many Indian pilgrims go in May, is very difficult to get to.
5. Teachers _____ have taught Arnav say that he is an exceptionally creative student.
6. Interviewers tend to prefer candidates _____ have well rounded personalities.

*** In modern English (spoken as well as written), who and whom mean the same. Whom is not often used now in international English.**



A-5 Read the following sentences and punctuate them, using commas where necessary.

1. Tushar who is my best friend is studying in Cornell University, USA.
2. Konark where we are going for our next excursion is famous for its sun temple.
3. Mr Misra who was in the US has started his own business in New Delhi.
4. Yesterday I met Saina Nehwal who is a famous badminton player.
5. Popeye likes to eat lots of spinach which contains iron.

A-6 Fun with definitions

Working in pairs, choose three of the following words and write your own humorous and unusual definitions for them. Two examples have already been done for you.

dentist	hotel	alarm clock	moped
mirror	classroom	astrologer	mobile phone

1. A mirror is a device that frightens the daylights out of most people.
2. An alarm clock is an instrument that wakes you up early so that you can go to sleep again.

A-7 Read the following sentences. There are errors in some of them. Underline the error and write the word in the space provided. Put a ✓ if there is no error.

1. The bus who goes to the station is a low-floor bus. _____
2. The man which was here a little while ago is a minister. _____



3. That's the house where the poet was born. _____
4. The bird whose lays the biggest egg is the ostrich. _____
5. Karn, where home is in Gurgaon, is studying in Manipal. _____

A-8

The pen drive which I borrowed from my friend was lost

In this kind of sentence, that can replace which, especially in spoken English. 'That' is easier to say than 'which'.

Rewrite the following sentences substituting that for which. Then say each one aloud to your partner.

1. That was a very fine car which your friend bought last month wasn't it?
2. All the members of my family prefer cakes which are made without egg.
3. The team which wins the quiz competition will be going to Ooty.
4. Neither Govind nor I like stories which are full of violent incidents.

B. Reduced relatives

In many cases, *relatives* (including that as a substitute) can be omitted in order to economize with words. This is a matter of style. When you are reading or listening to English, notice when this happens.

B-1 Read the following sentences aloud to your partner without the relative as shown in the example.

1. I found the book which I wanted to read.
2. The boy who I met at the hotel is a wonderful magician.
3. This is the best movie that I've ever seen.
4. The girl who is talking to Mr. Mallya is the pilot.
5. Silk sarees which are made in Banaras are popular all over the world.



B-2 The following newspaper article about Patliputra contains some errors correct the article (In some places relatives need to be added; in other places, reduced relatives can be used).

Pataliputra

The fourth century BC city is believed to have existed _____
between 320 BC and AD 550 was ruled by the Mauryan and
later the Gupta dynasties.

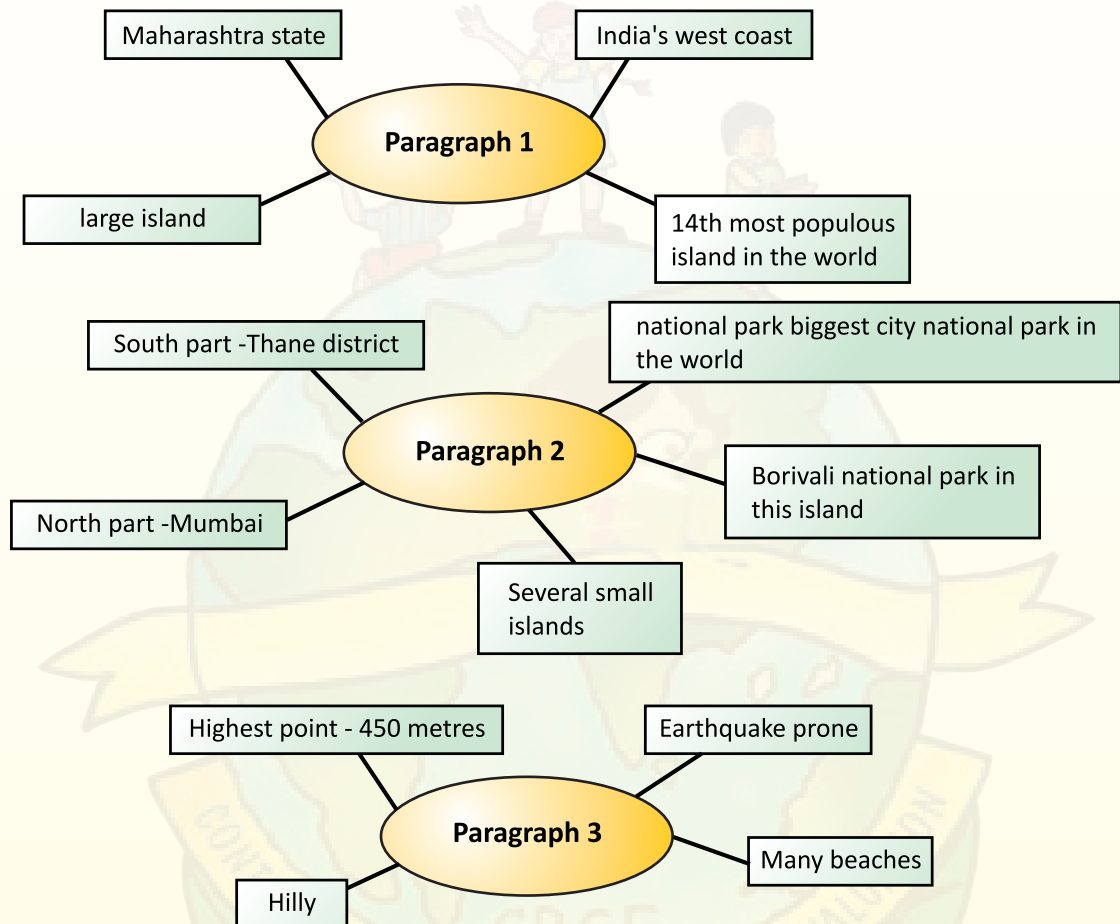
- Magasthenes spent many years as an ambassador to _____
Patliputra wrote a book who is titled 'Indika'. The city, _____
who was encircled by a deep moat, had a fortified wall. _____
Ashoka, adopted Buddhism, provided _____
inns, hospitals and veterinary centres whom _____
helped the common people
This was which the first Buddhist monuments came to be built. _____

B-3 Salsette Island

You have been asked to write an encyclopaedia entry about Salsette Island. Study the following notes. The information is jumbled up. Put the notes in logical order and then link them together using appropriate *relatives* (or *reduced forms*), *articles*, *verbs* etc. Do not make your sentences too long.



SALSETTE ISLAND





CONNECTORS

A. What are Connectors?

A.1 Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow.

Atomic energy is less polluting than thermal energy. It poses a threat to life and environment in case of natural disasters. Countries may decide to rely less on atomic energy in the future. Presently we cannot shut down nuclear power plants. We have not yet developed a viable alternative. Solar energy is safer. It is available in abundance, free of cost. Scientists have not yet come up with processes to harness solar energy for commercial use. The present scenario on the power front does not look very encouraging.

1. Could you follow the meaning clearly? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Do you think the ideas and sentences are well connected? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. What are the words and phrases you can insert to make the paragraph read better? _____

Now read the paragraph again.

Though atomic energy is less polluting than thermal energy, it poses a grave threat to life and environment in case of natural disasters. Hence countries may decide to rely less on atomic energy in the future. However presently we cannot shut down nuclear power plants because we have not yet developed a viable alternative. Solar energy is safer. Moreover, it is available in abundance, free of cost. But scientists have not yet come up with processes to harness solar energy for commercial use. On the whole, the present scenario on the power front does not look very encouraging.

1. Does the paragraph now read better? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. What is the function that the highlighted words and phrases perform? _____
3. Such expressions are called 'connectors'- i.e, words or phrases which join together the writer's or the speaker's thoughts and so make them flow more



smoothly. In this unit we shall practice various types of 'connectors' in English.

A.2 Read the sentences in Column A and identify the role (i.e. the "job") of the underlined words. Then match each sentence with a role in Column B.

A	B
Food and drink prices in New York are very high; <u>furthermore</u> , renting an apartment there is very expensive.	introduces the results
Ragini has a great sense of humour. In the same way, her sister Taarini loves a good joke.	adds information
The film had poor reviews. So, I went out with my friends to see a play <u>instead</u> .	introduces a similar idea
Sujoy is a lazy boy. <u>Consequently</u> he failed in his exams.	gives a different/ opposite idea

The underlined words or phrases are examples of *connectors*. They perform different roles of connecting ideas and sentences so that *discourse* becomes *cohesive* and *coherent*. Hence the connectors are also known as *cohesive devices* or *discourse markers*.



A.3 Complete the sentences given below using appropriate expressions given in the box.

incidentally	I'm afraid	on the one hand
consequently	for instance	nevertheless
in other words	on the other hand	on the contrary

- The agenda for development should _____ encourage industrialization and _____ preserve the environment and human rights.
- My new job is very demanding, _____ I enjoy the challenge it offers to my creativity.
- The team did not get discouraged by the early setback. _____ it started playing a more aggressive game.
- I have managed to find a flat near my work spot and I will be moving in there by next week. _____, I met Prof. Anil Kapoor, our economics teacher at college, during the house hunting.
- Many roadside restaurants cut cost by using cheap ingredients in their dishes. Take the cooking medium, _____. Instead of good quality refined oil, they mostly use palmoline which has high levels of saturated fatty acids.
- The Sharmas decided to go to the USA to stay with their son. _____ they had to dispose of their flat at Jaipur.
- The committee considers the quotation submitted by the firm rather unrealistic. _____, the firm will not be able to deliver the product in time as per the specifications stipulated.



8. Though the demand of the union appears to be reasonable, _____ that the company will not be able to accede to it is the present market conditions.

A.4 You have already seen in A2 the four roles of the connectors. Now match the following roles with the connectors that you have used to complete the sentences in A.3.

Role	Connectors
1. Change of subject	a. consequently
2. Making things clear	b. I'm afraid
3. Stating the effect	c. on the one hand / on the other hand
4. Softening the effect of some bad news.	d. in other words
5. Balancing contrasting points	e. nevertheless
6. Contradicting	f. for instance
7. Emphasizing a contrast	g. incidentally
8. Giving examples	h. on the contrary

You might have found this exercise a little challenging. Hence the answers are given below which you can discuss in your class.

Answers: 1- g; 2- d; 3- a; 4- b; 5- c; 6- h; 7- e; 8- f.



B. Adding information

B.1 You are already familiar with words like *and*, *as well as*, and *also* to add information already given in a sentence. You will now learn to use more formal words to add information. These are *furthermore*, *moreover*, *additionally*, and *in addition* which are particularly useful in formal writing.

Complete the following sentences using furthermore, moreover, additionally, and in addition.

1. Their team has got the best players. _____, their coach is fantastic.
2. We had a terrible time on our holiday. The weather was hot; _____, the air was humid.
3. Greens contain Vitamin A. _____, they are rich sources of iron.
4. _____ to being a good student, Rahul works very hard to help his parents.
5. He is ignorant; _____, he is lazy.
6. That house isn't big enough for us, and _____, it's too expensive.

B.2 Write a second sentence in each pair, using the clues and a suitable connector.

1. Harbhajan scored a half century in the first Quarter Finals of the World Cup Cricket Match against the West Indies. (five wickets).



2. Rohini is a good singer. (dancer)

3. Deforestation leads to drought. (global warming)

4. Wildlife sanctuaries in India are home to elephants, tigers and rhinos.
(preserve endangered species)

Look again at the four sentences you have framed above. Do 'moreover', 'furthermore', 'additionally', and 'in addition' connect clauses or sentences? Which position in the sentence do they generally occupy?

C Presenting a different idea

Study the pair of sentences given below:

Chetna likes sports.

Pranav likes reading.

Join the sentences using *but*, *whereas* and *while*



C.1. The Students' Council of your school has made a survey of two different classes: Class A and Class B. The survey was designed to find out what students like about the school and what they would like to change.

The students were asked the following questions

1. What is your favourite school subject?
2. What is your favourite school club?
3. What other co-curricular activities would you like the school to organize?
4. What do you like best about the school?
5. What would you like to change about the school?

They came up with the following answers.

Class A	Class B
1. Maths	History
2. Chess Club	Music Club
3. A girls' cricket club	A computer club
4. Caring teachers	Good library
5. Less Projects	More activities

The paragraph below is a comparison of the views of the two classes. Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with but, whereas and while. More than one option can be used in some blanks.

Class A agreed that Maths was their favourite subject _____ Class B liked History best. _____ the Chess Club was the favourite of Class A,



B preferred the Music Club. As an additional co-curricular activity, Class A suggested the organising of a girls' cricket team, _____ Class B wanted the establishment of a computer club. Regarding the most popular feature of the school, Class A liked the school's caring teachers _____ Class B commended the good library. Finally, both wanted a change in the school's attitude towards projects and activities. However, _____ Class A wanted less number of Projects for each term, Class B wanted the learning to happen through more hands-on activities.

C.2. You are familiar with the use of but, whereas and while to present a different, or unexpected, idea. We may also use however, nonetheless or nevertheless in formal writing. Complete the following sentences using appropriate connectors.

1. Kareena is rich; _____, her cousin Karun is poor.
2. Cotton farmers in Karnataka are facing serious problems. _____, the Government is not offering any help.
3. Jatin wasn't tired. _____, he took a nap.
4. We live in the same building; _____, we hardly ever see each other.
5. She's extremely rich; _____, she's not snobbish.

C.3. Work in pairs. Write a second sentence in each pair, using the clues and a suitable connector.

- a) He went on a diet, hoping to become slim and attractive. (malnutrition-inactive)



- b) The hotel did not offer the facilities we needed for our annual conference.
(vacation)

- c) AIDS cannot be cured. (prevent)

D. Concession

D.1. Think of things about yourself which surprise people.

Although I am quite short, I can play basketball very well.

I am a slow reader but I remember most of what I read.

Now write down three sentences like these about yourself. Share them with your partner.

D.2. Complete the following sentences using your own ideas.

1. Although the day started quite well, _____



2. I voted for Ragini as the Head Girl but _____

3. Five witnesses say he stole the money yet _____

4. Even though he worked very hard _____

5. She had hurt her foot that morning. However, _____

D.3. Despite and In spite of

Study the examples given below.

Examples : *Despite* my warning, they went ahead with their plan.

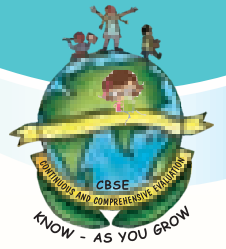
In spite of her wounded foot, she won the tournament.

Study the jumbled words given below and form meaningful sentences.

1. the/ he/ top/ despite/ ill/ being/ came/ of/ class.

2. his/ in spite of/ he/ well/ copes/ disabilities

3. smell/ in spite of/ its/ it/ tasted/ wonderful



4. our/ voting/ despite/ Vijay/ for/ lost/ elections/ he/ as / Head Boy/ the

E Expressing a Similar Idea

similarly in the same way

E.1 Select an appropriate connector from the box to complete the following sentences.

- a) In most cities, there are serious traffic jams in the morning rush-hour. _____ there is heavy traffic in the late afternoon.
- b) Cars must stop at a red traffic light. _____, pedestrians must only cross when the light is red.

E.2 Write a second sentence in each space below using the clues given and a suitable connector.

- a) Ramesh framed a timetable to prepare for board examination. (ask, his friend)

- b) Generally, people are afraid of snakes. (snakes-us)

- c) Suspecting every stranger you come across is wrong. (trusting, dangerous)

- d) Food hygiene is very important for our health. (clear air)



F. Time connectors

F.1 Read the story below. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate connector of time

It was late at night. Ashok had been sleeping for several for hours (1) _____ was woken by a furious knocking at the door. (2) _____ checking his watch and putting on his dressing gown, he staggered sleepily towards the door. (3) _____ he looked through the keyhole he saw a very strange sight : it was the big, bearded watchman of the flats shivering in a woman's dressing gown! (4) _____ he saw this, Ashok rushed back to his bedroom and, (5) _____ in bed, pulled the covers over his head shaking with shock. (6) _____ he lay there he could hear desperate shouting and banging but Ashok ignored it and (7) _____ fell asleep.

F.2 The following morning, Ashok meets the watchman who gives him an explanation for his strange behaviour the previous night.

Look at the notes below and explain the story. Remember to use suitable tenses and connectors of time to explain the sequence of events. The first few lines have been written for you.

- *watchman in bed-trying to get to sleep* • *hears window banging outside*
- *goes outside flat* • *wind blows door shut* • *watchman locked out, knocks on Ashok's door* • *sleeps on stairs* • *gets locksmith in the morning*

"As I was lying in bed, trying to get to sleep, I heard a window banging outside. Before leaving, I put on my wife's dressing gown because it was the only thing I could find. While I was trying to close the window....."



G. Purpose connectors

G.1 In pairs, answer the following questions (Try to be imaginative!).

1. Why do we go to school?
2. Why do we have laws?
3. Why do children play games?

Your teacher will put your answers on the board.

G.2 What are these for?

Ravi has made some changes to his bicycle.

His friend is asking about the purpose of the changes.

Match the question from A with the answers in B and write in the space given below. The first one has been done as an example.

A

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Why are there such big headlilghts? | (a) Otherwise it would be very uncomfortable. |
| 2. Why are there two sets of brakes? | (b) To protect the tyres. |
| 3. Why are there springs over the wheels? | (c) So that I feel safe at night. |
| 4. Why do you have such big mudguards? | (d) In case one fails. |
| 5. What's this lever for? | (e) For changing gear. |



1. Why are there such big headlights?

So that I feel safer at night.

4. _____

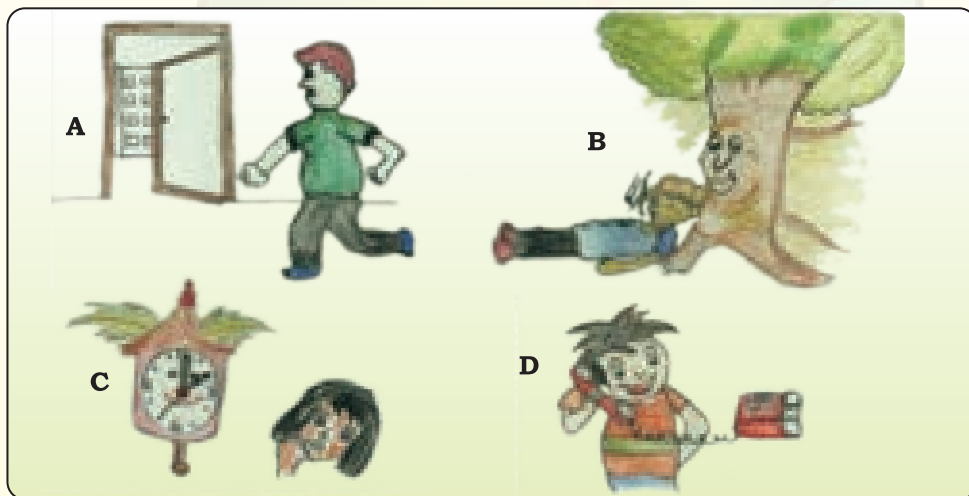
2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

G.3 What are they up to?

Discuss with your partner what the purpose of each action is. Write it in the space provided.



_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



G.4 Guess what it's used for

Use your imagination and draw a familiar object but with some interesting changes to it (some ideas are given below). After drawing it, show your drawing to your partner, who has to guess what the changes are for, using the connectors of purpose form G.2.

G.5 Well-prepared

Your elder sister is preparing for a very important job interview for which she is carrying the following items in a large carry bag.

an umbrella	several sari pins
extra money	sunglasses
a bus timetable	a piece of string
a train timetable	an alarm clock
a map of the area	four pens
a sticky tape	plaster of Paris

In pairs, role play the conversation between you and your sister using "purpose" expressions. Then write your dialogue in the space provided.

You may wish to follow this pattern in the dialogue.

You : Smitha, you seem very nervous about the interview.
 Smitha : You're right, But I really want this job, So I'm really prepared.
 You : Yes. You certainly are! But why are you carrying an umbrella?
 It's the middle of the dry season.
 Smitha : So as to look businesslike.
 You : And why are you taking so much money?



H Explaining Why

H.1

so..... that

too to +verb

not enough to +verb

Compare the following sentences.

She is so weak that she cannot walk.

She is too weak to walk.

She is not strong enough to walk.

Write a sentence on each of the prompts given below using any of the examples from the box.

1. intelligent - pass



2. weak - stand up

3. hot - go for a walk

4. fertile - grow rice

5. small - accommodate

H.2 Look at the table and write three sentences in the space below, using so....that

They were tired. They did not perform well in the programme.

They were sick. They could not go for a walk.

They did badly in their exams.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



H.3 Complete the following sentences, using so..... that correctly.

1. Yadu is so handsome _____
2. _____ that he put his boots on the wrong feet.
3. The audience were so emotionally involved in the programme that _____
4. The crowd were _____

I **Whoever, whatever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever:** These 'wh+ever' constructions also can be used to connect clauses. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate, 'wh+ever' construction.

1. _____ has broken the window, one of us will have to pay for it.
2. _____ quickly I dry my hair after washing it, I catch a cold.
3. Take this statuette, talisman or _____ it is, and put it _____ you can find room for it.
4. _____ told you to keep off chocolates was quite right; you're much slimmer now. You should go on doing _____ he tells you to.
5. If any of your students disturbs me again, I shall report it to the principal, _____ they may be. Your class makes a lot of noise _____ there is a test in the next class.
6. Take _____ one you want! If you change your mind, bring it back _____ you like! This is our special New Year offer!



Integrated Grammar Practice

3

1. **Read this telephone conversation between two friends and complete the passage given below.**

Sunil : Where have you been? I've called you six times.

Rajeev : I was cleaning my room.

Sunil : You couldn't stop cleaning to answer your phone?

Rajeev : I was cleaning my room so I could find the phone!

Sunil telephoned his friend Rajeev and inquired (a) _____ adding that (b) _____. Rajeev replied that. (c) _____. An angry Sunil wanted to know if (d) _____ to which Rajeev replied that (e) _____.

2. **Edit the Notice given below by choosing the appropriate options from the list given. Write the correct answer in the answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL, KOCHI

16th March 2007

NOTICE CLEANLINESS DRIVE

The Social Service Club of the school (a) _____ clean the surroundings near the school (b) _____. This will include (c) _____ through talks and skits. Students of senior wing (d) _____ may give their names to the undersigned during Break today in Room No. 102. For details contact

Akanksha
Head Girl



- (a) (i) is launching a Cleanliness Drive to (ii) is launched a Cleanliness Drive for
 (iii) was launching a Cleanliness Drive to (iv) has launched a Cleanliness Drive for
 (b) (i) for a fortnight from 19th March (ii) within a fortnight on 19th March
 (iii) in a fortnight from 19th March (iv) for a fortnight on 19th March
 (c) (i) to clean the area and to start an awareness campaign
 (ii) cleaning the area and starting an awareness campaign
 (iii) cleaning the area and to start an awareness campaign
 (iv) to cleaning the area and for starting an awareness campaign
 (d) (i) who are wishing to participating in the drive
 (ii) who wishes to participate in the drive
 (iii) who wish to participate in the drive
 (iv) that wish to participated in the drive

3. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences as shown.

lavish tombs/pyramids/Egyptians/only/other/for royalty/high-ranking/and/people/built/ and

Egyptians built lavish tombs and pyramids only for royalty and other high-ranking people

1. only if/that/Egyptians/could/were preserved/believed/the spirits of dead people/live on/their bodies/the ancient

2. making them/preserved/dead bodies/so/they/by/into mummies/ the



3. dried-out bodies/wrapped/in linen bandages/were

4. Egyptians/the ancient/securely/inside pyramids/the mummies/buried

4. **The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied as shown.**

A curious thing about the developed of
a motion picture is that the first groups of
people who made it possible wasn't interested
in movies at all! The first inventions were make by
men who wanting to study the movement of animals.
Even Thomas Edison, which perfected a device
called 'kinetoscope' in 1893, think of it
only as a curiosity. But there were another people
who saw great possibilities with entertainment
in this invention and they began to make movies.

Error	Correction
developed	<u>development</u>
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
(d).....	
(e)	
(f)	
(g)	
(h)	

5. **Complete the passage by choosing the correct options from those given below.**

With (a) _____ traffic and poor facilities, pedestrians (b) _____



to be the most vulnerable to fatal accidents (c) _____ road users. Even though in the last six years the number of pedestrian subways in the city (d) _____ almost doubled, most of them are neither well maintained (e) _____ well designed. As a result pedestrians avoid (f) _____ them. (g) _____, the police say this should not be a reason (h) _____ people to avoid subways.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| (a) (i) increasing | (ii) increase | (iii) are increasing | (iv) to increase |
| (b) (i) seems | (ii) are seeming | (iii) seem | (iv) seemed |
| (c) (i) between | (ii) amongst | (iii) in between | (iv) beside |
| (d) (i) have | (ii) has been | (iii) have been | (iv) has |
| (e) (i) or not | (ii) nor | (iii) and | (iv) none |
| (f) (i) uses | (ii) to use | (iii) used | (iv) using |
| (g) (i) Nonetheless | (ii) Therefore | (iii) Hence | (iv) Similarly |
| (h) (i) for | (ii) of | (iii) about | (iv) with |

6. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. In your answer sheet write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.

When the Class IX examinations over, the Deputy Commissioner asked his son he had done his English paper well. The boy told him that was easy and that for one question had written that his father was washerman. The boy's father shouted angrily but son replied, "I did not know the spelling Deputy commissioner and I did not want to one mark."

- (a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____
 (d) _____
 (e) _____
 (f) _____
 (g) _____
 (h) _____

CONDITIONALS

A. Introduction

Read the following sentences:

1. I'll help you if you promise to work hard.
 2. If I had the money, I would lend it to you.
 3. If we had practised well, we could have won the match.
 4. Most dogs snarl if you pull their tail.
- You notice that all the above sentences have two parts - a main clause and a subordinate clause.

I'll help you

Main Clause

if you promise to work hard.

Subordinate Clause

- All the subordinate clauses in the above sentences begin with 'if'.
- Both the clauses express conditions, i.e., one event follows from the other, or depends on the other. In other words, what we express in the main clause depends - or is conditional - on what we express in the subordinate (if) clause
- We can usually change the order of clauses in conditional sentences. eg. we can say: I'll help you if you promise to work hard. We can also say: If you promise to work hard, I'll help you.
- In general we separate the two clauses by a comma if we begin with an 'if' clause. We don't use a comma when we begin with the main clause.



- Generally grammar books state that there are three types of conditionals. Examples 1, 2 & 3 given above represent the three types.
- In this unit we will learn the use of the three types of conditionals. We will also learn the other forms and meaning.

B The Likely or Probable Conditional.

B.1 Read the following dialogue:

A. Will you take up the new job?

B. It depends. I'm negotiating with the firm. I must get a good pay package.

We can rewrite B's response in a sentence using 'if' and 'I'll'

B : *I'll take up the new job if I get a good pay package.*

Some more examples:

- If the weather conditions worsen, planes will be diverted from Delhi.
- I'll help you with your assignment if you help me clean my room.

Basic Form of the Likely or Probable Conditional

If + present tense

Subordinate Clause
If it doesn't rain,

future form

Main Clause
we'll play a match.



Other Forms of the Likely or Probable Conditionals

- if + present imperative
If you go out do not forget to bring the grocery
- if + present present continuous
If the management does not accede to our demands, we are extending our strike to an indefinite period.
- if + present continuous future form
If you are looking for the Principal, you'll find him in the auditorium
- if + present perfect future form
If you have finished reading, I'll switch the light off.
- if + present may/ might, must, should, can
If you feel hot, you may open the window.

We can also sometimes use 'should' in place of 'if' in more formal contexts:

Should the inflation continue to rise, the Reserve Bank of India will increase the interest rates.



B.2 Follow the patterns discussed in B1 and write sentences using the ideas in the table below. You will need to match the items first.

A

go/ walk

write/ letter

go/ cinema

go/ shopping

pass exams

B

enough/ money

weather/ fine

get/ ticket

(not) go/ out

enough/ work

I'll go for a walk if the weather is fine.

Underline the pair of verbs in each of the Conditional sentences you have written above, and say what tense they are in.

B. 3 Complete the following conditional sentences using the clues given.

1. I'll take you out in the evening if

(let/ do/ work/ now - persuasion)

2. If you travel without reservation,

(be/ ask/ to get off the train-warning)



3. If you insult my brother again,
(complain/ to/ the principal - threat)
4. If the rain continues to be heavy, (school sports day/ be/ cancel- possibility)
5. If he exercises regularly (lose weight -ability)
6. If your claims are in order, (get a refund -possibility)
7. If you've completed your project, (leave at once- permission)
8., if you want me to give you good marks.
(improve/ handwriting -command)
9. If you meet my sister, _____? (you/ ask/ her/ call/ me- request)

C. The 'Unreal' or 'Hypothetical' Conditional.

C.1 Read the imaginary situations given below and complete the sentence that describes the situation in each case. One has been done for you as an example.

<p><i>Example:</i></p> <p>You have always wanted to be the owner of a five-star hotel. What would you do if you won a million rupees?</p>	<p>If I won a million rupees, I would build a five-star hotel.</p>
---	--



1 Shikha is in her farm-house. During her morning walk one day, she narrowly escapes being bitten by a snake. What do you think would happen if she was bitten by a snake?	If Shikha was _____ _____ _____ _____
2 I have misplaced the book Ajay gave me on my birthday. I must find it. If I lost the book, how would Ajay feel?	Ajay would _____ _____ _____ _____
3 Mira might win an air-ticket to Europe. She has been dreaming of going to England. Where do you think you would go if you won an air-ticket?	If I _____ _____ _____ _____
4 Hema has gained weight. The doctor has advised her to do her exercises regularly. The doctor thinks:	If she _____ _____ _____ _____
5 Delhi Textile Mill is planning to close down its factory. As a consequence, many workers would lose their jobs. The Workers' Union wants it to stay open and says to the management:	If _____ _____ _____ _____
6 Your friend Mani parks his scooter in the lane outside. You fear that it will be stolen one day if he continues to park it there. So you ask him:	What would you do _____ _____ _____ _____



Underline the pairs of verbs used in each of the sentences you have written above. Now state below what tenses they are in.

C.2 Complete the sentences below in the same pattern as in the example, choosing the words from the box.

If I were rich, I would fly around the world

- the Principal of my school
- God
- the Environment Minister
- tall
- hardworking

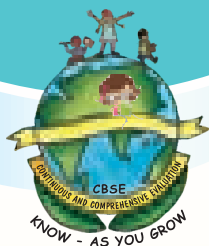
1. If I were _____

2. If I were _____

3. If I were _____

4. If I were _____

5. If I were _____



C.3 Basic Form of the 'Unreal' conditional.

if + past tense

would + bare infinitive

if clause

main clause

If I got an invitation, I'd attend the wedding.

Other Forms

- might and could may be used instead of would in the main clause.

e.g.: *If you worked hard, you would succeed* (certain result)

If you worked hard, you might succeed (possible result)

If you worked hard, you could succeed (ability)

- We sometimes use *were* + *infinitive* instead of the past tense form in the if clause. This tends to make the statement more tentative and therefore more polite: If the Yamuna were to rise above the danger mark, there would be no alternative but to close down the bridge.
- When we use 'were' in the if clause, we can invert 'were' and the subject of the clause and leave out 'if' altogether:

Were he honest, I might feel some sympathy for him.

- We can also use continuous conditional form instead of the simple conditional form:

If I were on holiday, I would/ might be touring Switzerland.



D. The Impossible Conditional

D. 1 Read the following sentence:

If we had played well, we would have won.

(Did they play well? Did they win?)

Such a conditional is used to speculate about past events. It is also used to express reproach or regret.

If you hadn't misled me, I would have attended the interview.

D.2 Basic Form

If + past perfect

would + have + past participle

If they had brought the man to the hospital immediately after the accident, his life would have been saved.

Construct sentences in the above pattern using the clues given:

1. We wasted time. We missed the train.

2. He did not take the advice of his accountants. He lost a lot of money.

3. There was an accident on the way. I did not reach the office in time.



D.3 Other Forms

1. 'Could' or 'might' may be used instead of 'would':

If we had found enough capital, we could have saved our business. (ability)

If we had found enough capital, we might have saved our business.
(possibility)

2. We can use had + subject + past participle and write a conditional sentence without 'if'

Had I known the entry to the show was free, I would have attended it with my family.

D.4 Read the passage below, about an electric car. Then, with a partner, list its weaknesses. When you have finished, your teacher will discuss them with you and write them on the board.



Some years ago, a three-wheeled electric car was launched by Hindustan Electric Company. Although it was a revolutionary vehicle, it was a commercial disaster. The Company did very little research, but believed the product would be successful. The car did not have a very powerful engine, so it was not very fast. As a result it did not appeal to adults. However, even though it was small and slow, the car was

not suitable for children either. It did not appear to be safe to use on the road because it was so small. It was also very expensive. The Company had to stop production, after losing millions of rupees.



Because so many things were wrong with the car, it was impossible for the company to sell it successfully. The company should have been more careful.

Read the clues below and say what the company should have done/ should not have done in order to produce a more successful car.

1. (carry out) (proper market research) (realise) (success)

If the company had carried out proper market research, it would have realised the car would not be a success.

2. (powerful) (fast)

If the car engine had been _____

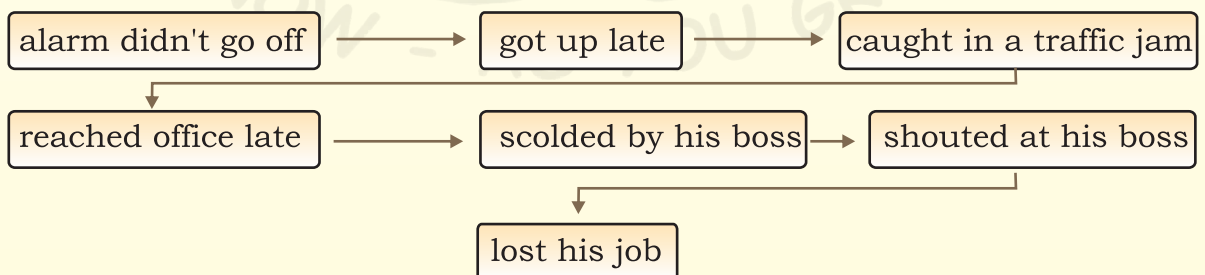
3. (expensive) (suitable)

If _____

4. (size) (safety) _____

If _____

D. 5 Ashok had a terrible day yesterday. Look at the chain of events that happened to him.





Now he is lying in bed thinking of what might have happened if.....

Use the type of sentence you used in the last exercise to write down his thoughts. Start like this:

"If the alarm had gone off, I wouldn't have got up late. If I hadn't _____

Underline the pairs of verbs in each of the sentences you have written above.

E. Zero Conditional Sentences to Express a General Truth.

E.1 In pairs, complete the sentences below as shown in the example:

If (= when) water is heated to 100°C (at STP) it boils.

OR

Water boils if (when) it is heated to 100°C (at STP).



1. If you do not regularly oil the moving parts of a bicycle, _____

2. _____ when
you leave the kettle for too long.
3. When the tectonic plates of the earth's crust move, _____

4. _____ if you
press the FF> button on a cassette player.
5. If a plant does not get enough sunlight, _____

E.2 Underline the pair of verbs used in each of the conditional sentences you have written above, and say what tense they are in.

F. Conditionals without 'IF'

Tick the correct option from the words in *italics*. Think carefully.

1. We will go to Changu Lake on Saturday *provided that/ unless* the weather is fine.
2. *Unless/ As long as* the shop gives a good discount we will place our order with them.



3. *Unless/ If* we look into his complaints the situation is going to get worse.
4. *Provided that/ Unless* you avoid the bandits, they will kill you.
5. *Unless/ As long as* peace is what all governments want, we should all learn the art of peace-making.

Make similar sentences using the clues given below. Do not use if.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. children | - receive love (develop) |
| 2. people | - eat well, exercise (healthy) |
| 3. examination | - on time (waste a year) |
| 4. movie | - short, interesting (hit) |
| 5. journal | - useful, attractive (popular) |

As long as _____

Unless _____

Providing _____

Unless _____

Provided that _____



G. Conditionals - Summary

Match the phrases from columns A and B to form meaningful sentences. Rewrite them in the space provided below. The first one has been done for you.

A	B
1. If I save enough money, 2. I will come over to your place 3. As long as you pay, 4. If you need money, 5. I'll miss my flight 6. If I were rich, 7. I shall be selected for the Olympics 8. I wouldn't have gone for a swim 9. If you put salt in water, 10. You would probably have passed the exam	a. let me know b. unless I get up early tomorrow. c. if you had warned me about the pollution. d. I would run a charity home. e. provided I win this race. f. provided that I have finished my homework. g. if you had worked harder. h. I may go to America this summer. i. it dissolves k. you can be a member of the club.

1. If I save enough money, I may go to America this summer.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____



COMPARISON

8

UNIT

A. Introduction

- A.1** When we compare we estimate, measure or note the similarity or dissimilarity between two or more people, places, things or ideas. And we often compare them in terms of size, shape, weight, colour, quality, manner, number, quantity, grade, actions, intensity, age, looks, feelings etc.

Do you know what term is used for the class of words we use for comparison?

In this unit you will learn the various ways of comparing in English. You will also get some practice in using them.

Some basic facts about comparatives:

- Comparatives are gradable expressions we use to compare.
- Comparatives often say how things are different in quality or quantity or how something changes and becomes different over time:
Your house may be bigger but mine is more environment-friendly.
This poem is not as good as the one you wrote yesterday.
There are more girls than boys in this class.
The climate is getting hotter and hotter every year.
- Comparatives show how two things are or are not of the same quality and quantity:
She is as beautiful as her mother.
She is not as beautiful as her mother.
'There are as many stars in the sky as there are grains of sands on this beach.'
- Comparatives single out one thing as having a unique quality or define a specific member in a set or group:



Kolkatta is the largest city in India.

(Kolkatta is the city that is larger than any other city in India.)

India has produced many great cricketers but Sachin Tendulkar is the greatest.

India has produced many great cricketers but Sachin Tendulkar is greater than all of them.

- Comparatives express choices and preferences:

I will have tea rather than coffee. (I find coffee too strong.)

- Comparatives can also express attitudes:

Ali has as many as ten Limousines.

(Very few people can afford to own one. Ali must be very rich!)

- Comparatives can also express an assumption.

Hyderabadi biryani is always the most delicious.

(Assumption: Biryani is delicious)

Walking is the least expensive kind of exercise.

(Assumption: There are many inexpensive types of exercise.)

- Some comparatives occur before the noun they describe and some after.

*India has produced many **great cricketers** but Sachin Tendulkar is **the greatest**.*

- Comparatives can be very elaborate i.e. they can consist of several words and may appear to be sentences.

The palace was not as huge as I had imagined it would be.

- Comparatives affect both adjectives and adverbs.

She is *more beautiful* than her sister. (adjective)

She sings *more beautifully* than her sister. (adverb)



A.2 Study the table below and notice how the words of comparison are used.

Example	Notes
These mangoes are <u>sweeter than</u> those. Ramesh Krishnan can run <u>faster than</u> Leander.	<u>-er</u> for adjectives and adverbs of one syllable.
The Hero Honda is a <u>more expensive</u> motorcycle <u>than</u> the Kawasaki Bajaj. White rice cooks <u>more quickly than</u> brown.	<u>more..... than</u> for adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables
The sponge soaked up the water and became <u>heavier</u> . Govind is <u>happier</u> than he used to be. The red dress is nearly <u>as good as</u> the blue. The President is <u>the same age</u> as the Prime Minister.	Adjectives of two syllables ending in <u>-y</u> take <u>-ier</u> form Comparison with <u>as... as</u> Expresses <u>equality</u> (or <u>near equality</u> with words such as <u>nearly, almost, about, etc.</u>)
Kiran is not as heavy as Amber. Swapna is not as <u>friendly</u> as her brother. Travelling by bus is <u>less expensive than</u> by train. Geetesh works <u>less enthusiastically than</u> his brother.	We use <u>not as + adjective or adverb</u> and <u>less + adjective or adverb</u> .
Ice-cream tastes better than Lassi. Life in a village is worse than in a city.	Irregular comparative form



Have you noticed that the above examples have expressions like *as...as*, *more...than*, *-er...than*, *the...-est* or *the most...?* Why? Discuss with a partner. The examples in the following Example

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	tall(er)	tall(est)
bright	bright(er)	brighter(est)
simple	simple(r)	simple(st)
clever	clever(er)	clever(est)
happy	happi(er)	happi(est)
busy	busi(er)	busi(est)
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
old	elder/older	eldest/older
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

Write your conclusions here:

Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
Single syllable adjectives		
Adjectives of two syllables		
Adjectives ending in 'y'		



Adjectives of more than two syllables		
Adjectives that do not have regular forms		

Now write six comparative sentences. Use the information in Table A.1 that you worked out with your partner.

Example: My partner is *taller* than me.

His family isn't *as rich* as mine.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

A.3 Work with your partner and fill in the table with information about yourselves. You may add other characteristics, if you like. When you have finished, compare the results.

Characteristics	You (Write your name here: _____)	Your partner (Write his/her name here: _____)
• Height		
• Weight		
• Age (years and months)		
• Hair		
• Number of members in the family		
• Distance of home from school		
• ...		
• ...		



A.4 Read this feature article in which the writer compares the treatment of boys and girls. Complete the article by filling in the spaces with ONE appropriate word from the box given below. You may have to change the form of the word you need to use and some words may have to be used more than once.

than much few less as many

For many parents, especially those who are poor and illiterate, a girl is a 'lesser child'. Doesn't it make you mad to know that girls aren't given an equal chance to be born? Though female infanticide was banned by law over a century ago, thousands of girls are killed before they are born or when they are babies.

Even the girls who are allowed to survive live with less of everything. _____ girls are sent to school _____ boys. They get _____ medical care, so _____ girls die. Boys get _____ nutritious food and also _____ time to play. _____ jobs are open to girls, and even if they are employed, they are not paid _____ as boys. Most of all, they get _____ respect. They are not given as _____ opportunities as boys to speak out on matters that concern them.

And yet a girl usually does twice as _____ work _____ a boy, not only in the house but also in the fields.

This discrimination and bias must end, and end now! Can we count on your support?

A.5. Work with your partner and list the names of magazines that you know.

Name of Magazine



Now make as many sentences as you can from the table below to express your own opinions about the magazines you have listed. Write your sentences in your note book.

I think	(name of a magazine)		less more	information	than	(name of another magazine)
			fewer	news		
			as much	pictures	as	
			as many	advertisements		
I don't think		contains		advice		
				fun		

Note: You may add more information if you like

When do we use (a) less than/ as much as and

When do we use (b) fewer than/ as many as?

Create some sentences, and try to work out the "rule".

A.6 Compare the two rockets shown below and complete the paragraph which follows.

	Helios	Selene
Height	20 metres	25 metres
Weight	15 tonnes	18 tonnes
Diameter	1 metre	1 metre
Date of first launch	1993	1991
Payload capacity	1 tonne	1.1 tonne
Range	3000 kms	2300 kms

The Selene, first launched in 1991, is five metres _____ (height) and three tonnes. _____ (weight) _____ the Helios. The diameter of the Helios is _____ the Selene. However, the payload capacity of the Helios is 1 tonne, which is 0.1 tonne _____ the Selene. Interestingly, the Helios has a range of 3000 km, which is 700 km _____ the Selene.

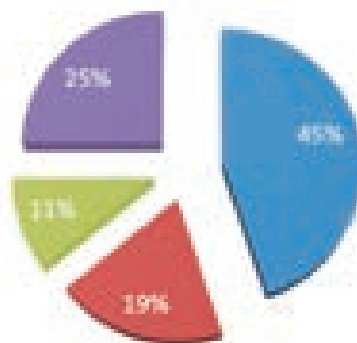


A.7 The chart below shows information on the economics of the Annual Sports Meet. Study the chart carefully.

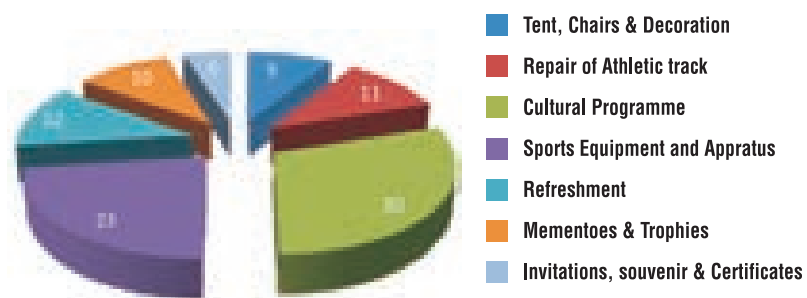
The Economics of the Annual Sports Meet

Where the Money is Coming From ...

- Sponsorship & Advertising
- Donor Passes
- PTA (Parent & Teacher Association) Fund
- School Sports Fund



Where the Money is Being Spent..



In Percentage



The total cost estimated of the Meet will be ₹ 11, 00, 000/-

No of athletes: 1250 (750 Girls + 500 Boys; Category wise: sub-junior: 350, junior: 500 and senior: 400)

Staff on Duty: Teachers: 95 (35 men + 60 women), Support Staff 40 (21men + 19 women), Staff on Parking and Security duty : 25 (20 men + 5 women)

No of events: 100 (70 Track & Field events and 30 Jumps and Throws)

Medals: 100Gold, 100Silver & 100Bronze

Best Athlete Trophies: Boys: 3, Girls: 3

Best House Trophies: 4(1 for each category and 1 over all)

Suppose you are the Principal of the school. Taking information from the chart, prepare an oral presentation for the Management Committee of the school. Use as many expressions of comparison as you can. You have been given some examples.

More girls will participate than boys.

Twice as much money will be spent on procuring sports equipment and apparatus as on tents, chairs and decoration.

As much as a quarter of all money has been ear-marked for organising a cultural extravaganza in the opening and closing ceremonies.



A.8. Compare the items in each picture using -er, more, less or an irregular form. Use the words under the pictures. You may write your answer in more than one way.



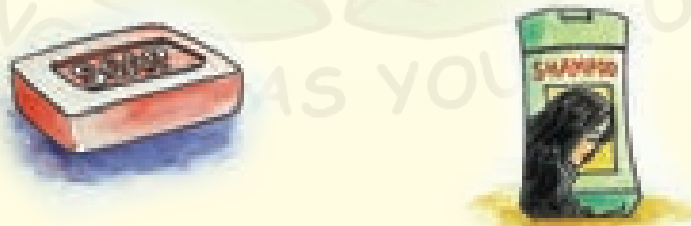
Example : Ice-cream tastes better than yoghurt,

1.



healthy, nutritious, fattening

2.



cheap, effective, good

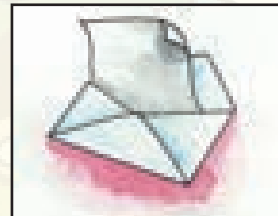


3.



economical, safer, eco-friendly

4.



good, quick, safe

5.



informative, entertaining, popular

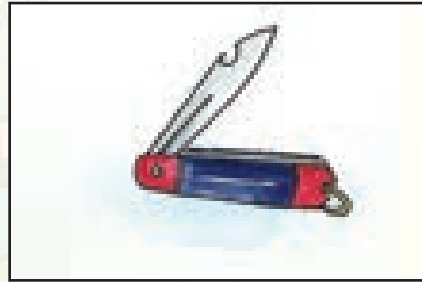
6.



convenient, spacious, private

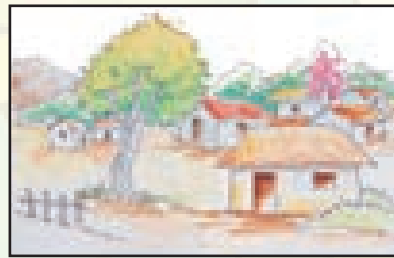


7.



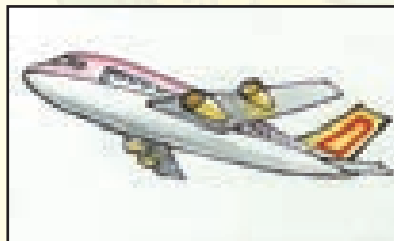
useful, easy, handy, versatile

8.



crowded, polluted, noisy

9.



fast, expensive, comfortable

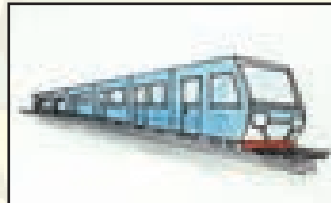


10.



quick, hygienic, nutritious

11.



safe, comfortable, fast

A.9 Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the comparative form of words given in the box below:

expensive	cheap	good	costly	low
-----------	-------	------	--------	-----

Goods this year are _____ last year, and next year things may be _____ they are now.

Here are some suggestions for saving money! Compare the prices of similar products. Some brands are _____ others, but the quality may not be much _____.

Before you go shopping make a list of the items that you need and buy only those things! Don't buy things that you don't need just because they are _____ the usual price, and don't buy anything just to 'keep up' with your neighbours.



B Avoiding Repetition

B.1 The comparisons below involve some unnecessary repetition. Cross out any unnecessary words, to avoid repetition.

I can run faster than Asha can run.

I can run faster than Asha can.

I can run faster than Asha.

1. Today, Asia has far less forest cover than Asia had in the past.
2. The questions in the Physics test weren't as easy as the questions in the Maths test.
3. The population of India is rising more quickly than the population of China.
4. Children were reading more in 1990 than they are reading now.
5. Children now spend far more time watching TV than they spend reading books.

B.2 Rewrite the following passage by removing the words that have been repeated. Use *that* or *those*, wherever necessary. You may have to make certain other changes, too.

Apes are in many ways similar to humans. The skeleton of an ape resembles the skeleton of a human and it has the same number of teeth as a human has. An ape's brain is smaller than the brain of a human, but its structure is the same as the structure of a human brain. It is not surprising then, that apes behave rather like humans behave.

Of all apes, the chimpanzee is most similar to man. It is the most intelligent of all the apes and can be trained more easily than other apes. Some chimpanzees have been taught to communicate with humans through gestures like the gestures used in deaf and dumb language.



B.3 What does this proverb mean?

The higher you climb, the harder you fall.

Match the clauses from column A with those in column B to form meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. The longer a candle burns,	a) the shorter it becomes.
2. The lower the sun is,	b) the higher it sounds.
3. The faster a guitar string vibrates,	c) the less oxygen there is.
4. The smoother an object is,	d) the redder it appears.
5. The higher we climb,	e) the less friction it creates.

B.4 Now complete the sentences below

- The harder I work,

- The older you become,

- The more he earns,

- The sooner she realizes her mistake,

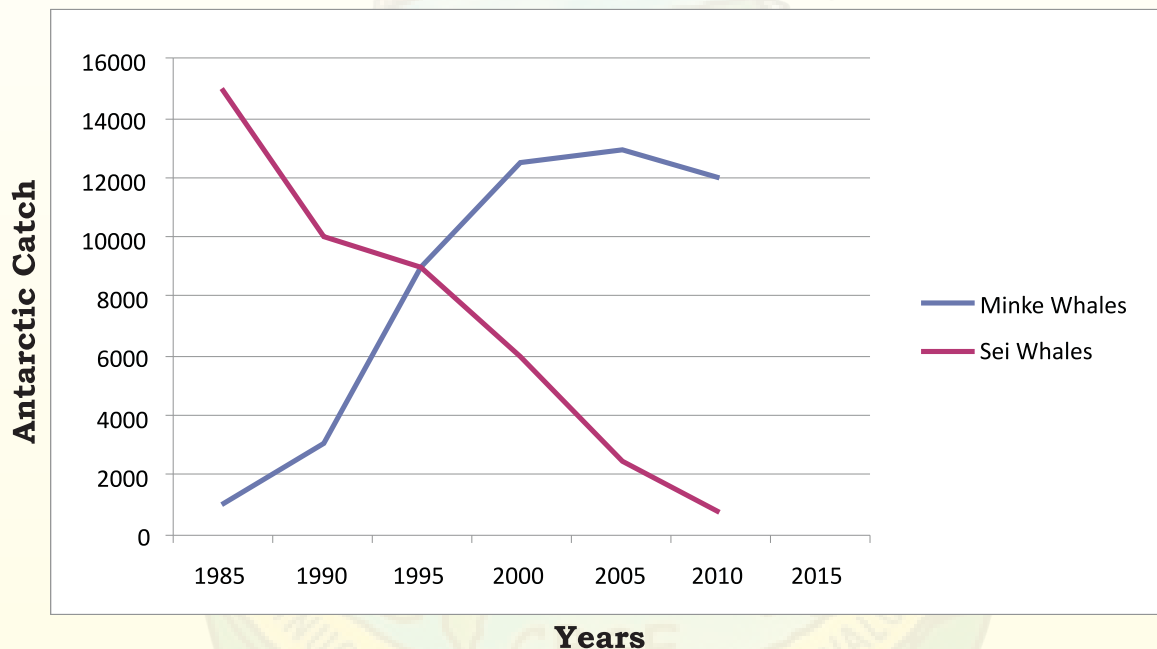
- The faster our team scores,



C Comparison of Trends

C.1 Look at the graph and the paragraph below which provides an interpretation of the data given in the graph.

Graph to show number of whales caught in Antarctic (1985-2010)



As whalers reduced catches of the larger whales, they switched to smaller species. This is evident when we compare figures for the Antarctic catch of the larger sei whale with those for small minke whale. In 1985, fifteen times as many sei whales as minke whales were caught. By 1995, catches of both the species were virtually the same (9000). By the 2000, the situation had reversed and the number of minke whales killed more than doubled as compared to sei whales (6000). The graph shows that while the sei catch was reduced by 95% between 1985 and 2010, over the same period the minke whale catch was eight times greater. If these trends continue, the situation for the smaller species will be as bad as it used to be for the larger ones.



Discuss with a partner:

1. What expressions have been used for comparing the data? Underline them.
2. Does the analysis identify the main trends? Has any projection or guess been made based on the available data?
3. Can you spot a sentence that summarizes the data or draws a conclusion based on it?
4. Has the analysis been supported with figures from the given data?
5. Is there any unnecessary repetition?
6. How many times has the verb 'be' in its different forms been used?

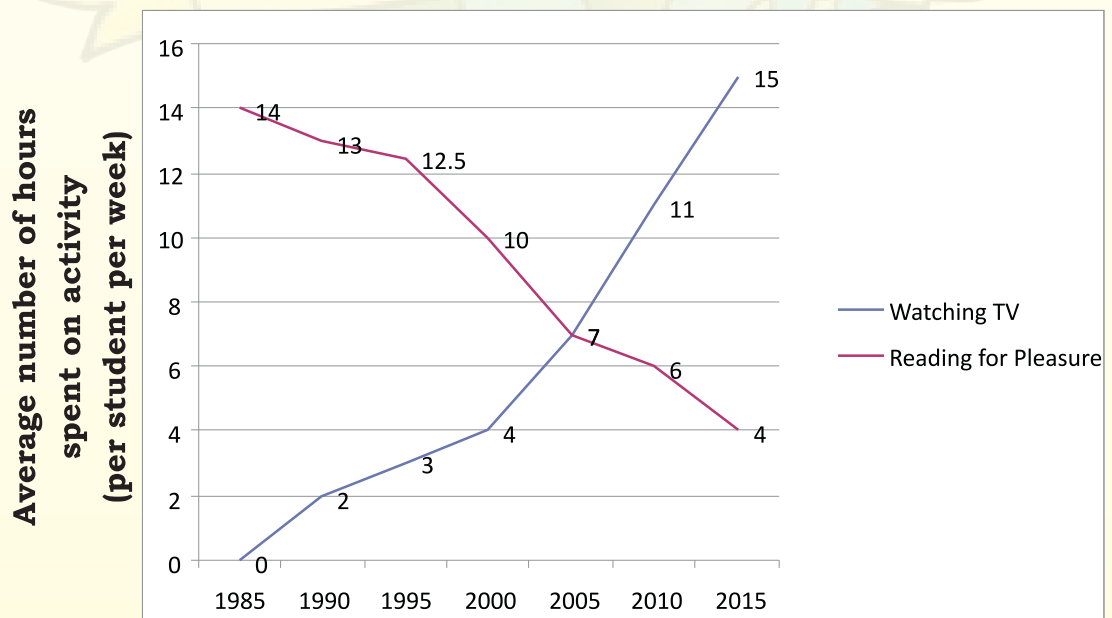
Some useful expressions:

much many far slightly a little	more greater higher less lower further farther
half twice ten times (etc.)	as { adj. } as { adv. }
10 percent 150 percent	{ more } than { less }
almost the same _____ as	
as { adj } as { adv. }	



C.2 The graph below describes the average number of hours spent by students aged 11-15 years on two activities (per student per week) in India between 1985 and 2010 and gives projections for 2015. Study the information carefully and then write a paragraph interpreting the data. Include the following:

- A comparison of the trends in the two activities
- A comparison of the situation in 1985
- A comparison of the situation between 1985 and 2010
- Predictions for the future



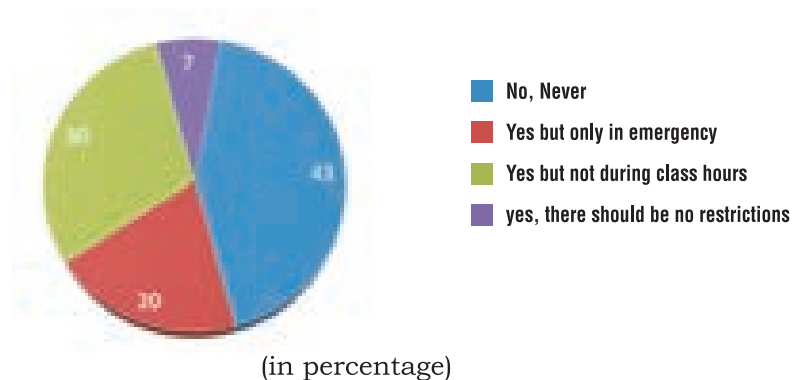
Graph to show time spent on reading and watching TV by students in India between 1985 and 2010.



D Proportion

D.1 A survey was conducted among the teachers of New Hope High School to find out whether Class X students should be allowed to use mobile phones in the campus. The results of the survey are shown in the pie-chart below.

Should Class X students be allowed to use mobile phones in the campus?



Useful expressions describing proportion:

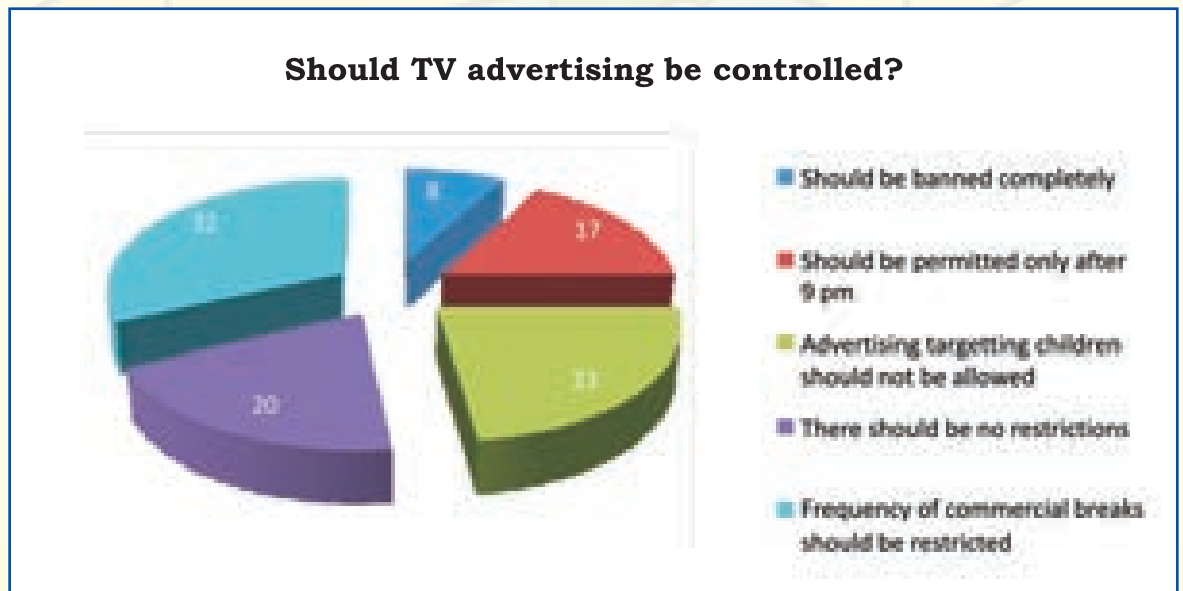
all..	some..
almost all..	a third...
a large/vast majority...	a few...
the majority...	very few...
most ...	one or two...
many...	a small minority...
above half	almost no...
	almost none...
	no-one
just...	half
well	a quarter
	(etc.)
	much less
	more
	fewer
	than



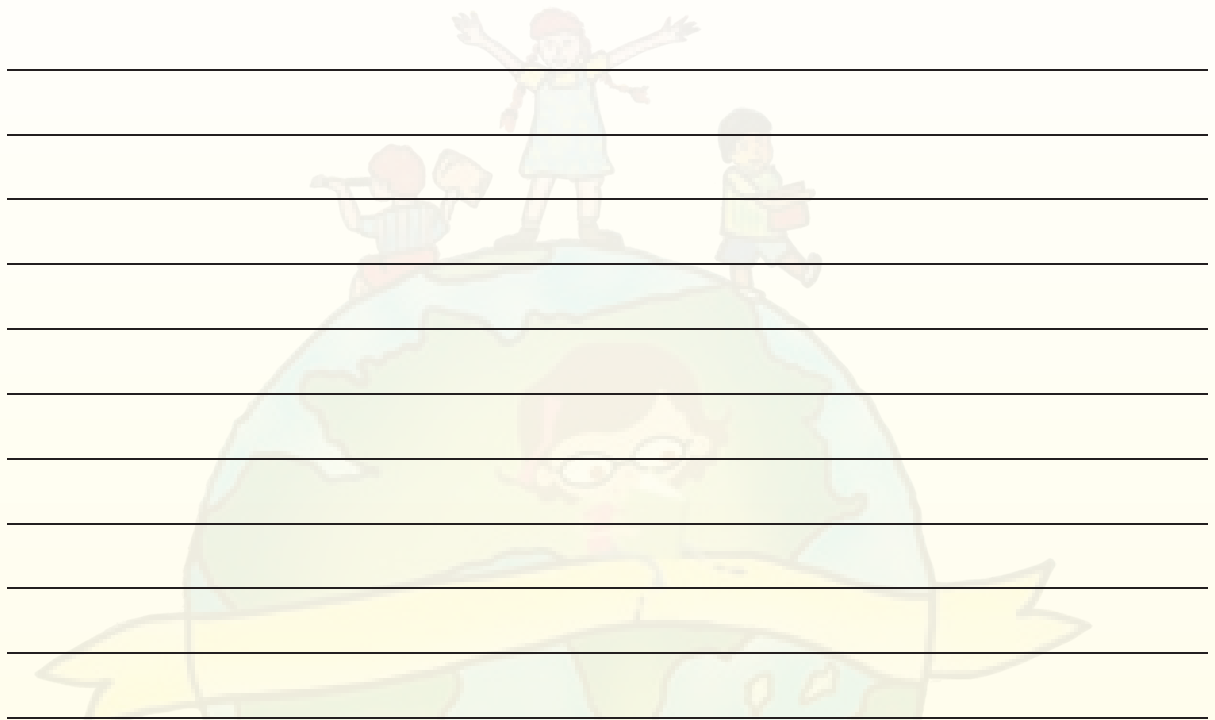
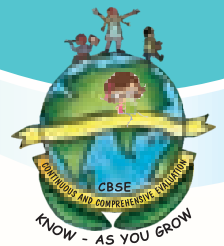
Look at the pie chart and the useful expressions above. Fill in the gaps in the following summary of results.

As can be seen from the above pie-chart, nearly a _____ of the teachers felt that Class X students must not be allowed to use mobile phones in the school campus. However, nearly one _____ believed the phones should be permitted but not during class hours. About _____ were of the opinion that the students may be allowed to use these phones only in times of emergency while a very _____ did not favour any restrictions on their use in the campus.

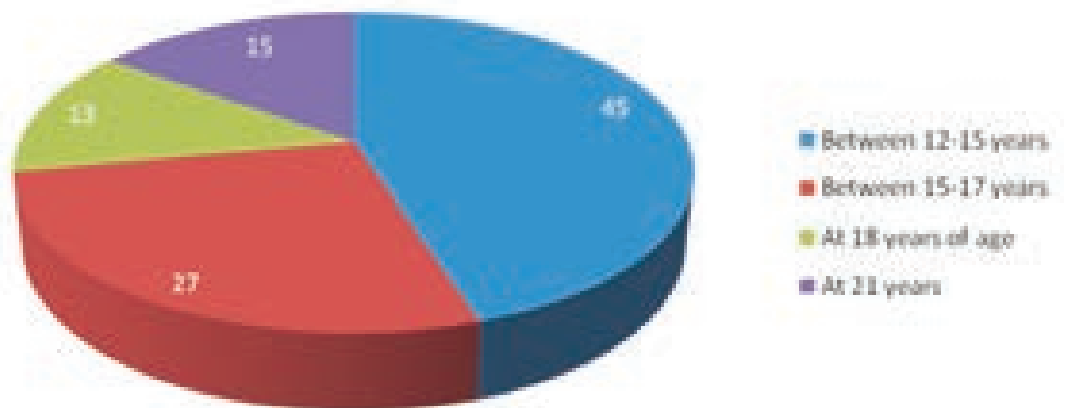
D.2 A school carried out two surveys in Class X. Look at the pie charts below and write short summaries of the results as in the model above.



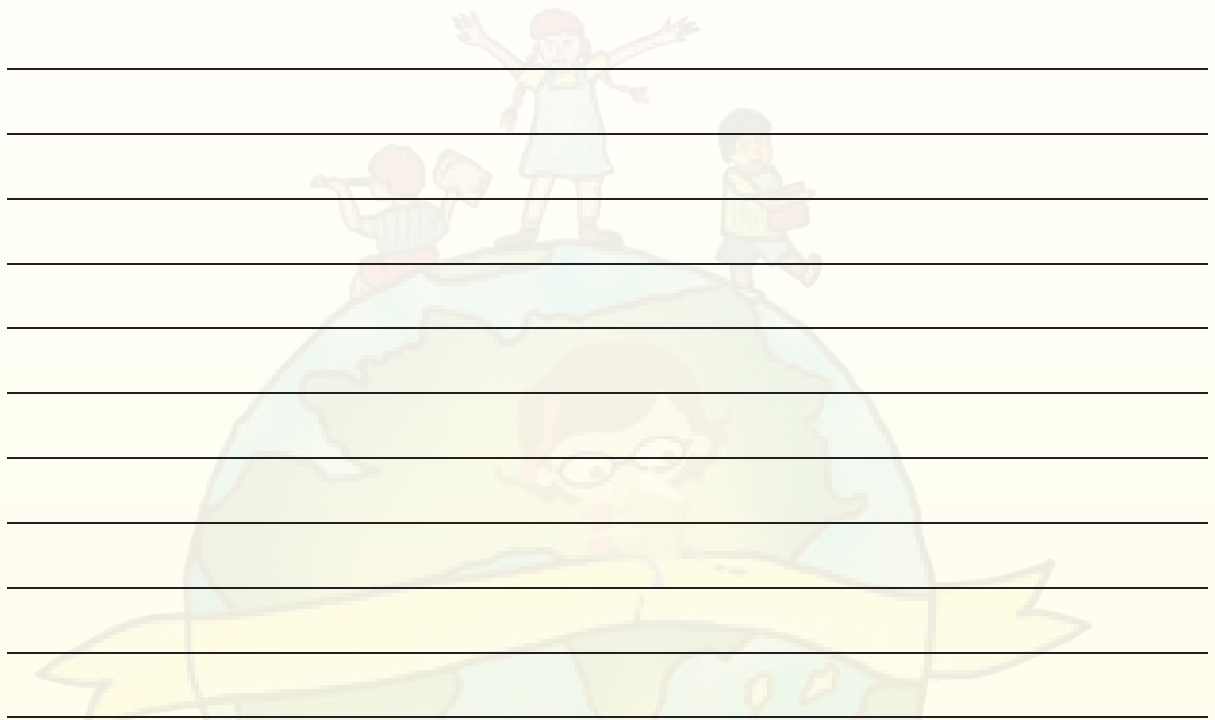
(in percentage)



At what age should young people be considered to be independent?



(in percentage)



E.1 Study the following sentences

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

Now make similar sentences about the following. Use your general knowledge and imagination.

1. Diamonds _____
2. The Himalayas _____
3. The Ganga _____



4. Leh _____
5. The Taj Mahal _____
6. Kolkata _____
7. Jupiter _____
8. The elephant _____
9. Mt Everest _____
10. Russia _____

E.2 Which of the following do you like best? Write one or two sentences comparing your choice as shown in the example.

Comics, short stories, novels

I like comics best because they have the most colourful pictures. They are also the funniest.

I like short stories best because they don't take much time to read.

I like novels best because they make the most interesting reading.

1. Cricket, football, hockey

2. Fruit, chocolate, ice-cream



3. Theatre, TV, Cinema

4. Cartoon films, Sci-fi (Science Fiction) films, comedy films

5. (Think of three items of your own)

F Error Correction

Each sentence below contains an error. Identify and remove the error and rewrite the sentence correctly. You have been given one example.

*The population of China is greater than India.

The population of China is greater than that of India.

(Explanation: China's population is not greater than India, but India's population)

1. *Saeed runs quicker than Johnson.

2. *The faster land animal in the world is the cheetah.



3. *Our house is bigger than your.

4. *On an average, people in cities earn more money than that living in villages.

5. *His grade is the same than mine.

6. *Ranvir is slightly taller as Javed.

7. *Developed countries consume twice more resources as developing countries.

8. *The clock tower is most prominent landmark in this area.





Integrated Grammar Practice

4

1. Given below are Reena's notes from her trip to Fatehpur Sikri. Use this information to complete the paragraph by choosing the correct options.

Imperial city of Mughal empire between 1571-1584-built by Mughal emperor Akbar-buildings blend of Islamic and Hindu styles-general layout and concept: Islamic-actual buildings show Hindu influence especially Gujarat and Rajasthan

Fatehpur Sikri (a) _____ Mughal dynasty between 1571 and 1584. It (b) _____ Akbar, and is one of a kind. The buildings within Fatehpur Sikri (c) _____ architectural traditions. Though the general layout of the buildings (d) _____, the actual buildings (mainly palaces), their ornate columns, arches, carving style, etc. (e) _____ Gujarat and Rajasthan.

- (a) (i) was the Imperial city of the (ii) is the Imperial city of the
(iii) was an Imperial city of (iv) has been an Imperial city of the
- (b) (i) was being built by the (ii) has been built by
(iii) got built by the (iv) was built by
- (c) (i) are a blend of Islamic and Hindu (ii) are blended with Islamic and Hindu
(iii) is blended of Islamic and Hindu (iv) is a blend of Islamic and Hindu



- (d) (i) is conforming to the Islamic styles of architecture
(ii) conforms to the Islamic style of architecture
(iii) in conforming to the Islamic style of architecture
(iv) are conforming to the Islamic style of architecture
- (e) (i) show a Hindu influence specially that of
(ii) shows an Hindu influence specially from
(iii) showed the Hindu influence of
(iv) show a particular Hindu influence of

2. Complete the passage by choosing the correct options from those given below.

Legends will tell you that flamingoes are (a) _____ ordinary visitors to Kutch. They were the honoured guests of King Lakho and he (b) _____ the hunting of flamingoes that (c) _____ to Kutch from various parts of the world every year to breed. For centuries the region (d) _____ a haven for this migratory bird. Flamingo City, an island in the middle of the Rann of Kutch, (e) _____ the world over as one of the biggest breeding grounds of the Greater Flamingo, (f) _____ with bodies of hundreds of flamingo chicks. The parents of these chicks (g) _____ the island due to lack of food.



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) (i) no | (ii) not | (iii) just | (iv) an |
| (b) (i) has forbidden | (ii) forbade | (iii) forbidden | (iv) had forbidden |
| (c) (i) comes | (ii) are coming | (iii) came | (iv) come |
| (d) (i) has been | (ii) was | (iii) have been | (iv) is |
| (e) (i) knows | (ii) was known | (iii) are knows | (iv) known |
| (f) (i) is strewn | (ii) are strewn | (iii) strewn | (iv) has strewn |
| (g) (i) fled | (ii) have fled | (iii) has fled | (iv) are fled |

3. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences as shown.

spent/ trying / years/ to perfect/ Elias Howe/ a sewing machine

Elias Howe spent years trying to perfect a sewing machine.

- he/ that/ had been/ by / captured/ one night/ a tribe/ dreamed/ he

1. _____

- told/ would have to/ he/ he/ to produce/ was/ in a day/ the sewing machine

2. _____

- speared/ could not/ if/ he/ would be/ he/ by/ the tribe

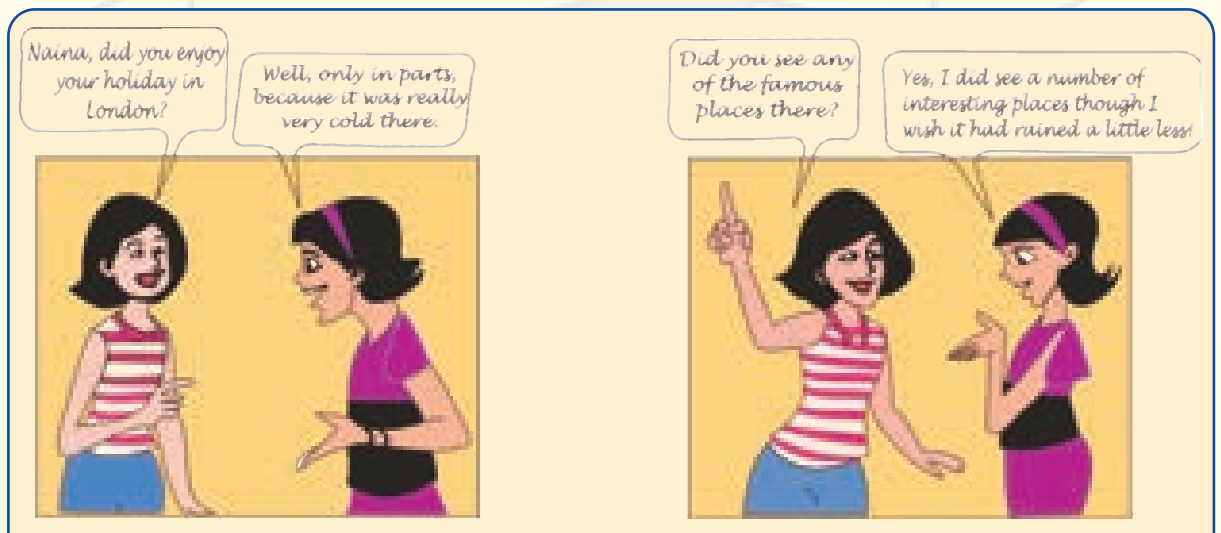


3. _____

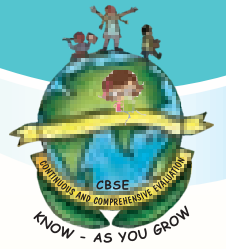
● suddenly/ he/ Howe/ as/ woke up/ to/ the solution/ saw/ his/ problem

4. _____

4. Read the comic strip and complete the passage given below.



Neha asked Naina (a) _____ London. Naina replied that she had enjoyed herself only in parts as (b) _____ there. Then Neha wanted to know (c) _____. To this Naina replied that (d) _____ although (e) _____ it had rained a little less there.



5. **Given below is a set of rules from the Rule Book of APM School, Jodhpur. Purnima, Head Girl of the school writes a set of instructions for the school notice board using these. Write the instructions for Purnima in Passive Voice in the space provided.**

- Do not bring motorised vehicles to school
- Do not park your cycles at the entrance
- Return the library books within a week
- Do not walk in the front lawns
- Senior students should not go to the Primary Wing without permission.

Students are hereby informed that they (a) _____ as they do not have valid licences for driving as yet. They are also (b) _____ at the front entrance but must go to the cycle stand. The library books (c) _____ within a week of issue as other students may also require them. No student (d) _____ to walk about or run in the front lawn. Senior students (e) _____ to go to the Primary Wing without permission.

6. **In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in you answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.**



Two teenagers broke into grocery shop

(a) _____

In 1984. The two boys located what they thought the cash box, dragged it from the wall, ran off.

(b) _____

When the box started ringing loudly, tried

(c) _____

hitting it a heavy iron bar. Despite their

(d) _____

attempts to stop noise they had to throw

(e) _____

the box away. They stolen the burglar alarm.

(f) _____

Now they are police custoday.

(g) _____

(h) _____

AVOIDING REPETITION

When we speak or write, we very often want to make some connection with other things that we are saying or writing. This results in some amount of repetition. When do you think such repetition is annoying and when it is not?

In this unit you will learn how to avoid unnecessary repetition.

A. Notice the element of repetition in the following sentences and decide whether it is acceptable or not. Give reasons in support of your opinion.

1. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people.
2. "I want to scale Mt. Everest, I want to do scuba diving and I want to fly an aeroplane. Actually, I want to do a lot of things before I die."
3. New Delhi has many big, big malls.
4. In this article first I have tried to discuss the various causes of air-pollution. Then I have tried to discuss the various effects of air-pollution and finally I have tried to discuss various ways to reduce the amount of air-pollution.
5. "I've failed."
"You've failed? I can't believe this!"
6. The incident took place today at around 6 a.m. in the morning.
7. Could you repeat that again, please?
8. I am very, very sorry.
9. I have planned a plan.
10. When I heard that she was staying at the Hotel Park View, I decided to go to the Hotel Park View to meet her there.



B. Read the following passages that describe a Herbal Doctor Mr Ved Prakash Goel.

a. How many words have been used in each paragraph?

A	B
<p>Mr Ved Prakash Goel is a self-taught practitioner of herbal medicine. The other day (Mr Ved Prakash Goel) met two patients suffering from respiratory diseases. They had difficulty in breathing. Mr Ved Prakash Goel prescribed to these patients his latest herbal medicine for respiratory diseases. At first the patients refused to take the medicine prescribed by Mr Ved Prakash Goel but when Mr Ved Prakash Goel assured the patients of respiratory diseases that his herbal medicine was purely herbal, the patients of respiratory diseases agreed to try that medicine. That medicine must have been very effective, for the patients of the respiratory diseases were cured of their diseases and thanked Mr Ved Prakash Goel for his wonderful herbal medicine.</p>	<p>Mr Ved Prakash Goel is a self-taught practitioner of herbal medicine. The other day (he) met two patients suffering from some breathing problem and prescribed to them his latest invention. At first they refused to take the medicine but on being assured by him that it was purely herbal and safe, they agreed to try it. Indeed, the prescription must have been very effective, for the patients were cured in a matter of days. They thanked the herbal doctor for the wonderful cure.</p>

A. _____

B. _____

b. Circle the words or phrases in paragraph B that replace words or phrases in



paragraph A. Then join the corresponding circles with a line as shown in the example.

- c. Which of the two paragraphs makes better reading? Why? (Discuss in pairs and write your answer below)

- C. Read the passage below. Underline the words that have been used to avoid repetition. Mark the words that have not been replaced or deleted with '?'.**

It was yet another escapade of Gopi and Gargi into the forest. The two were playing in the courtyard of the ruined castle when they heard strange sounds, as if someone was ringing tiny bells in a temple. But there was none in the vicinity. They knew it. Then who was making those sounds? Nothing of that sort had happened during any of their earlier visits. Was the castle haunted? Were there any ghosts in it? Suddenly, this thought had a vice like grip on their minds. Naturally enough, both were terrified but neither wanted to admit it. Presently the sounds became louder and louder and the duo would have fled had Gargi's sharp eyes not caught a glimpse of a herd of goats grazing behind the thickets nearby. 'So, those are the ghosts!' said Gargi and both burst into laughter. They rushed to the spot to have a closer look and found that there were thirteen goats in all and each had a tiny brass bell dangling from its neck. Four goats were black and the rest were brown.

- D. Read Passage 1 below and then fill in the blanks in Passage 2 with one word each. You may choose words from the ones you underlined in the exercise C. Which makes a better reading-Passage 1 or Passage 2? Why?**

Passage 1

Moina and Debi are students of class IX. Moina and Debi are great friends although Moina and Debi don't study at the same school. Moina has never



played cricket and Debi has never played cricket too but Moina and Debi are crazy about cricket. So far Moina and Debi have together watched ten international matches played by their country, India. Four of these matches were played in different foreign countries and six of these matches were played in their country, India. Surprisingly, India has lost no match where Moina and Debi were present in the stands. Moina claims that she is more passionate about the game of cricket than Debi. Debi says she is more passionate about the game than Moina.

Passage 2

Moina and Debi are students of class IX. are great friends although they don't study at the same school.has ever played any cricket but are crazy about..... especially one day matches. So far the....have watched 10 matches together, all involving India. Surprisingly, India has lost....of them. Four of these matches were played in different foreign countries and the.....in India. ... girl claims that she is more passionate about the game than the other.

- E.** Ratna and Rajshree are two sisters. Ratna teaches English in a college and her sister Rajshree works in a bank. Rajashree is younger than Ratna. Ratna and Rajshree wear their hair long. Ratna likes eating ice-cream while Rajshree likes eating pastries. Ratna is not interested in sports. Rajashree is also not interested in sports. Rajshree is married to Utlam. Utlam is an engineer. Ratna is married to Sujit. Sujit is a businessman. Ratna has a daughter and a son. Rajshree has a daughter and a son too.

Rewrite the passage above such that there is no unnecessary repetition in it.



- F. What do you think of repetition in the following passage? Do you think all of it is bad? Can you improve the passage by removing instances of unnecessary repetition?**

Chores!

Chores! Chores! Chores! Chores are boring! Scrubbing toilets, cleaning sinks, and washing bathtubs take up a lot of my time and are not fun at all.

Toilets! When you're scrubbing toilets, make sure they are not stinky. I've scrubbed one before and I was lucky it didn't stink. I think toilets are one of the hardest things to scrub in the bathroom because it is hard to get up around the rim.

Sinks are one of the easiest things to clean in the bathroom because they have no rims and they are small. I have cleaned one before and it was pretty easy.

Bathtubs, ever washed one? They are big, they are deep, and it is hard to get up around the sides. The bathtub is the hardest, I think, to wash in the bathroom.

All chores are boring, especially making my bed. Cleaning my room is OK because I have to organize, and I like organizing. Dusting is the worst: dust, set down, pick up, dust, set down.

There are so many things to dust, and it's no fun.

Chores aren't the worst but they're definitely not the best!

Source: Teaching that Makes Sense

(http://www.ttms.org/writing_quality/writing_quality.htm)



G. Substitution

G.1 We often use pronouns to make links between sentences and to avoid repetition.

Meena went to the grove with her aunt. She found it full of mangoes.

Read the following extract from the story The Two Gentlemen of Verona.

"Of course, everything is so difficult now, food so scarce and dear, we could not keep going unless we charged a fee. But every week, Lucia's brothers have made their payment." She added simply, "I do not know what they do, I do not ask. Work is scarce in Verona. But whatever it is, I know they do it well."

Work with your partner and answer these questions.

1. In the first line 'everything' refers to?

2. The phrase 'their payment' (line 3) refers to?

3. 'They' in the third line refers to?

4. The speaker says, 'I do not ask'. What does the speaker not ask? Whom?

5. 'Whatever it is.' (line 4) Here 'it' refers to?

6. Who do the pronouns 'I' and 'She' refer to?



G.2 Substitution in formal writing

Look at this piece of formal writing

The Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police were the Chief Guest and the Guest of Honour respectively. The former delivered the key note address and the latter gave away the prizes to the winners.

Complete the following table using information from the text above.

The Deputy Commissioner= the Chief Guest

The Commissioner of Police= _____

The former= _____

The latter= _____

Study the use of the words underlined in the text.

- a. Why are they used?

- b. Why do you think they are not commonly used in spoken English?

Rewrite the following texts. Use the former, the latter, and respectively to avoid repetition.

1. Anand likes History and Joel likes Mathematics. It is interesting to note that Anand is the son of a Mathematics teacher while Joel's father is a teacher of History.

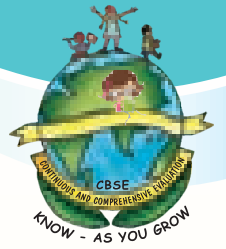


2. Seema, the monitor of class IX and Ramesh, the monitor of class X were asked to meet the Principal before they went home.

G.3 Other types of substitution

Study the following sentences

- The Bunsen burner broke last week. So we ordered a new one.
(One=Bunsen burner)
- He eats a lot less than he once did.
(Did=ate)
- The mother asked the daughter to tidy her room and she did so.
(Did so=tidied her bed room)
- A: I don't think it'll rain tomorrow.
B: I hope not
(Not=that it will not rain tomorrow)
- There are a number of books in the library. You should use some of these.
(These=books)
- Unconventional sources of energy are becoming popular. Such sources help us to preserve our environment.
(Such= unconventional sources of energy)
- 'Who ate all the rice?'
'I did.'
(Did= ate all the rice)
- Govind was delighted with the exam results. So was Gafur.
(So=delighted with the exam results)



G.4 Use any of the above types of substitution to improve the following sentences.

1. Flendian Whalers killed more minke in 2010 than they killed in 2000.

2. The fishermen were condemned for catching so many small fish. They said they caught so many small fish because they had to earn a living.

3. The light racquet was ineffective but the heavy racquet was difficult to handle.

4. The rains are very unpredictable in Shillong. We were advised to come prepared for rainy weather conditions.

5. Mr Chopra entertained the guests very well. Mrs Chopra also entertained the guests very well.

6. What is lying outside in the garden?
It's one of the two umbrellas we bought yesterday. Didn't you see the umbrella in the lobby?

7. A: "I won't stay away from school tomorrow."
B: "I should hope you will not stay away from school tomorrow."



G.5 Omission

Sometimes we can avoid repetition by omitting certain words and phrases. Which words or phrases have been left out in the following examples? Is the meaning in all of them clear in spite of the omission?

Oil is not found in the north but copper is.

is = is found in the north

What has been omitted in the following sentences?

A: "Did she find out who had stolen her purse?"

B: "No, she didn't."

didn't = _____

2. You take my book and I'll take Indu's when she gets back.

Indu's = _____

3. If I don't get it to you tomorrow, I'll send it the day after.

The day after = _____

4. Firstly, add four grams, then another four, then another four until the mixture has solidified.

Another four/ another = _____

5. There were a number of graduates who were earning more than I was.

was = _____

6. I think we need coaching more than they do.

do = _____

7. A: "I can tell you what I know."

B: "You needn't. I'm not asking you to."



needn't = _____

to = _____

8. A: "Do you visit the doctor regularly?"

B: "No, I can't afford to."

to = _____

G.6 Complete the following conversation between two sisters with suitable substitute words.

Mitali: Did you buy the dress you had seen in the shop?

Chetali: No, I _____

Mitali: But why? You liked____, didn't you?

Chetali: I had second thoughts about it. Well, I thought I would wear one of _____ instead. You have so many of them in your wardrobe.

Mitali: I ___ but_____ are all designer dresses unlike the cheap stuff you wear and I am not going to let you touch _____ of them. Do you understand?

Chetali: That's not fair!

Mitali: It____. Everyone should wear their own dresses. So you'd better go and buy that dress before someone else_____.

Go back to the Unit 8 on Comparisons. Where can you find examples of substitution and omission in it?



H. (a) Match the sentences in A and B and write them together in the spaces below.

A	B
1. Both Ajay and Sahir are good players.	a. Few reach their destination.
2. Thousands of baby turtles set out on the long journey.	b. Either would be suitable as a captain.
3. Some like to eat fish raw.	c. Those who do have to study hard.
4. No one knows who did it.	d. Others prefer it cooked.
5. Not many people get to university.	e. It could be anyone.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(b) Now underline the substitution word in each of the sentences written above and decide what each of the words refers to.

Substitution Word	What does it refer to?
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

NOMINALISATION

10
UNIT

In this unit you will learn different ways in which you can express your ideas differently, more precisely and more effectively by replacing words with their own noun forms.

Look at these sentences.

- The school has decided to set up a student panchayat in school. It has created a lot of excitement among the students.
- The decision of the school to set up a student panchayat has created a lot of excitement among the students.

In sentence (b) what happened to the verb 'decided'? Write your answer below:

This is one example of a verb changing into a noun. This is called *nominalisation*.

A.1 Verbs into nouns:

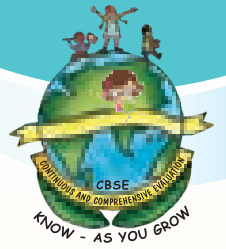
Complete the following chart by filling in the blanks with either the verb or the noun forms. One example has been done for you.

VERBS	NOUNS	VERBS	NOUNS
1. recognise	recognition	7.	ability
2. illustrate		8.	description
3.	reduction	9. observe	
4. remove		10.	compulsion
5. arrange		11. break	
6. attend		12. explore	



A.2 Study the cartoons below:





What are the people trying to say? Study the first example and then complete the rest of the sentences using the same pattern.

1. They are protesting against cutting down of trees.
2. They are demanding -----.
3. The boss insists on everyone -----.
4. They are worried about -----.
5. The women are demanding safer -----.
6. They want the Government to put a ban on -----.

A.3: Combine the following sentences by nominalising the first verb. The first sentence has been done as an example.

1. Trees were planted along road sides .This made the surroundings look greener.
Planting of trees along the road sides made the surroundings look greener.
2. The bomb exploded. This shattered the window panes.
The window panes were shattered due to _____.
3. The committee must approve our plan. We cannot launch our project till then.
We _____ till we get the _____ of the committee for our plan.
4. There has been a rise in crime rate in the last two years. The police are very concerned.
The police _____ about the _____ years.
5. Thousands of people participated in the charity walk .This helped Cancer Aid Society to raise funds for treatment of cancer patients.



_____ helped Cancer Aid Society raise funds for treatment of cancer patients.

6. The number of young people consuming drugs is growing .This has become an issue of social concern.

_____ by a growing _____ concern.

7. The eye witness described the accident scene vividly. This helped the police find the culprit

The vivid _____.

8. Vinod presented his project very effectively. He was able to bag the multimillion dollar order

Vinod's effective _____ helped him _____.

9. Mandela had spearheaded the fight against apartheid. He was convicted for this.

Mandela was convicted for _____.

10. He committed a series of cold blooded murders. He was awarded the death penalty.

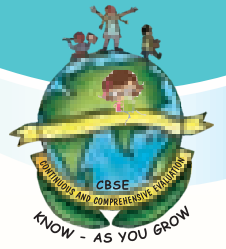
He was _____.

A.4. Read the following extract from a Newspaper.

RECOVERY OF ANCIENT SHIP

An ancient ship, over 500 years old, has been recovered off the coast of Kerala. Salvage experts say.....

Given below are some extracts from Newspapers. Underline the most important verb .Then use the noun form of that verb to create a headline, as shown above.



1. Four more new escalators have been installed in the new Mall. People are very happy.

2. The outstanding contribution to Indian film making by Ranjit Say was recognized tonight by the Bombay Film Institute.

3. The Government has decided to set up a night safari at Noida. This will make this city very popular as more and more tourists.....

4. His lost brother suddenly appeared after five years. This solved one of the greatest mysteries.

5. Professors are protesting pay cuts at the university. Students suffer as professors stay.....

A.5: Fill in the blanks with the noun forms of the verbs given in brackets.

- Hema: Recently I read an article about the _____ (improve) taking place in the health services.
- Neena: When people get proper health care, it is bound to increase their life _____ (expect).
- Hema: Of course doctors have to show greater _____ (dedicate) to their profession, particularly by _____ (bestow) greater _____ (attend) on the rural areas.



Neena: I agree. But, at the same time the government should also make adequate _____ (provide) for decent living conditions for the doctors serving in villages.

Hema: Besides sending doctors to rural areas, steps should be taken for the _____ (supply) of standard drugs to primary health centres. _____ (contaminate) of intravenous fluids and even vaccines due to non _____ (available) of _____ (refrigerate) facilities continues to pose a severe threat to people.

Neena: Besides health, we should also address the needs of people in _____ (educate) and _____ (employ). Only then can we achieve substantial _____ (develop) of the human resource.

Now write five sentences about the jobs you like doing or do not like doing.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B: Adjectives into Nouns:

Read the following examples. Notice how the adjective in the first sentence is changed to its noun form in the second sentence.

1. Cinderella's beautiful looks so charmed the Prince that he could not take his eyes off her.

Cinderella's beauty so charmed the Prince that he could not take his eyes off her.



2. They were asked to guess how high the building was.

They were asked to guess the height of the building.

3. The news that he was fit to play the match brought immense relief to his teammates.

The news about his fitness to play the match brought immense relief to his team mates

B.1: Combine the following pairs of sentences by changing the adjective to a noun.

1. He was honest. The Principal commended him at the assembly.

_____.

2. Rajesh is a very amiable person. It has endeared him to his colleagues.

_____.

3. The actor was famous. It got him many endorsements.

_____.

4. The young businessman was extravagant. It led to his downfall.

_____.

5. James was silent during the enquiry. It did not help the police in bringing the culprit to book. .

_____.



B.2: Fill in the blanks in the table below. Then check your answers in a dictionary.

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	NOUNS
beautiful	beauty	fit	
clean			height
	neatness	frequent	
arrogant		proud	
intelligent			anxiety

B.3: Admirable qualities:

What type of people do you like most? In the box below there are some suggestions about different types of people. Discuss with your partner and tell him at least five qualities that you like and five that you do not like. You may add more words to the list given below.

extravagant honest smart intelligent compassionate ruthless stubborn
 miserly witty responsible sincere lively reserved diplomatic
 generous shy talkative handsome arrogant patient ambitious

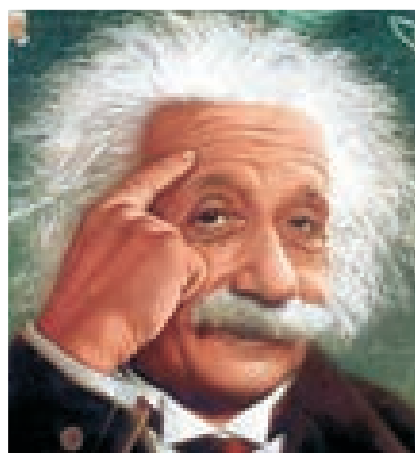
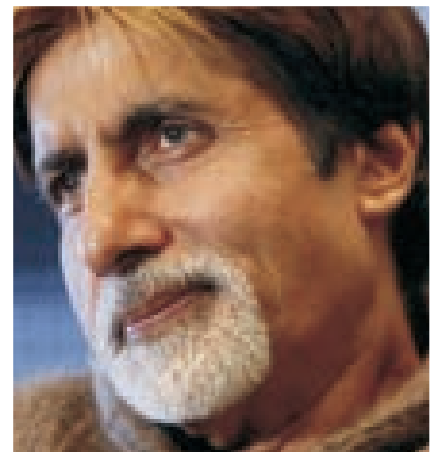
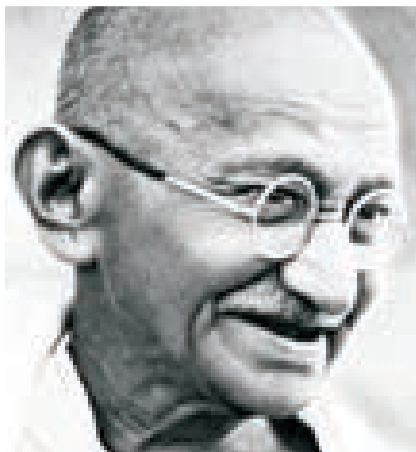
Now share your suggestions with the rest of the class. Your teacher will build up a list of qualities (adjectives) on the blackboard. Add them to the adjectives above and classify them under two columns, namely desirable and undesirable.

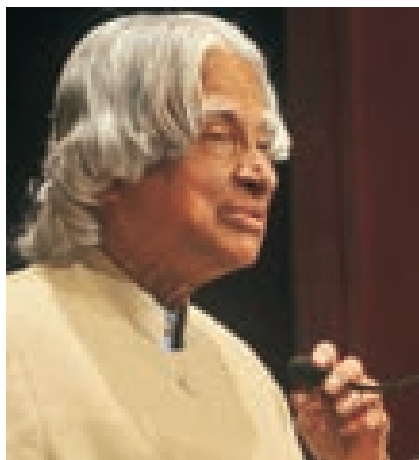
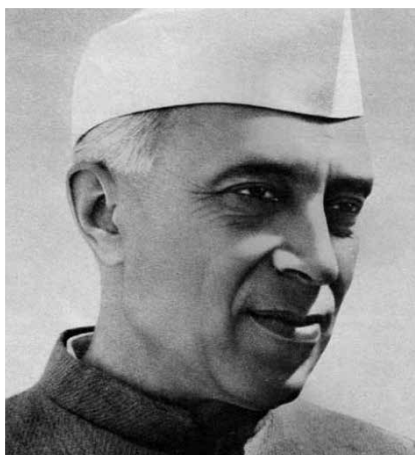


B.4 Let's Play a Guessing game:

Work in pairs: Study the pictures given below. Partner A can think of any one of the personalities and describe the qualities for which he admires him/her. Partner B must guess the person being described. You may give a maximum of three clues in three chances to guess the answer correctly.

You may carry on the game with other famous personalities of your choice





Example: He is a national leader. I admire him for his vision, statesmanship and intelligence. Who is he?


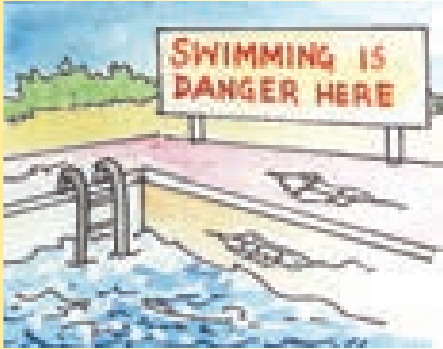

Ans: Is he Jawaharlal Nehru?

(Note: Even though someone is dead, we can still use the present tense when we talk about the qualities we admire)



C. Nominalisation using -ing form


C.1 Look at these signs / notices used in different parts of the world . Guess what they mean. Write your answers by using a word with an 'ing' form . One example has been done for you.

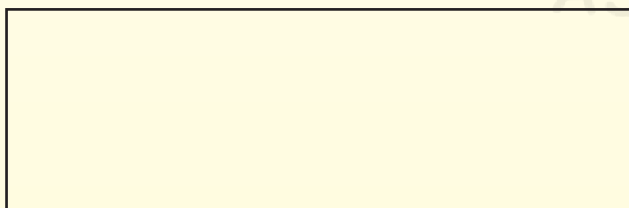
	Smoking is prohibited
	Swimming is dangerous here
 CELL PHONES SILENT	



C-2 Now use your imagination and draw two of your own signs. Show them to your partner and ask him to guess what they mean. He must give answers using the 'ing' form.







C-3 Read the list of activities given below: On an average which activity, according to you, uses the most energy. Order the activities from those that use most energy to the least. When you have finished, discuss the order with your partner using the 'ing' form eg:

Example: I think jogging uses the most energy

No I don't think so. I think swimming uses more energy.

OK perhaps swimming is second .After that ,I think cycling ..specially if it is uphill.

ACTIVITY	ORDER
climbing with back pack	
jogging	
cycling	
sweeping	
brisk walking	
playing tennis	
swimming fast	
watching television	
playing cricket	

C.4 Sentence reordering:

Reorder the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. the / polluting/ sponge iron industry/is a heavily/ industry.
2. of the match/ the umpires'/ very good/ was/ handing.
3. bad manners/ interrupting/ when he is / someone/talking / is



4. acting / one and all/ his / by/was praised .
5. she/has decided/is so obsessed/not to join/with dancing/that she/
any college.
6. to live/in peace/forgiving/of others/and forgetting/best way/is the/the
wrongs
7. accolades/Sachin's/batting/one and all/has won him/from
8. playing havoc with /allowing the/to continue operations/polluting
industries /in the cities / the health of the citizens/ will mean .
9. news of rigging/the world of science/of climate change/took/by
storm/the
10. only by ensuring that/strengthen/an ordinary man's voice is heard/
can we/the processes of democracy

D. Nominalisation -Summary

D.1: Read this article about a person who is head of a big multinational company . Replace the underlined words with a noun form using 'ing' after a conjunction or preposition. One example has been done for you.

After graduating from The Janta College of Commerce , Amtul studied Business Administration . Today Amtul is a successful entrepreneur and heading (and head of) one of the biggest chain stores. Her life story is simple.

After she completed her school , Amtul joined the Janta College for Commerce. She applied for a course in Business Management with the Bright Scholars Business College where she was admitted after she cleared the entrance exam. Amtul left the college but did not take the exams .

She decided to see the world before she set up her home. She spent the next five years travelling to different countries and took up small assignments to sustain her living. She thought about her career seriously while she worked in a home store in America.



As soon as she returned to her country, Amtul purchased a small store called 'Your Store'. The store soon became popular. After Amtul set up a chain of stores, many people applied for franchise with her. She has proved that womanhood is no barrier to success in a man's world.

D.2 Complete the following sentences by filling the blanks with a word / words from the box.

resolutions, applause, devotion, burning of fossil fuels, probation

1. The _____ is harmful for the environment.
2. Sachin's magnificent batting drew a lusty _____ from the spectators.
3. It is ----- to work which motivates one to do different things.
4. I am guilty of making -----each new year which I let go easily.
5. Mahatama Gandhi served on -----for a period of one year before becoming the member of the Servants of India Society.

D.3: Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words given.

Scientists all over the world are trying to invent newer ways for (1)----- of energy without harming the environment. In Netherlands a team of scientists is researching into (2)----- the waters of the North Sea to generate enough energy for thousands of homes.

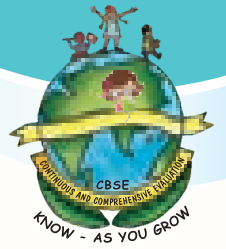
The experiment involves (3)----- a battery ,using salt and fresh water streams and channelizing them over stacks of membranes .The salt water contains positively charged sodium ions and negatively charged chloride ions . Electrodes were set up to create a battery which would generate power.

Through this research the Dutch are aiming at setting up a 200 mW power plant which will generate enough power to cater for three provinces. Blue Water energy will be 30-40% more efficient than burning coal. It is also (4)----- and (5)-----



Scientists in other parts of the world are also busy finding ways and means to generate energy . The (6)----- of a childhood pastime of flying kites gave the senior scientists of Delhi University a brilliant idea. They felt that this simple childhood game could be used to provide some kind of breakthrough . By (7)----- a few kites tethered to a generator, this team realized that they could produce 10 KW of power. This was sufficient to power 10 family homes .The researchers now plan to carry this (8)----- further . Using multiple kites, they plan to generate 50 KW of power . They call this invention , Laddermill .

	A	B	C	D
1.	generate	generated	generating	generation
2.	tapping	tap	tapped	to tap
3.	made	making	make	to make
4.	renewed	renewable	renewing	renew
5.	sustain	sustaining	sustained	sustainable
6.	observing	observe	observed	observation
7.	flying	flown	fly	flyer
8.	inventiveness	inventing	invention	invented



Integrated Grammar Practice

1. Given below is a dialogue between Punit and Jai. Complete the dialogue by choosing the correct options.

Punit : Jai! (a) _____?

Jai : Don't you know? (b) _____ due to cardiac arrest.

Punit : Oh no!(c) _____. How did this happen?

Jai : I don't know what happened. But Amit (d) _____ and was immediately rushed to the hospital.

Punit : Oh I am shocked. What did the doctors say?

Jai : They (e) _____

(a) (i) Why there is such a large crowd outside Mithu's house

(ii) Why is there such a large crowd outside Mithu's house

(iii) Why such a large crowd is there outside Mithu's house

(iv) Why such a large crowd there is outside Mithu's house

(b) (i) Mithu's father is passed away last night

(ii) Mithu's father was pass away last night

(iii) Mithu's father is passing off last night

(iv) Mithu's father passed away last night



- (c) (i) I am sorry for hearing this (ii) I am sorry to be hearing of this
 (iii) I am sorry for that (iv) I am sorry to hear this
- (d) (i) was saying that he is fainting (ii) is saying that he was fainting
 (iii) said that he fainted (iv) said that he has fainted
- (e) (i) are trying their best but they cannot be saving him
 (ii) are trying their best but they could not save him
 (iii) were trying their best but they cannot saved him
 (iv) tried their best but they could not save him

2. Complete the passage by choosing the correct options from those given below.

The idiot box is (a) _____ pushing the bookshelf out of the (b) _____ even in regions that have a high literacy rate and a long tradition of libraries. According to the findings of a sample survey (c) _____ average Keralite now spends 90 minutes (d) _____ cable television and 80 minutes reading books. However, TV is not the only culprit; the survey, (e) _____ by the Kerala Library Council to mark the 50th anniversary of the library movement in the state (f) _____ that lack of interest and high price of books (g) _____ equally responsible for people running away from serious reading.



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) (i) increasing | (ii) increasingly | (iii) increased | (iv) to increase |
| (b) (i) home | (ii) house | (iii) houses | (iv) homes |
| (c) (i) a | (ii) an | (iii) the | (iv) by |
| (d) (i) watches | (ii) watched | (iii) is watching | (iv) watching |
| (e) (i) was conducted | (ii) conduct | (iii) conducted | (iv) being conducted |
| (f) (i) indicates | (ii) is indicated | (iii) indicating | (iv) indicated |
| (g) (i) is | (ii) are | (iii) was | (iv) were |

3. **The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines indicated. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided as shown.**

	Error	Correction
In the last four decades, there have been a very	have	has
significant rise in the numbers of lower middle and	a)	
middle class woman who seek employment to	b)	
supplemented their household income. While there is	c)	
little doubt that women from the lower rank of	d)	
society have always had working in the fields or in petty	e)	
jobs to sustain themselves or their families, there	f)	



were strong objections and a marked reluctance between g)
 the middle classes to allow women to step out of a h)
 house to earn a living.

4. Given below are instructions for making soup. Use these to complete the paragraph that follows.

- Mix the soup powder with 750 ml of water without allowing it to form lumps.
- Pour the mixture into a heavy-bottomed vessel.
- Bring it to a boil, stirring continuously.
- Simmer the soup for five minutes
- Pour the soup into four soup bowls and serve garnished with fried croutons.

The packet is opened and the contents (a) _____ with 750ml of water, without allowing it to form lumps. The mixture (b) _____ into a heavy-bottomed vessel. It (c) _____ continuously and (d) _____ to a boil. Then the soup (e) _____ on a slow flame for five minutes. Finally before the soup (f) _____, it (g) _____ into soup bowls and (h) _____ with fried croutons.



5. Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

And a very / the king / named Acanthus / talented sculptor / Pygmalion was / of Cyprus / of a village.

Pygmalion was the king of Cyprus and a very talented sculptor of a village named Acanthus

- a) had finished / he smiled / when he / the ivory statue / of a beautiful woman / one day
- b) smile / at having found / it was / the innocent / new and unique / of a child / something
- c) by the beauty / that / to worship it / he was / falling down / he felt like / so impressed / on his knees / of the statue
- d) that he / a masterpiece / and called / he realized / this beauty, / had created / Galatea
- e) was a devoted / to the goddess / he prayed / to breathe life / into it / of Aphrodite, / since he / follower
- f) to life and / married her / after the goddess / his wish, / Pygmalion / Galatea came / granted him



6. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined

Wright and Fleming found out that treatment (a) _____
being used was doing harm than good. Each (b) _____
of the chemical antiseptics more harmful to (c) _____
the leucocytes than to the germs; and some cases (d) _____
the antiseptic actually facilitated multiplication germs. (e) _____
Wright and Fleming insisted that the surgeon's aim be (f) _____
not much to kill the germs as to help the (g) _____
leucocytes to do natural germs-killing work. (h) _____

11
UNIT

MODALS-EXPRESSING ATTITUDES

A. Introduction

A.1 Look at the pictures given below:

a.



b.



c.



d.





Now complete the following dialogues using only one word for each blank on the basis of the pictures given above.

- a) Manav: Suma is playing the violin very well.
 Priya : Yes; _____ you play any musical instrument?
 Manav : I _____. But I have learnt vocal music.
- b) Peter: It's suddenly become dark.
 Nandiya : Yes; Thick clouds have gathered in the sky. It
 _____ rain this evening.
- c) Abdullah: Ma'm , I'm a little late.
 _____ I enter the class?
 Teacher: You _____. I'm afraid late coming has become a habit with you.
- d) Father: Take this. You _____ not forget to wear your helmet while riding your motorbike.
 Son: Thanks, Dad. I forgot to pick it up.

The words that you have used to fill in the blanks denote certain attitudes and functions. Match column (A) with column (B) for the dialogues that you have completed.

A Attitudes and Functions	B Dialogues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity • Possibility • Ability • Permission 	A B C D



The words that you have used are called MODALS. They belong to a large category of auxiliary verbs, i.e. helping verbs that cannot be used on their own, but to be used in conjunction with other main verbs.

A.2 Given below are some dialogues. Circle the modals and underline the main verbs in the italicised portions of the dialogues:-

- a) A: Raju has fractured his arm.
B: *But still he can write.*
- b) A: I have still some shopping to do. *May I leave my bag in your store?*
B: Yes, but please collect it before 8.00 pm.
- c) A: The coffee is rather bitter. *Would you please pass some sugar?*
B: *No, you must not take any sugar.*
Have you forgotten your doctor's advice?
- d) A: I'll not be able to finish my assignment in time.
B: *Shall I do the drawings for you?*
- e) A: Jamila hasn't come yet. It's already very late.
B: *She may come tomorrow.*
- f) A: Someone is knocking on the door.
B: I'll open it- *it'll be the maid.*
- g) A: My feet get swollen in the evening.
B: *Then you must consult a doctor.*



A.3 Match the italicized portions of the dialogues with the attitudes and functions denoted by the modals used in them.

Dialogue	Attitudes and functions
a) he can write	offering (help)
b) would you please pass	necessity
c) you must not	requesting
d) shall I do	asking for permission
e) she may come	advising
f) It' ll be the maid.	logical deduction
g) you must consult	ability
h) May I leave	possibility

A.4 Here are the modals used in English.

can	might	shall	would
could	must	should	
may	ought to	will	

Also, some ordinary verbs and expressions are used to express the same attitudes as modals.

be able to / be unable to	have to
be possible to / be impossible to	have got to
be used to	be going to
need to	bound to, etc.
had better	



A.5 Look at the following sentences:

- a) He needn't come to office tomorrow.
- b) He needed permission to take a day off.

What is the difference in the use of 'need' between the above sentences?

- In sentence (a) 'need' is used as a _____ verb because _____.
- In sentence (b) 'need' is used as a _____ verb because _____.

- Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will and would are called 'pure' modals because they
 - a) are followed by a main verb in its bare infinitive form (e.g. I must go)
 - b) don't change in the third person (e.g. He will help and not He wills help.)
- Need and dare are used both as modal verbs and main verbs.

e.g. 1). They *needed* a lot of money to start a business (main verb).
 2) They *need not* borrow from the bank to start their business. (modal)
 (As a modal, verb 'need' is commonly used with 'not')
 3) He *dare not* challenge the authority of his boss. (modal verb)
 (As a modal verb dare is also commonly used with 'not')
 4) He *does not dare* to challenge the authority of his boss. (main verb)

A.6 Complete the following conversation choosing the most appropriate options from those given in the box. There can be more than one option for some of the blanks.

Gautam: I heard that Rahim (1) _____ open a garment shop, though he is a little uncertain.

Sheela: He (2) _____ not plunge into another business proposition; he (3) _____ forget the colossal failure of his last business venture.



- Gautam: You (4) _____ not have any worry on that count. He (5) _____ not be investing any money. His uncle is providing the capital and he said that Rahim (6) _____ be a working partner.
- Sheela: In that case, I suppose, he (7) _____ go ahead. I remember how Rahim's father (8) _____ sit for hours worrying about his son's future.
- Gautam: True. Now that Rahim has learnt his lesson, he (9) _____ be able to live upto the expectations of his father.
- Sheela: Whatever you say, Rahim (10) _____ have his own way. He is that way a little obstinate. We (11) _____ only hope that everything turns out well.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) a) may | b) can | c) could | d) will |
| 2) a) need | b) dare | c) will | d) shall |
| 3) a) needn't | b) shouldn't | c) won't | d) can't |
| 4) a) will | b) shall | c) need | d) dare |
| 5) a) could | b) will | c) shall | d) must |
| 6) a) can | b) would | c) should | d) could |
| 7) a) will | b) might | c) can | d) should |
| 8) a) could | b) would | c) will | d) should |
| 9) a) should | b) shall | c) could | d) will |
| 10) a) must | b) will | c) can | d) may |
| 11) a) may | b) will | c) can | d) must. |



B. Modals Expressing Possibility

B.1 Look at the picture. What do you think is happening? Discuss in small groups. Use the modals given in the box.

could be

might be

must be

may be





B. 2 Indira and Mary are discussing their holiday plans. Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks by using suitable modals.

Indira: I'm so thrilled the exams are over.

Let's go to the North-East this time.

Mary: Yes. I'd love that. Where exactly do you want to go?

Indira: I'd like to go to Cherapunji.

Mary: That's hardly the place to go to. You see, it _____ raining there, especially at this time of the year. Let's go to Shillong instead.

Indira: Why Shillong?

Mary: Indira, I've lived in that place. You'll love it and the weather _____ really perfect now.

Indira: Okay, it's Shillong then. But tell me, do I need to carry woollens?

Mary: Not really. It's quite pleasant, but the nights _____ chilly, so bring a sweater.

Indira: And what about getting there?

Mary: Well..... you could fly to Juwahah, and then you can catch a bus to Shillong.

Indira: How far is Shillong?

Mary: It _____ about 80 kilometres. It _____ a three hour drive by taxi.

B. 3 'Can' and 'Could' also denote ability. Rewrite the following sentences as shown in the example using 'Can' or 'Could'.

Example: Parents who are able to support their children should not apply for scholarship.



Parents who can support their children should not apply for scholarship.

- a) After proper investigation the police were able to nail the culprit.

- b) After the examinations, I shall be able to go home for a week.

- c) In spite of the sincere efforts of the coach, the team is not able to win a single trophy.

Did you notice that 'can' is used to denote ability in the present and future and 'could' is used to denote ability in the past? However, remember that 'could' refers to past time only when the context makes the time clear.

C. Modals - Past, Present & Future

C.1 Read the following report of a school cricket match and underline all the modals and the verbs accompanying them. Underline the modals red and the verbs green.

Our school cricket team is practicing really hard for the zonal matches. I have no doubt that we will beat the local teams very easily, but when it comes to the outside teams, I am not as confident. Our boys must work very hard. Perhaps they could do some yoga exercises to improve their concentration. They need not worry about their fitness at this stage, but they should follow a strict routine.

Last year they had to struggle to reach the finals. The draw might have been a little unfavourable to them but they shouldn't have neglected their fielding. This landed them in trouble in the quarter finals. This year our team should try and do better in the field. We lost the finals last year mainly because of floored catches! A casual approach to this aspect must have been the cause of our failure at the crucial stage. So our team ought to improve its fielding and get its batting to click.



C.2 You will have noticed in C1 that modals are used with a main verb to refer to the past, present or future. In pairs, look at the modals you have underlined and complete the table below. You may have noticed sometimes that the same modal is used to refer to the present as well as the future.

Present	Past	Future
Must _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	will _____ _____

C.3: Mr Mehta and family decide to drive down to Goa for a holiday. On their way their car develops some problem. Given below is a conversation between the Mehta family members. Read the conversation and complete the conversation using suitable modals from the ones given in the box.

Note: Sometimes there could be more than one correct answer. You may also have to use some of the modals in the box more than once.

must have, will, can't have, may have, must, may, could, needn't, can

Mrs Mehta: What is the matter? Why have you stopped?

Mr Mehta: The car is giving some trouble. I have a feeling something is wrong with the engine. Let me check.

Mrs Mehta: Do you think we _____ run out of petrol?

Mr. Mehta: No, we _____ run out of petrol. I got the tank filled before starting.

Mrs Mehta: If there is a technical fault, do you think you ----- be able to fix it?



- Mr. Mehta: Let me first check what is wrong.
- Dinu: Dad, look there's smoke coming out . The engine _____ become too hot.
- Mr Mehta: Dinu, be careful. Don't take the cap off the radiator. You _____ not do that. You _____ get boiling water all over you.
- Mrs Mehta: Yes, Dinu, we _____ have to wait till the engine cools down.
- Dinu: And how long do you think it _____ take for that?
- Mr Mehta: I'm not sure. We _____ have to wait for about fifteen minutes .
- Dinu: Dad, I saw a garage about half a mile back. I suppose we _____ ask them to fix the problem.
- Mr Mehta : You _____ worry . The car _____ be all right . I got it serviced before starting. I am sure it's just got too hot. Let's wait and allow the engine to cool a bit.
- Dinu: Mom, I am feeling hungry. _____ I have something to eat?
- Mrs Mehta: There are some sandwiches in the car. You _____ have them.

D. Modals - Referring to the Past

D.1 Respond to the following situations by writing one sentence using might have, must have, should have, could have or ought to have. The first one has been done as an example.

- Amber was certain that he would be here today, but he hasn't come yet (miss, flight)
Response: He must have missed his flight; nothing else would have held him up.
- I was asked to be here for a meeting at 10.00 today. It's already 10.30 and only a few of us are present.
(meeting, cancel)



Response: The meeting _____, but you'd better wait for another half an hour.

3. They say they definitely sent the appointment letter by post, but it never arrived. (send fax message)

Response: They _____ instead.

4. The Municipality did not bother about keeping the locality clean. When the epidemic broke out, it claimed many lives.

(take precautions, prevent epidemic)

Response: The Municipality _____

5. The Principal is not in her office. She probably had some urgent work at home. (go, home)

Response: She _____

6. Asha wasn't really a big hit as the heroine of the play. The director needn't have limited his choice to Class XII students alone.

(try, some of the XI class students)

Response: He _____

D.2 Complete the following paragraph on a school sport meeting by filling in the blanks with could not have, might not have, should not have or would not have.

At this year's sports meeting, many records were broken but the reigning sports champion. Ravi, surprisingly could not make it to the finals in any of his favourite events. Perhaps he _____ missed so many of his practice sessions. His coach tends think that he _____ had the time to get fit enough because of his special



classes in the evenings. Even if he had tried, he _____ beaten Ramu, who was much better prepared. If it had not been for Ramu, our school _____ gained a place in the draw of the inter-school tournament.

D. 3 Anant has returned from an interview. Read the dialogue, that takes place between Anant and his father. In pairs, fill in the blanks using any suitable modals. To help you, the number of words you need to use is given in brackets.

Father: Well, Anant, how was the interview?

Anant: Fther, it was a real nightmare. Just about everything went wrong. I was late. I didn't have the required papers and the GK questions.....!

Father: Really ! Anant, please don't think I'm lecturing you, but I'd like to say something about how you _____ (2) handled the whole business better.

Anant: Father, I wish you _____ (2) say that. You _____ (2) seen the amount of effort I put in.

Father: Well.... I have my doubts about that. First, let's take up this business about being late.

Anant: Please remember I only got six days' notice.

Father: No, my dear, it was more than that. If I'm not mistaken, you got the interview call on Saturday itself. If I'd been you, I _____ (2) begun my preparation on Saturday itself. Honestly you _____ (3) gone off on that weekend trip.

Anant: Father you know I'd been planning to go on that trip for ages.

Father: Well.... if you had stayed home you _____ (2) made a list of the papers required and filed them systematically.

Anant: Yes, perhaps you're right, but father - those GK questions?

Father: What about them? Haven't you beens reading the papers regularly?



Anant: Yes of course. But those questions were so outdated. I _____ (3)

answered them even if I had read the paper every single day for the past 10 years.

Father: Ananat, there is no point complaining now. You _____ (1)/ (2) be prepatred to be more alert about these things.

E. Modals - Summary

E.1 Read the following letter and choose the most suitable alternative from those given. Underline your choice. Sometimes more than one alternative is suitable.

Dear Mohan

It was lovely to get your letter and to hear the good news that you are going trekking with your friends. You (ought to/ would/ should) have a break after your exams! You ask me what you (can/ should. will) take. Well, you (might/ can't/ mustn't) fit everything in a backpack so you must be selective. You (will/ can/ must) take at least one sweater because it (ought to/ should/ can) get very cold in the mountains. You (needn't/ could/ should) pack a gas stove because there (could/ may/ will) be plenty of firewood from dead trees.

I'm sure you will have a wonderful time but I (may/ would/ should) give you a word of warning. Don't get stuck in the Laki Pass at night. Once you're there you (won't be able to/ can't be able to/ not to bale to) get down and it's very dangerous at night. By the way, you (should/ should have to/ should have) told me earlier that you were going and I (should have/ would have/ will have) given you my walking boots!

Anyway, look after yourself and enjoy your holiday.

With love

Daddy



E.2 A night at the Theatre - Role Play

Work in pairs. Below is a summary of a discussion between a parent and a child. Read through the notes and decide who will take which role. Then act out the role play. You will probably find that you sometimes need to use modals.

Background to role play

Role A - Daughter/ Son

Yours exams start next week - behind with revision - want to go to theatre to see new play - with friend - his birthday - reduced tickets - good play - need rest from work - find it difficult to concentrate on work.

Role B - Father/ Mother

Disagree with daughter/ son - worried - won't do well in exam - don't want them to waste time - for own good - why not worked hard before - if had worked, could go out after exams.

E.3 When you have finished, you and your partner should team up with another pair and write out the dialogue. Then act it out before the class.





Integrated Grammar Practice

1. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each of the lines indicated. Underline the error and write your correction in the space provided as shown.

	Error	Correction
Economics, is nothing but a way to solving problems of		to for
allocation of resources. Human want are graded in nature.	a)	
This means that a poor person will be more concern about	b)	
procurement of food for his surviving rather than buying a	c)	
luxury car. It is only after meet this requirement that his	d)	
need for other things should arise. The Government must	e)	
outline its country specific solution to the same problems,	f)	
that is, allocate of resources . There are three essential	g)	
problems, namely what to produced, how to produce and	h)	
for whom to produce.		

(Adapted from The Great Indian Dream by Arindam Chaudhury)

2. Given below is a dialogue between two friends discussing their classmates. Complete their dialogue by filling in the spaces with appropriate options from those given below.

Ruma: These days Javed is seen more (a) _____
than in the classroom. What is he up to?



Lekha: He is representing our school in the forthcoming 'Inter State Junior Tennis Tournament' scheduled next month so he (b) _____ daily to improve his skills and stamina.

Ruma: Oh! And what about Seema? She too (c) _____ five days now. Have you heard from her?

Lekha: She is down with severe cold , cough and high fever. Last evening when I called her up (d) _____ , she told me that the doctor had advised her at least ten days bed rest .

Ruma: She must be really bored sitting at home. She has never liked the idea of sitting indoors.

(a) (i) on the field (ii) in the field (iii) at the field (iv) out of the field

(b) (i) spent most of his time in the practice

(ii) is spending most of his time practicing

(iii) has been spending most of the time for practice

(iv) has spent most of his time in practice

(c) (i) have been absent for more than (ii) is being absent for more than

(iii) has been absent for more than (iv) was absent for more than

(d) (i) for found out why she had not been coming to school

(ii) to find out why she is not come to school

(iii) to finding out why she is not been coming to school

(iv) for find out why she has not been coming to school



3. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided as given below.

	Error	Correction
Decision-making is a very vital part in our lives. This is	in	<u>of</u>
because where we are today is largely the result of the	a)	
decisions we took in the past. Similarly, whatever happened	b)	
tomorrow will be a result of the decisions we took in	c)	
the present. That is not possible to reverse the wrong	d)	
decisions taken in the past so it is possible to train	e)	
ourselves to becoming a good decision-maker for the	f)	
future. If we didn't, we'll end up doing what we've	g)	
always did and thus get what we've always got.	h)	
Philosopher Walter Kaufman has called this Decidophobia.		

4. Look at the newspaper items below. Then use the information in the headlines to complete the paragraphs.

1. Radiation reaches food chain in Japan

The Japanese government on Saturday confirmed that _____ as higher than normal levels of radioactive materials were found in spinach and milk at six farms in Ibaraki

2. Pakistan mine blast death toll hits 45

_____ Sunday's methane gas explosions in a coal mine



in Pakistan's southwestern province of Baluchistan, government officials said, as hopes of finding any survivors from the disaster faded.

3. Four New York Times journalists released in Libya

Four New York Times journalists who had been held _____ and are expected to cross the border to Tunisia on Monday.

4. Rs 700 cr fine imposed on telecom firms: Govt.

Fines to the tune of Rs 700 crore _____ on various telecom operators for carrying out illegal and clandestine activities in their services, particularly for non-compliance of the subscriber verification process.

5. Given below are instructions for making Chocolate Pudding Cake. Complete the following paragraph which describes how Chocolate pudding cake is made. The first one is done as an example.

- Preheat oven to 350°F.
- Combine 1 cup flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, 1/4 tsp salt, 2 tbs. cocoa and 2/3 cup sugar in a mixing bowl.
- Add 3/4 cup milk, 1 tsp. vanilla extract and 2 tbs. melted butter.
- Beat with an electric mixer until smooth and pale in colour.
- Stir in 1/3 cup walnuts.
- Pour batter into a buttered 8 inch square baking dish and set aside.



- Combine 1/2 cup dark brown sugar, 2 tsp. instant coffee, 1 cup water in a heavy saucepan. Cook over high heat stirring constantly until the mixture comes to a boil.
- Gently pour hot sauce over cake batter.
- Bake for 40 minutes
- Top with caramel.

The oven is preheated to 350 degree. Flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and cocoa (a) _____ in a mixing bowl. After adding milk, vanilla extract and melted butter, the mixture (b) _____ in colour. 1/3 cup of walnuts (c) _____. The batter (d) _____ a buttered baking dish and set aside. Brown sugar, coffee and water are combined in a heavy saucepan. The mixture is cooked over high heat till it starts boiling. Hot sauce is poured over the cake batter. It (e) _____ caramel before serving.

6. **In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.**

Twenty years ago, kids in school never even (a) _____
 heard the internet. The internet is a vast resource (b) _____
 for types of information. It is like a giant bulletin (c) _____



board that the whole world uses! But anyone can put anything the internet, you have to be careful. You must use your best judgment browsing it. And you can't rely on what strangers you 'meet' the internet tell either.

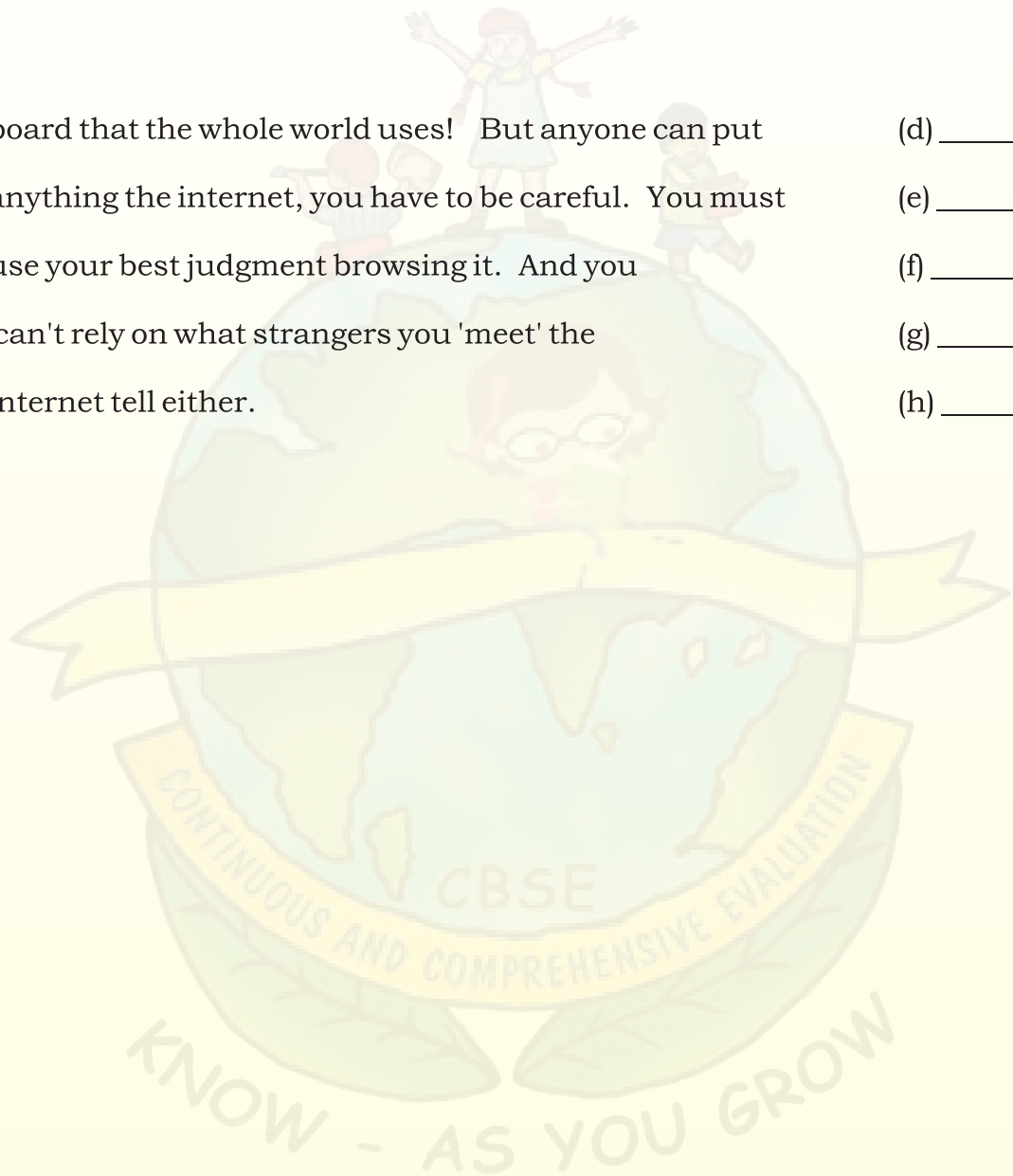
(d) _____

(e) _____

(f) _____

(g) _____

(h) _____



ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

A. Introduction

A.1 Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. It is a big college. More than a hundred teachers _____ (employ) there.
2. _____ (somebody/ clean) the office yesterday?
3. How much of our country's land area _____ (cover) by forest?
4. The hostel gates _____ (lock) at 8.00 pm everyday.
5. The parcel _____ (send) a month ago and it _____ (arrive) only yesterday.
6. Where _____ (these photographs/take)? In Mumbai?
_____ (you/ take) them, or somebody else?

- Did you use the same type of construction in your answers? ☐
- What are the two types of construction called?

A.2 When do we use the passive voice?

Example: Look at the following sentences:

a) My grandfather established this steel factory in 1940.

b) This steel factory was established in 1940 by my grandfather.

We use the passive voice when we are more interested in the action than the person who does it or when we do not know the active subject .

Read the following sentences and using the given clues, find out the reason for the use of the passive construction as in the Example above.



1. He was killed in the World War II.

Clue: Who must have killed him? Is it obvious?

2. The Bank was looted last night.

Clue: Have the police caught the culprits?

3. Sachin Tendulkar is looked upon as a sporting icon.

Clue: By whom?

4. This sort of road-side restaurants can be seen everywhere in this city.

Clue: How will you write it in active voice?

5. When he arrived at the airport, he was arrested.

Clue: Rewrite the sentence in active voice. Is it a little awkward?

6. Employer: On account of tight financial condition, bonus will not be paid this year.

Clue: If it is some good news, what voice will the employer use?

7. I got my hair cut.

Clue: Look at the construction using 'got'.



We must remember that all active constructions cannot/ should not be transformed into passive constructions mechanically, even if such transformation is possible.

Example: a) He is drinking water.

b) Water is being drunk by him

Though sentence (b) is grammatically correct, we do not write or speak such a sentence. It is unnatural.

Hence it is necessary to keep in mind that the passive voice has certain legitimate uses as discussed in A.2

A.3 Match the excerpts below with the text types given in the box.

Excerpts

1. The tea leaves are picked and left to dry in the sun.
2. 20 ml of the salt is taken in a test tube and heated over the flame of a Bunsen burner.
3. Many villagers were adversely affected by the flash flood. It is estimated that nearly half of the standing crop has been submerged in water.

Text Types

- a) Newspaper (and formal) report _____
- b) Description of processes _____
- c) Academic writings including reporting of scientific experiments _____

What are the text types in which we can expect to find frequent use of the passive?

A.4 Read the following excerpt from a news story and answer the questions given below the excerpt.

74 killed in Myanmar quake.



MAESAI (THAILAND). At least 74 people were killed in a strong earthquake that struck Myanmar, state media said on Friday, while a series of aftershocks have caused panic but only limited damage in Thailand and Laos.

The death toll from Thursday's 6.8 magnitude tremor was expected to rise slightly in Myanmar after 225 homes and nine government buildings were destroyed. Over 100 people were injured, according to state television.

The quake sparked panic, but no major damage in other countries across southeast Asia has been reported. An aftershock of an estimated magnitude of 5.5 rattled Thailand on Friday but caused limited damage, although residents living in properties close to the epicentre were advised to leave their homes.

- Hindustan Times - March 26, 2011

1. Are all the verbs in the passage in passive voice? What do you infer from this?

2. Underline the passive constructions in the passage and comment on why the passive is more appropriate than the active in these.

3. Rewrite the second paragraph, keeping all the verbs in active voice. Begin like this.....
Authorities expect the death toll

4. Does the re-written paragraph read well or is it a little awkward? Give reasons for your answer.

**A.5 Now read the following extracts from a passage about a diamond:**

- a. The Jacob Diamond is believed to have been mined in Africa and was bought in London by Shimla-based trader called A.M. Jacob, after whom it is named.
- b. Weighing 184.75 carats, it was reckoned to be the world's seventh largest diamond.
- c. The Jacob Diamond was bought by the sixth Nizam of Hyderabad, Mahbub Ali Khan.
- d. It was considered to be such a lucky stone that when the Nizam was offered Rs. 1 million by the Agha Khan, he spurned the offer.
- e. The famous diamond was later purchased by the Indian Government for Rs. 40 crore.

1. Give the article a title (use not more than three words) _____

2. Underline all the verb forms in the extracts above. What is the most common verb form in the passage called? _____
3. Write the appropriate newspaper headline for extract c. above. Use the jumbled words given in the box below:

bought - diamond - sixth - Jacob - Hyderabad - by - of - Nizam

4. Now write a headline for extract e. above.



5. Compare your answers with your partner and then the rest of the class. Your teacher will then discuss the possible answers.
6. Now read extract d. again. You want to write a headline based on this extract. You also want to focus attention on the Nizam of Hyderabad, not the Agha Khan. Write a headline to summarise this extract in not more than five words.

A.6 Now practise writing a few headlines based on the following cues.

- a. e.g. Police - received anonymous tip / complaint - managed to catch culprits - produced in court

CULPRITS CAUGHT AND PRODUCED IN COURT

Expansion: The culprits were caught and prosecuted by the police.

- b. Young Sikkimese - succeeds - scales steepest face - Mt. Kanchenjunga

Expansion: _____

- a. Government - passed legislation - ban smoking in state of Tamil Nadu - people not received it well.

Expansion: _____

- b. The ruling party - excessive election spending - no proper accounts kept - no convincing answer to opposition questioning.



Expansion: _____

- c. SIEMENS, Germany has appointed new Managing Director - J. Shubert after convening General Bnody meeting - last week

Expansion: _____

- d. Rice shortage - increase production, says Govenrment

Expansion: _____

- e. Archaeological Survey of India - has excavated Buddhist Satupa - in village in Haryana

Expansion: _____

- f. Cricket team - prepares - tour to England - July 2011- selectors announce team

Expansion: _____



A.7 In two places in the incomplete sentence there has been some reduction, in order to avoid repetition.

What are the two words missing between if and found?

'If (_____) found guilty',
she will be given a life
sentence.

And what are the three words missing between 'if' and 'innocent'?

'If (____) innocent', she will sue the police for wrongful arrest.

Read the following paragraph, which contains some repetition. Edit and rewrite the sentences so that you have one improved sentence.

- a. The policeman, having been injured by the angry crowd, was lifted up by two Arun College students. He was carried to a nearby ambulance. Then he was taken to the city hospital.

Now give the sentence you have written a headline. Some of it has been done for you.

Policeman _____ students

- b. Suppose that you wish to focus attention on the kindness or bravery of the students who helped the policeman, rather than on the policeman himself. Rewrite passage a. Above so that the focus is on the students, and give your passage a headline.

What is the difference between the verb forms you used in 'a' above and those you used in 'b'?

**B. Present Passive****B1. Read the set of instructions below and underline the main verb in each sentence.****HOW TO MAGNETISE A SCREWDRIVER USING A COIL**

1. Place a screwdriver inside a coil carrying a direct current.
2. It becomes magnetised.
3. Remove it from the coil.
4. Place the screwdriver in iron filings.
5. It attracts the filings.

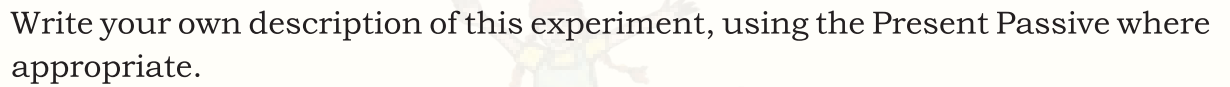
When we write a description of this experiment, which tense do we use?

Complete the description of the experiment using the information in B 1, by writing the verbs in the correct form. One example has been done for you.

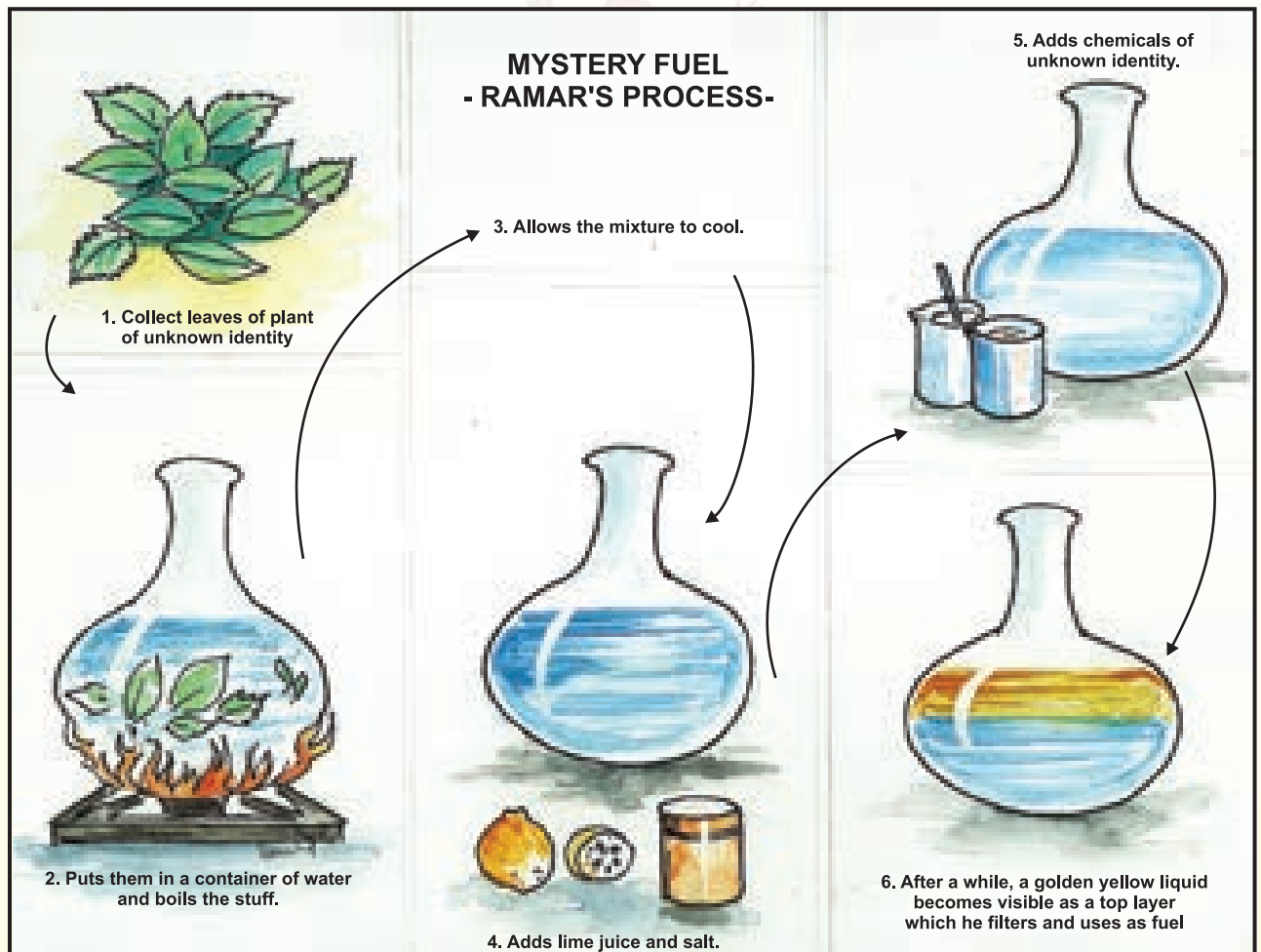
A screwdriver (place) is placed inside a coil carrying a direct current. The screwdriver (become) _____ magnetised. It (removed) _____ carefully and (place) _____ in iron filings. It (attract) _____ the filings.

B.2 Now read these instructions.**HOW TO DEMAGNETISE A SCREWDRIVER USING A COIL**

1. Place the magnetised screwdriver blade inside the coil.
2. Pass an alternating current through it.
3. Slowly withdraw the screwdriver from the coil to a distance of about one metre while the current is flowing.
4. It becomes demagnetised.
5. Switch off the current.
6. Place the screwdriver in iron filings.
7. It does not attract the filings.



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MYSTERY FUEL



C. Simple Past Passive

Think back to when you were a small child. For each year, from the ages of five to ten, write a sentence in the simple past passive.

When I was five, I was called Bugs Bunny by my sister.

When I was six, I wasn't allowed to.....

Show your writing to your partner. Do you share any experiences?

(Correct each other's work, as necessary).

D. Modals with the Passive

Look at the picture below. At present this room is in a terrible state. Suggest what should be done to make it fit for a student to live and work in. Use different modals in the Passive voice, as in the example.



The walls	should/ought to/must	be painted.
-----------	----------------------	-------------

**E Present Perfect Passive**

Two months later, you return to the room to observe the changes made. Write a letter to a friend asking him to pay a visit to your newly-renovated room. Describe in detail what has been changed. Use the space given.

Dear Prem

You will be pleased to hear that my room is finally ready. It has taken a lot of time and money but it now looks much better. The walls have been painted.....

Yours affectionately



F Future Passive

An architect is speaking at a special meeting of the Town Council. She is presenting her proposals for improving one area of the town.

Using the notes below, write down what she will say to the Town Council. You may start the report as given below.

"Firstly, the polluted slum settlements will be cleared and replaced with low-cost housing..."

Now

slum settlement/ people

sleeping on streets

six cinemas/ no theatre

open sewers

only one old primary

school (overcrowded)

no parks or open spaces

Future

build low cost housing

turn one cinema into a theatre

cover sewers

setup/ establish two more

primary schools, and one

secondary school

create small parks between

low-cost housing blocks

G. Getting Something Done

G.1 Study the examples below:

Examples:

1. a) Mr. Akshay Pandey's car was damaged in an accident.

b) A mechanic repaired the car.

Usually in such situations, type 'b' sentences are rather uncommon. Instead, the same idea would be expressed as



Mr. Pandey got his car repaired.

This means that Mr. Pandey arranged for a mechanic to repair his car. He did not repair it himself. It can also be written thus:

Mr. Pandey had his car repaired.

Use the words in brackets to complete the following sentences. Use the structure: 'have/get something done'.

1. My neighbours _____
(their garden/ relay) at the moment.
2. I lost my identity card. I'll have to _____
another (another/ make)
3. _____ (you/ milk/ deliver) to your house
every day, or do you go out and buy it?
4. A: Can I see the photographs you took during our school day function?
B: I'm afraid _____ (not/ the
film/ develop) yet.
5. Your suit is a little tight. Why don't you _____
(a new one/ make)?

G.2 Answer the following questions using 'to have something done'. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Why did you go to the garage? To have my car serviced.
2. Why did you go to the doctor? _____
3. Why did you go to the bank? _____
4. Why did you go to the tailor? _____
5. Why did you go to the photo studio? _____
6. Why did you go to the dentist's? _____



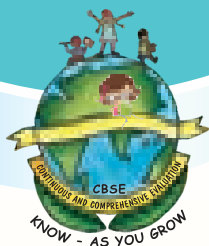
H. Passives - Summary

H.1 Match the items from A and B to make meaningful sentences. There is sometimes more than one sensible combination.

A	B
1. Who will be	a. be informed
2. She likes	b. been done to stop it?
3. They ought	c. been told?
4. They are going	d. was given the money.
5. She	e. to get hurt.
6. It will	f. have been done by them.
7. You will	g. asked to come to the party?
8. He hates	h. being asked to parties.
9. What has	i. being looked at.
10. Has Sita	j. to be punished for what they did.

H.2 Complete the following sentences appropriately by using the passive form of the given verbs.

- There's somebody behind us. I think we.....
(follow)
- A mystery is something that
(cannot/explain)
- We didn't play volleyball yesterday. The match.....
(cancel)
- The minaret (restore). The work is almost finished.



5. Every time I travel by plane, my plane
(delay)
6. I left some papers on the desk last night and I can't find them now.
They (might/ throw) away.
7. Two people (report) to
(injure) in an explosion at a factory in Bengaluru early this morning.

H3. Rewrite the paragraph below by changing these sentences into the passive; include the agent only if necessary.

Last year McKinney Company built two new apartment buildings in the city centre. Recently one of the buildings was damaged by an earthquake. The earthquake also destroyed the company offices in the other building. The owners of the apartments of the buildings will receive the insurance money to fix the damages. Nobody will lose the money paid for the apartments.

Two new apartment
Recently one of the buildings was damaged by an earthquake. The company offices in
The insurance Money

H.4 Look at the following newspaper article. It has two versions. Version 'A' is written in the active and version 'B' is written in the passive voice. For each piece of information, decide whether Version 'A' or Version 'B' is more appropriate. Then rewrite the passage using a combination of the two versions.

Version A

Thieves stole the famous Nor Y Koh emerald from the City Museum last night. Police believe the thieves must have forced the locks on the windows and disabled the alarms before the museum attendants had closed the museum for the night. Police have arrested a man whom someone saw acting suspiciously outside the museum.

**Version B**

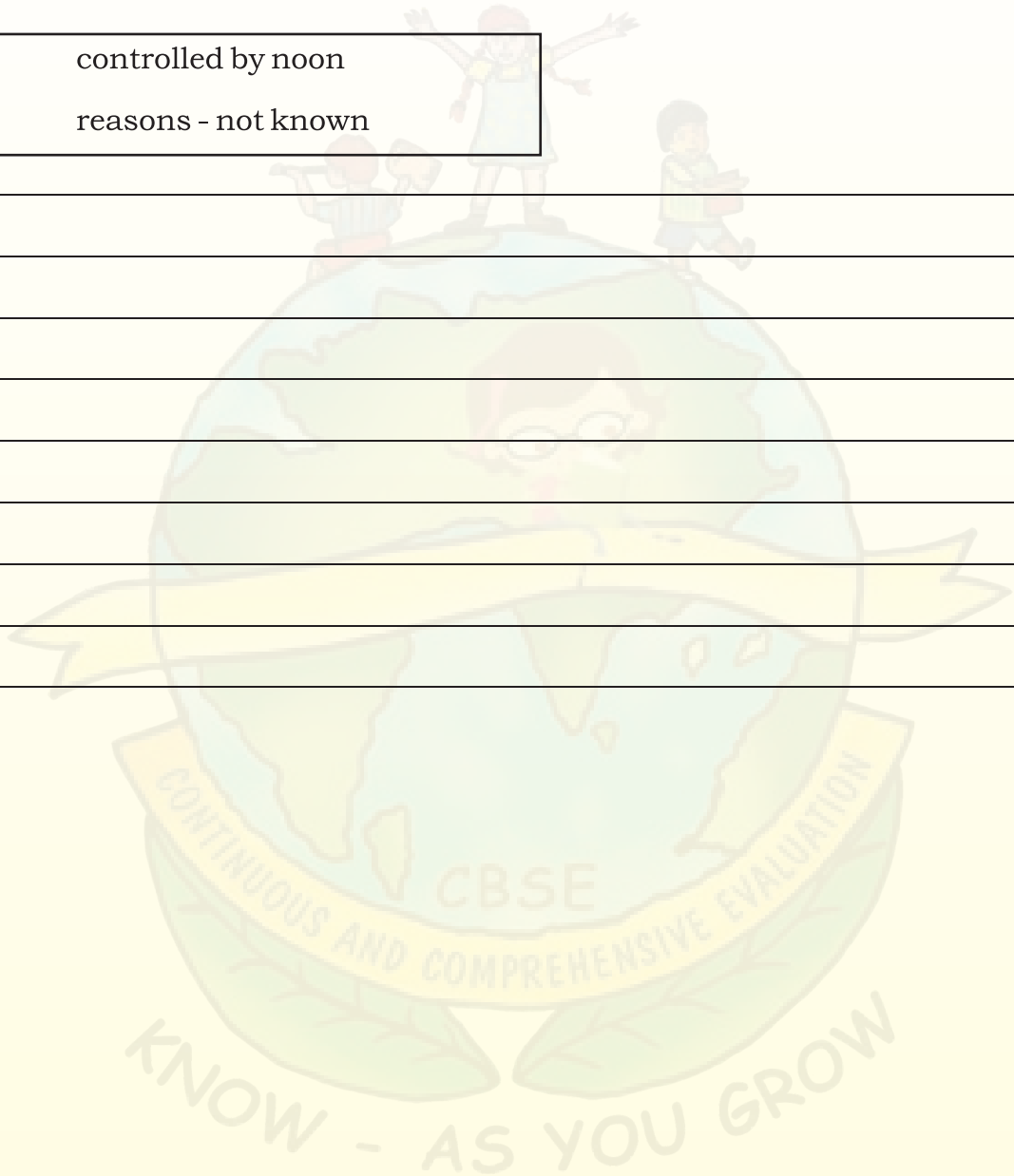
The Famous Nor Y Koh emerald was stolen from the museum last night. It is believed that the window-locks had been forced and the alarms disabled before the museum was closed for the night. A man who was seen acting suspiciously outside the museum has been arrested.

H.5 Shahin, a newspaper reporter, visited the World Book Fair at Pragati Maidan. Suddenly he saw a stall in flames. He jotted down a few notes in his notepad. Using the cues and your own ideas write a newspaper report in the space provided. Use Active or Passive, depending on what you wish to focus on.

- Pragati Maidan
- 10 October
- 10 am
- Rendezvous Publishers
- over 2000 books published
- smoke and sudden flames
- injured - women 11
- - men 6
- - children 14
- people in ICU - 4
- fire fighters - no water available



- controlled by noon
- reasons - not known





Integrated Grammar Practice

1. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines indicated. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.

	Error	Correction
The Butterfly Effect is a metaphor who encapsulates	[a] _____	_____
a concept of sensitive dependence on initial	[b] _____	_____
conditions in chaos theory; naming that small	[c] _____	_____
different in the initial condition of a complex	[d] _____	_____
systems may produced large variations in the	[e] _____	_____
long termed behaviour of the system. A ball	[f] _____	_____
placed in the crest of a hill would roll into any of	[g] _____	_____
the several valleys depended on slight differences	[h] _____	_____
in the initial position.		

2. Read the following headlines and use the information to complete the following sentences.

i. CHENNAI REGION TOPS AGAIN IN CBSE X

The Chennai region _____ for the second consecutive year with 96.18 % of students clearing the CBSE exam in 2010.



ii. HEATWAVE IN NORTH INDIA TO SUBSIDE NEXT WEEK

The Indian Meteorological department formally announced _____.

iii. HUTS DESTROYED IN FIRE

About 100 huts near Vyasarpadi railway station _____ that broke out early on Friday.

iv. EXPERT SEES TREMENDOUS SCOPE FOR LITERATURE GRADUATES

Education Consultant Mr Jayan Gandhi's advice to media aspirants was _____.

v. SEVEN KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENT

Twelve people were injured and _____.

3. Complete the advertisement for a five star hotel in Kolkata by writing suitable words and phrases in each space from the given options.

At a time when hotels (a) _____ in character, the Hotel Park-View, Kolkata, strikes a distinctive note. Its five- star amenities, comfort and unique personalized service (b) _____. (c) _____, it has 80 rooms and 16 luxury suites. No holiday is complete unless (d) _____. Before this luxury hotel appeared on the Kolkata scene, (e) _____ an unfettered view of the famous Howrah Bridge.

(a) (i) are seeming to growing similar

(ii) seem to be growing similar



- (iii) seem to be grow similar (iv) seemed to be growing similar
- (b) (i) made it the ideal hotel for tourists (ii) make it a ideal hotel for the tourist
(iii) make it an ideal hotel for tourists (iv) make it the ideal hotel for a tourist
- (c) (i) Located along Chowringee Lane, and facing the Hooghly
(ii) Located on a Chowringee Lane, and faced the Hooghly
(iii) Located by the Chowringee Lane, and it faced the Hooghly
(iv) It is located along Chowringee Lane, and is faced the Hooghly
- (d) (i) it included the stay at a Hotel Park-View
(ii) it includes a stay at the Hotel Park-View
(iii) it includes a stay at the Hotel Park-View
(iv) which include a stay at Hotel Park-View
- (e) (i) there was none which could offer (ii) there is none which can offer
(iii) there is none which could offered (iv) there was none which was offering

4. Complete the following passage about Aung San Suu Kyi by filling up the blanks with suitable options.

Aung San Suu Kyi (a) _____ a figurehead for Myanmar's struggle for democracy (b) _____ 1988. She was educated in Burma, India, and the United Kingdom, (c) _____ she got her PhD. In 1988 she returned home (d) _____ for her dying mother. Myanmar was in political chaos (e) _____ a new military junta took power. A nationwide uprising (f) _____ the Generals



started and Suu Kyi (g) _____ for freedom and democracy. Suu Kyi was kept (h) _____ house arrest for the best part of two decades till 13 November, 2010. She was awarded the Nobel Prize.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) (i) has been | (ii) had been | (iii) was | (iv) is become |
| (b) (i) from | (ii) since | (iii) between | (iv) in |
| (c) (i) when | (ii) there | (iii) here | (iv) where |
| (d) (i) caring | (ii) cared | (iii) to care | (iv) cares |
| (e) (i) before | (ii) after | (iii) when | (iv) where |
| (f) (i) opposed | (ii) opposite | (iii) against | (iv) again |
| (g) (i) is campaigned | (ii) campaigning | (iii) campaigned | (iv) was campaigning |
| (h) (i) in | (ii) above | (iii) below | (iv) under |

5. Mohini met her friend Rajiv at the bus stand after a gap of five years. Later Mohini writes to her friend, Rekha about their conversation. Read the dialogue given below and complete the letter that follows.

Mohini: Hello, Rajiv. I haven't seen you for ages.

Rajiv: I was in the United States for three years. I had gone there to do Masters in Business Administration. I just returned a week ago.

Mohini: Did you have a good time there?

Rajiv: Yes, I did. I finished my masters in two years and then I worked there for a year.



Mohini: Are you back for good?

Rajiv: No, I'm here for my brother's wedding. I'll be going back next week.

Dear Rekha,

You won't believe whom I met at the bus stand yesterday! Rajiv. I told him that it was nice to meet him as (a)..... He informed me that (b) Masters in Business Administration. He returned a week ago after spending three years in the United States. I asked him (c) and he told me that he did. When I asked him if he was back in India for good he said that he (d) and that he would be going back the next week.

With love

Mohini

6. **The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet as given below against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.**

Children love picnics and outings of their parents
though they are equally happier doing things with
them around the house. A parent may make
his child feels special by following some simple

e.g. of with

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____



rituals. Bedtime stories, the game of cards or simply talking and laugh together before going to bed gives children a wonderful sense of well-being. They hardly ever forgot these moments, and cherish them throughout these lives.

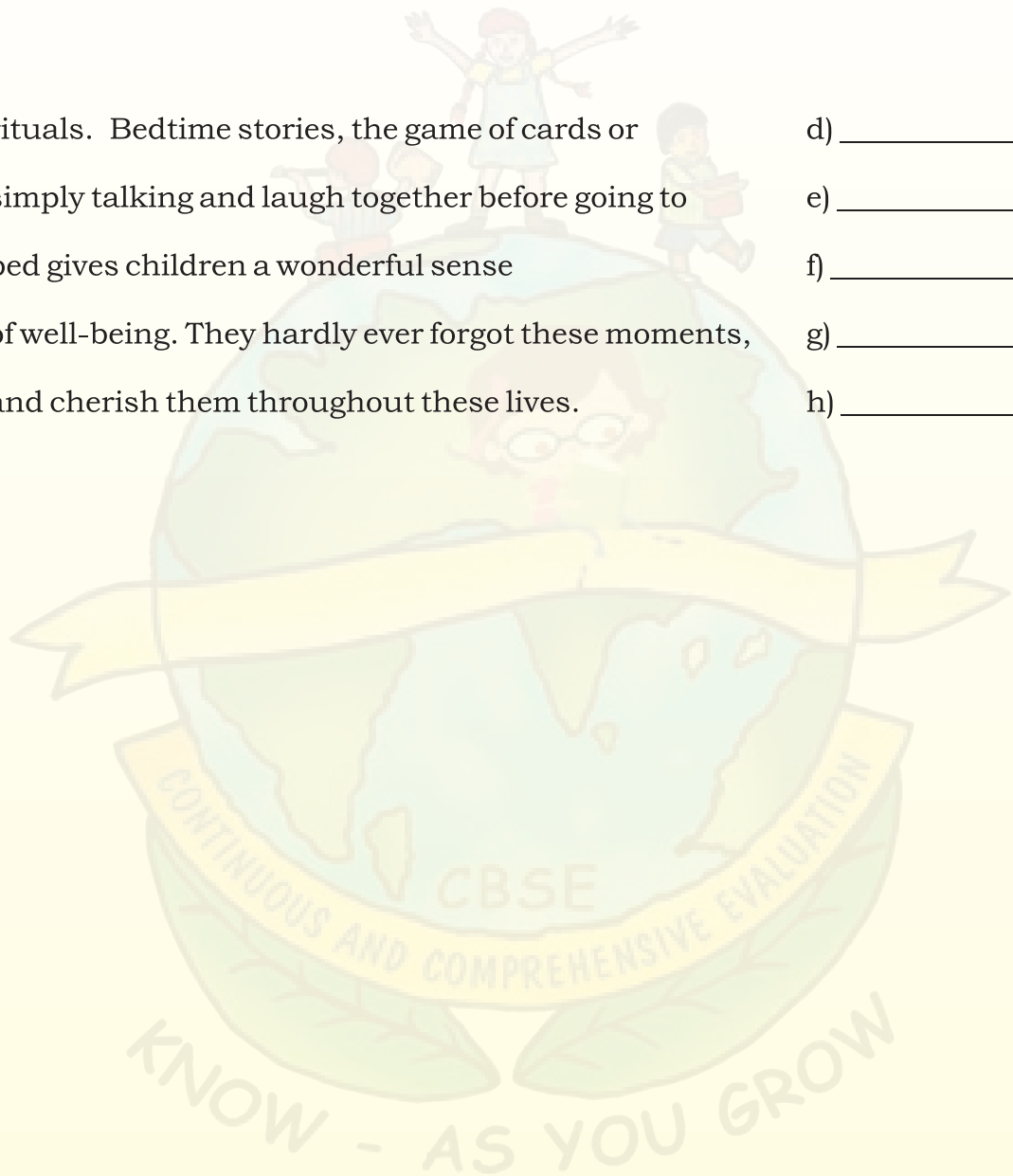
d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____



REPORTED SPEECH

There are two main ways of relating what people have said.

We can use our own words (for instance, if we don't remember exactly what was said, or if we don't want to quote or repeat the exact words)

E.g (a) Mrs Palit greeted everybody cheerily.

(b) I replied that I had no idea when I was going.

We can report what someone thinks in a similar way.

(c) He thought that Mahua was worried.

OR

We can use the actual words, as if recorded on a tape recorder, to report what has been said.

E.g (a) "Good morning, everybody!" said Mrs Palit.

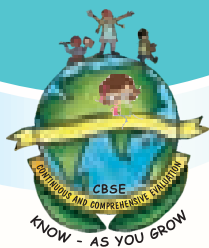
(b) I told my friends, "I've no idea when I'm going."

(c) He thought : "Mahua's worried."

It is important to remember that we come across both ways of reporting in newspapers, novels, magazines etc.

Points to note:

- The exact words of the speaker quoted in Direct Speech are placed between inverted commas, and a comma or colon is placed immediately before the words quoted. The end mark could be a full stop, a question mark or an exclamatory mark depending on the meaning, context and mood expressed. The first letter within the inverted commas is capitalized.
- There is no comma after Reporting Verbs like said, asked, claimed in reported speech. The end mark in Reported Speech is always a full stop.
- Use of Direct Speech and Reported Speech.



- a) Direct speech is generally used
 - i) to create a dramatic effect
 - ii) to create a sense of urgency and immediacy
 - iii) because the exact words of the speaker or writer are in some way important
 - iv) because a quote is required from authors, scientists, experts and politicians to lend authenticity
 - v) to make a piece of writing or speech interesting by adding variety in the mode of narration.
- b) Indirect speech is used when we are interested not in the exact words that someone has chosen, but in the essential information they convey. Far fewer words are used to report what has originally been said.
- c) We should remember that usually a judicious combination of the use of direct and reported speech enhances the effectiveness of speaking or writing .

A.1 Read and enjoy the following article.

The Road to English

(Adapted from an article by Arishban Bagchi (Hindu college) [The Hindustan Times, 4 October 1996]

1. The great question, after you have failed to put yourself in an engineering or medical college in contemporary Indian society, is whether you'll ever find a job.
2. "Oh! He showed such promise during his early days," says the sister of the neighbour of your aunt in Timbuctoo. "Now look at my Bittoo," she goes on. "In spite of being so brilliant and all, he could only barely manage a grade A+ at MIT, and then he only just managed a well- paid job. How difficult getting jobs must be."



3. The next line reads, "I wonder how your son will find a job, being a non-engineer, and that too in India."
4. Your father's friend, a prosperous doctor, decides to come visiting. Quite predictably, his first question on seeing you is the inevitable, "Why in heaven's name did you not qualify in the pre-medical test?" Followed by the equally inevitable, "Now what are you going to do?"
5. He raves on about his nephew who has just gone to the UK for his FRCS, and his daughter who has just completed her MBBS from AIIMS with top results, and what exciting prospects they have.
6. Your father into whose eyes you haven't dared to look for quite some time, speaks up. "I have lost all hope for him. However, educating him is my duty and I won't shirk from it."
7. Someone speaks up. "Let him go to college to study Physics or Chemistry." Everyone sits in silence. You cannot help feeling a little proud. At length, someone plucks up the courage: "It's quite impossible to educate him any further. Youngsters these days never seem to listen to what we have to say."
8. "I will study English Literature," you say, dropping a bombshell, fearless of the consequences. Amazingly, it works. The crowd hurries to disperse. You are so relieved to see their backs that you don't care. Thankfully, your parents voice no objection, remembering, perhaps, that you did manage to score highly in English in your Board exams.
9. So you finally take English literature as your subject of study.

A.2 Work in pairs and list the speakers in the passage you have just read.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____



Still working in pairs, answer the following.

1. Did anyone actually say (or write) "Oh! He showed such promise during his early days?" (Yes/No) How can you tell? _____

2. Is "Now look at my Bittoo", said by the same person as the extract in 1 above? (Yes/ No) How do you know? _____

3. In paragraph 4, who says "Now what are you going to do?"
What words help you to know? _____

4. i) In paragraph 5, who is the speaker? _____
Discuss and work out what must have been his exact words. Then write them below.

 ii) Underline the verb which tells you how the person must have said this.
[Hint:
Try to work out the meaning of this verb.]

5. How many of the nine paragraphs in the passage are reporting what someone has said? _____



6. How many paragraphs include the exact words of the various speakers (direct speech)? _____
7. How many paragraphs have reported them 'indirectly' (indirect speech)?

8. What is your conclusion about how writers report what someone says or has said in a newspaper article such as this?

B. Reporting Verbs

- B.1 A reporting verb is used in both direct and indirect (reported) speech. The reporting verb usually adds to the meaning of each sentence for instance, it may show the speaker's MOOD (e.g. agreed), PURPOSE (e.g. asked), MANNER OF SPEAKER (e.g. shouted). An example is:**

The tourist complained that the hotel was hot and noisy.

In this sentence, the reporting word 'complained' shows that the tourist was clearly unhappy about the arrangements.

Now work in groups of four. Read the following sentences carefully, and circle the reporting verbs. Then discuss and write the ways in which each reporting verb adds to the meaning of its arrangement.

1. "When I was in school, I used to skip a few classes, especially Moral Science because of the bookish manner in which it was treated," confessed the retired IAS Officer.



2. Saurav's friends protested that he should have been included in the school badminton team, on the basis of his fine performance in the inter-house matches.

3. "Make a circle, make a circle!" Mira shouted, firmly pulling and pushing the children till a kind of vague circle was formed.

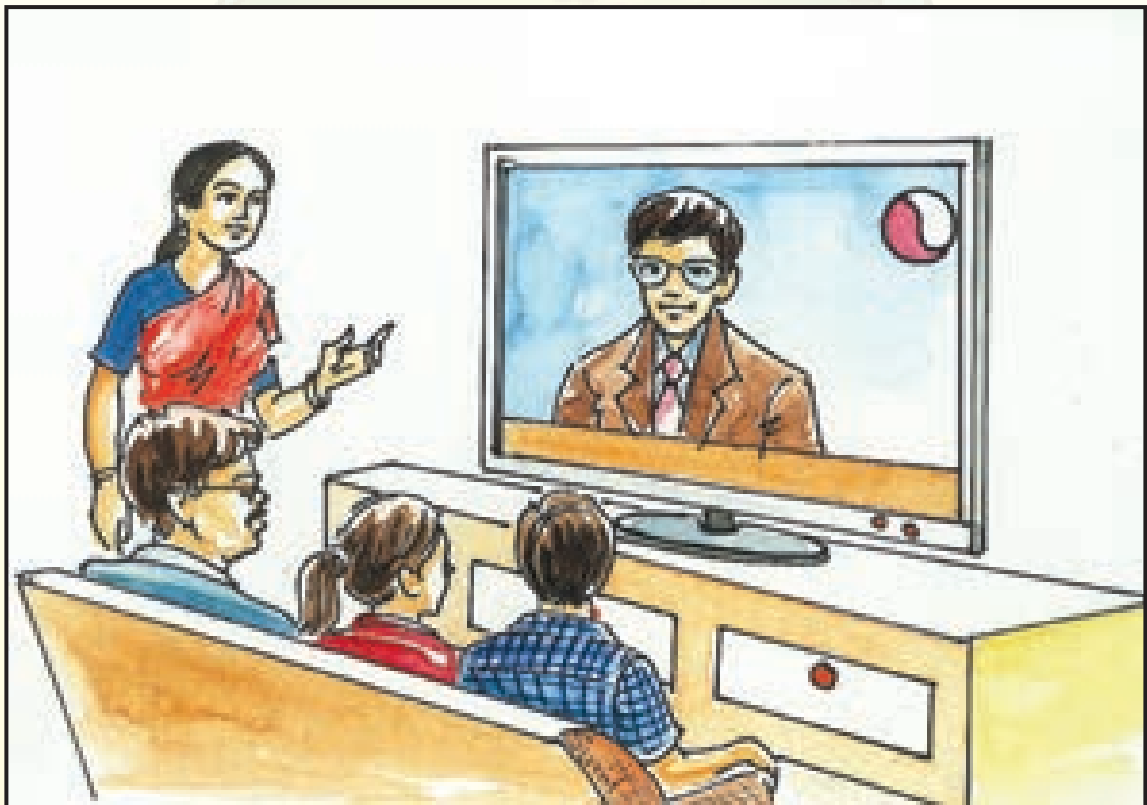
4. The music teacher warned the children against getting carried away and getting out of tune.

5. "Father, you must tell me what you meant exactly when you said that I was the same as every other teenager," Varun insisted.

6. "Oh God! She is coming again," the children whispered to each other, when they saw Mrs Sharma striding towards their classroom for the third time that day.



B.2 Look at the following example.





The exact words of the Prime Minister: "I shall lead this great country on the path of peace and prosperity. Not only that, but I assure you that I will lower taxes and do everything in my power to reduce inflation."

[Situation: A newsreader reports the words of the Prime Minister on the radio.]

"The new prime Minister said that he would lead the country on the path of peace and prosperity. He also promised to lower taxes and reduce inflation."

Working in pairs, note the changes the newsreader made while reporting the PM's speech.

Fill in the table below.

Reporting Verbs Used	Changes in Other Words
1. _____	I → a) _____ b) _____
2. _____	Shall → _____

Now do the same with this situation. The following is a conversation that took place between Neeta and Shobhna (in the presence of Shobhna's mother) last week.

Neeta : Can I borrow Rs. 25? I have lost all my money on the bus this morning.

Shobhna : But you asked me for a loan last week as well, you haven't repaid that yet. Sorry, But I can't lend you any more.

Imagine it is now next week. Shobhna's mother talks about it to her husband in her own words.

"Neeta came in last week and asked Shobhna if she could borrow twenty five rupees. She explained she had lost all her money on the bus that morning. Shobhna reminded Neeta that she had asked her for a loan the previous week as well, and still hadn't repaid it. So she decided she couldn't lend Neeta any more."



Reporting verbs used	Changes in other words	Any other changes
1.	I → _____	In the indirect speech above 'If' was added because
2.	Have → _____	
3.	Me → _____	_____
4.	My → _____	_____
5.	Last week → _____	_____
	Yet → _____	_____
	Can't → _____	_____

Read the exact words of Mrs Bhattacharya, a resident of Park Street, Kolkata.

"Where do the two of you live? You shouldn't make such a noise in the street. If you do it again, I'll have to complain to the police. So, be careful."

Now think of a situation in which Mrs Bhattacharya has to report what she said to somebody but not exactly as she has said above (eg. to a neighbour.)

Situation _____

Now report Mrs Bhattacharya's words. Remember: You can decide whether to use direct or indirect speech forms.



Work with your partner. Read the following. Decide on a likely situation in which what was said has been repeated. Then use your imagination and recreate the original ("direct") speech.

Everyone at the hospital looked after me very well. As soon as I arrived, a nurse asked me how I felt. Then she asked me where I lived and whether she could contact my parents. I explained that you were out today, so she couldn't contact you. After that she asked me how that accident had happened and I said I didn't know.

Situation _____

Direct speech (in dialogue form)

C. Practicing Reported Speech

C.1 Statements: Rewrite the following in reported speech:

- Sheela to Rashmi: "You can come and stay at my place if you're ever in Delhi".
- Anand to Renu: "I don't know what Gayathri is doing these days. She hasn't visited us for ages".
- Teacher to Students: "We shall go on a field trip to study water pollution".



Changes

- Usually present tense is changed into past tense. However, when reporting a conversation that is still going on or when reading a letter or instructions and reporting them, the reporting verb is in present tense. Also, statements that someone makes very often are reported in present tense.

Examples 1. He says that he is on his way.

("I'm on my way" over the telephone)

2. It says here that the hair drier needs a 15 AMP Socket. (reading from instructions)

3. Rani says that she'll never get married.

(statement that is repeated)

- I / we shall/ should normally become he/ she/ they would.
- Modals change to their 'past tense' form: would, could, might.
- Usually *would*, *could*, *might*, *should*, *ought to* and *must* remain unchanged. However other expressions such as *advised/ urged/ warned/ asked/ explained* are also used to convey the 'modal' meanings.

Examples

1. "You might post these letters for me"

He asked me to post those letters for him.

2. "You ought to/ should/ must read the application carefully".

She advised / urged/ warned me to read the application carefully.

- Similarly 'could' also may be replaced with other expressions depending on the 'modal' meaning.



Examples

1. He said, "I could come tomorrow".

He said that he could/ would be able to come the next day. (Future ability)

2. He said, "When I was a boy, I could eat whatever I wanted".

He said that when he was a boy he could/ was allowed to eat whatever he wanted.

- Past tenses sometimes remain unchanged though in theory the past tense changes to the past perfect.

- a) The past/ past continuous tenses in time clauses do not normally change.

Example He said, "When we were studying in college....."

He said that when they were studying in college.....

- b) A past tense used to describe a state of affairs which still exists when the speech is reported remain unchanged:

Example She said, "I decided to rent the shop because it is on the main road."

She said that she had decided to rent the shop because it was on the main road.

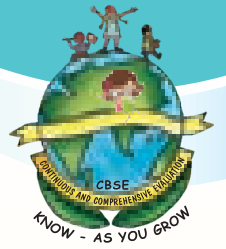
- Pronouns and possessive adjectives usually change from first or second person to third person except when the speaker is reporting his own words.

Examples 1. He said, "I've decided to change my job".

He said that he had decided to change his job.

2. I said, "I cannot tolerate any delay".

I said that I can/ could not tolerate any delay.



3. Rani said that she must have come by bus.

Here 'she' may be ambiguous if Rani is referring to someone else. In such sentences it is necessary to add a noun to avoid ambiguity.

Rani said that her friend must have come by bus.

• **Expressions of time and place in indirect speech.**

Direct

Indirect

today

that day

yesterday

the day before

the day before yesterday

two days before

tomorrow

the next day/ the following day.

the day after tomorrow

in two days' time.

next week / year etc

the following week/year etc.

last week/ year etc

the previous week/ year etc.

a year etc. ago

a year before/ the previous year

here

there

this

that

these

those

now

then

bring

take

come

go

However these changes have to be adjusted according to logic.

Example: 1. At breakfast this morning he said, "I'll be coming back late today".

At breakfast this morning he said that he would be coming back late



today.

(The reporting is being done on the same day. So today is not changed into that day)

2. He said, "Come here, friends"

He called his friends.

(He asked his friends to go there: this would be rather unnatural or awkward)

C.2 Questions in indirect speech.

Rewrite the following in indirect speech:

a) He said, "Who has moved into the neighbouring house?"

b) He said, "What have you bought for Deepawali?"

c) He said to me, "Why didn't you wear your new dress for the party?"

d) "Is anyone there?" he asked.

e) "Shall I wait for the doctor or come again tomorrow?" she asked the receptionist.

Points to Remember

- If the direct question begins with a question word (when, where, who, how, why, what etc), the question word is repeated.
- Tenses, pronouns, possessive adjectives and adverbs of time and place change as in statements.



- The interrogative form of the verb changes to the affirmative form. The question mark (?) is therefore replaced by a full stop.

He said, "Where does she live?"

He asked where she lived.

- If the introductory verb is 'say', it must be changed to a verb of inquiry, e.g. ask, inquire, wonder, want to know etc.
- If the direct question does not have a question word, 'if' or 'whether' must be used.

C. 3 Commands, requests and advice in indirect speech:

Rewrite the following in indirect speech:

- a) The General said, " Move the tanks to the battlefield immediately."

- b) "Don't drive too fast", the instructor said to me.

- c) "If I were you, I'd buy that property immediately", the agent said to Anwar.

- d) "Why don't you change into something more comfortable?" he said to his guest.



- e) "Go on, taste it", said the cook to the guest.

- You will notice that direct commands, requests and advice are usually expressed by a suitable reporting verb in indirect speech (Refer Section B)

C.4 Let's, let him etc.

Examples

1. He said, "Let's have our lunch before starting the journey".

He suggested that they should have their lunch before starting the journey.

OR

He suggested having their lunch

2. The union leader said to the workers, "Let's show the management what we can do."

The union leader urged the workers to show the management what they could do.

3. He said, "I can't issue the certificate. Let the secretary do it."

He said that he could not issue the certificate and that the secretary ought to/should do it.

4. "The students will complain", the teacher said.

"Let them", said the Headmaster.

The Headmaster said that he did not mind if the students complained.

OR

The Headmaster expressed indifference.



5. "Let the enemy enter the border and then we can launch our attack", said the commander.

The commander wanted to allow the enemy to enter the border and then they could launch their attack.

From the above you will notice that with sentences using 'let' the following changes are usually effected in indirect speech.

- a) Use 'suggest' as a reporting verb when 'let's' expresses a suggestion.
- b) Use urge/ advice if 'let's' expresses a call to action.
- c) Use ought to/ should when the speaker is shifting the responsibility to someone or something else.
- d) Whenever let him/them etc indicates the speaker's indifference, use 'didn't mind' or merely state that the speaker expressed indifference.
- e) When 'let' means allow/ permit, then use allow/ permit + to.....

C.5 Exclamations

Exclamations usually become statements in indirect speech.

Examples.

1. He said, "What a beautiful scene!"
He exclaimed that it was a beautiful scene.
2. "Good!" he exclaimed.
He gave an exclamation of pleasure/ satisfaction.
3. "Ah, I have finished the assignment at last!" She said.

With an exclamation of relief she said that she had finished the assignment at last.

Thus you may use giving with--/ an exclamation of delight/ disgust/ horror/ relief/ surprise etc depending on the meaning of the direct exclamation.



Also Note

- a) He said, "Thank you."----- He thanked me.
- b) He said, " Curse the heat." -----He cursed the heat.
- c) He said, "Good luck." ----- He wished me luck.
- d) He said, "Congratulations." ----- He congratulated me.
- e) He said, "Welcome to our college" ----- He welcomed us to their college.
- f) He said, "Can you drive?" and I said, "No". ----- He asked me if I could drive and I said I couldn't.
- g) He said, " Will you help me?" and I said, "Yes". ----- He asked me if I would help him and I said that I would.

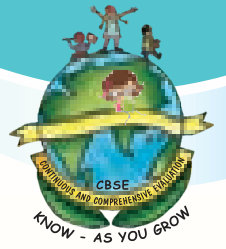
C.6 Change the following into indirect speech. Change tense and time expressions only when necessary. You may use a variety of reporting verbs from the box below.

complain	confide	apologise	explain
invite	assure	regret	plead
scold	insist	remind	warn

1. "Human nature changes," sighed the old man.

2. "We'll win the match next week." said Vasu optimistically.

(reporting just after he said it)
3. "I saw him with Akanksha yesterday," she whispered.



4. "Sanjay, I'm sorry we didn't visit you in Bombay last week," Arun said

(reporting immediately after he said it)

5. "This rice tastes awful," he muttered.

6. "Would you like to come to the party with us tomorrow, Gopa?" Sushila asked.

(reporting later in the week.)

7. "Please, Ma, please," they begged. "We'll play on the veranda and porch. We won't take a step off the veranda."

(reporting immediately after)

8. "Don't be a fool," Raghu said roughly, pushing him aside. Even Mira said, "Stop howling, Ravi. If you want to play, you can stand at the end of the line," and she put him there very firmly.

(reporting immediately after)

C.7 Correct the errors in the following sentences. Write out the correct sentence in the space provided.

1. The nurse enquired how I am.

2. He said he live in Connaught Circus.



3. They asked when I have arrived.

4. The taxi driver asked where I want to go.

5. I warn Sanjay to be careful while crossing the road.

6. Rohit couldn't understand where all the children are gone.

C.8 You said that.....

Look at the horoscope page from a newspaper. Find your zodiac sign. Imagine that you have come to the end of the week and nothing has happened, according to the horoscope. Write a letter of complaint to Madam Kiran. Report what Madam Kiran said would happen and then describe what actually happened. You may wish to write something similar to the letter in the example below.

Dear Madam Kiran,

I am writing to complain about your horoscope prediction for Virgo last week.

Firstly, you said that my relationships would be successful. In fact I had terrible squabbles with my mother and with no fewer than three different friends. You assured me that there would be a new admirer in my life who would make me feel confident about my future. Well, I have a new admirer but he is making my life a misery for me.....



Your Weekly Horoscope

by Madam Kiran

ARIES

(21 March - 20 April)

Your most pressing problems demand consideration and if you are smart and careful you should be able to get rid of them. You have the knack of being important - so be patient if there is trouble in the family or a tight schedule at work. During the weekend there is plenty of scope for romance.

LEO

(23 July - 22 August)

Competition and conflict will annoy you at work and at home. But your approach should be one of cooperation. And for this, you will need to keep your ego under control. Do not let the mounting expenses annoy your temper too. The domestic front promises some pleasant moments.

LIBRA

(23 September - 22 October)

All through the week, Libras will be energetic and assertive. However, do not be obsessive as this will only turn off possible contacts and allies. If you need help, do not hesitate to approach your friends. The time for romance starts from the 27th.

SAGITTARIUS

(22 November - 21 December)

Travel plans or faraway contacts bring opportunities that inspire Sagittarians. Around the 24th and 24th, you should be experimenting, doing more. Take time to not get too busy at work. You will find no room for romance under the hectic work.

TAURUS

(21 April - 20 May)

As the moon is in the sixth house, wild creative ideas impress upon you. But do not be led by them. Go on a short run, sit and watch TV in the evening or read books. Around the 25th don't imagine trouble or let yourself be a victim. Be willing to work out new ways of getting along.

GEMINI

(21 May - 20 June)

If any innovative plan hits you, do not keep it aside. You are thoughtful and imaginative, you just need to implement it. And once you promote your qualities more actively, you're sure to buy appreciation, money and personal satisfaction. So start right now. Do not neglect your health.

CANCER

(21 June - 21 July)

Tension at work, caused by competitive colleagues, a busy office or your own independent attitude might frustrate you. And so will the health of your spine. But after this up in communication and difficulties, problems fade away.

VIRGO

(23 August - 22 September)

You will meet with success in relationships. A new admission should make Virgo girls confident that the future holds the same companionship they want. Married girls will also enjoy a new closeness with their husbands. But money matters, especially around the 12th, will create problems.

SCORPIO

(23 October - 22 November)

Scorpio has a very chance now to boost their bank balance. Celebrate with a night out. Your confident attitude to work has inspired others and even you. But this time, you are able to get over confident, so be on your guard.

PISCES

(20 February - 20 March)

Love affairs will be the theme at your hectic work. It will be a busy occasion when you don't sleep at your desk. Curiously, this stage will fuel desire, culminating around the 26th when you might get involved in a love.

CAPRICORN

(22 December - 20 January)

This is the time to make your mark professionally and build an even better reputation. For maximum impact, unveil major career moves after the 27th. You will find people drawn to you. Be more expressive and demonstrate your true feelings. Expose the private you.

AQUARIUS

(21 January - 19 February)

You've weathered a tough period at work, so be ready for a break. Your hard work pays off now. You will make an impact if you propose to your sweetheart. Pick up your social life and use your biggest strength, a take charge attitude. But do not overburden yourself.





D. Reported Speech - Summary

D.1 Read the following extract from *Oliver Twist*, a novel by Charles Dickens.

"Where is my little brother?" cried Nancy, when she reached the police station.

"There are no little boys here, madam," answered an officer.

"Where is he, then?" she persisted, and began describing what Oliver looked like

The officer informed her that he had been driven to the home of a gentleman in Pentonville. When Fagin heard the news, he exploded, "The boy must be found, even if we have to kidnap him."

Working in pairs, a) note down the reporting verbs used in the above passage. Then, b) describe in a few words the mood or purpose of the speakers.

Reporting Verbs		Mood/Purpose/Manner	
i)	cried tearful	i)	worried, anxious, upset,
ii)	_____	ii)	_____
iii)	_____	iii)	_____
iv)	_____	iv)	_____
v)	_____	v)	_____
vi)	_____	vi)	_____



D.2 Below are some common remarks made by youngsters, their parents and guardians. They show the differences of opinions on modern music and film between the three groups. First read them carefully.

(Father) "Is this what you call music?"

(Father's friend) "It's a maddening noise and nothing else!"

(You) "But it's so lively. Can you imagine a party with the sort of music that you had about 20 years ago?"

(An Aunt) "They are so cheap. You can't see these films with your family."

(Your Friend) "The actors and actresses today are so natural."

(Another Friend) "I can't stand the theatrical and 'sing-song' way in which actors deliver their lines in old films."

(An Uncle) "At least the films in our time had meaningful stories."

(Grandfather) "I don't know why you are all arguing. Everyone thinks their time was the best."

On the basis of the above comments, write an article for your school magazine, entitled: "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." Here are some tips:

- i. Make your article interesting and readable by reporting the feeling in the above speech bubbles.
- ii. Use both 'direct' and 'indirect' ways of reporting.
- iii. Use a variety of reporting verbs to suit the mood, purpose, and manner of the speakers above. You may wish to use some of the reporting verbs listed below.



added	contended (= to express a firm belief)	implied
admitted	chorused (= to say something together)	informed
agreed	considered	objected
advised	declared	protested
announced	forbade (= to stop somebody from saying or doing something)	preferred
asserted (= to make a point strongly)		thundered (=to say something loudly and angrily).

- iv) You may like to read the article "The Road to English" (A1) again, for some ideas.

D.3. Read the following excerpt from a newspaper report.

Tiger numbers up, but habitat a worry

New Delhi: India's tiger population has gone up. On Monday, environment minister JAIRAM RAMESH will announce an increase of over 100 tigers across the country at a three-day international conference of experts on tigers.

But can India keep this rising numbers intact? According to the government's own study on tiger reserves, India cannot hold more than 1000 to 1200 tigers, with its forests having witnessed a degradation in the last two decades.

"Where is the habitat to keep so many tigers safe?" asked Vivek Menon, chief executive officer of the Wildlife Trust of India. "Constant habitat destruction



and illegal mining is causing wildlife stress," said Dharmendra Kandhal, a wildlife biologist.

Hindustan Times- March 28, 2011

- Where do you find sentences in direct speech in the above excerpt?
- Why has the reporter used the exact words of Mr. Menon and Mr. Kandhal?
- Change the sentences in direct speech to indirect speech and then read the excerpt. Does it sound better or worse? Why?

D.4 Given below are notes on a news report covering an operation by Indian Navy that nabbed 16 pirates. Using the notes write a newspaper report. Remember to use a combination of direct and indirect speech. Make the report interesting and dramatic.

NAVY SINKS SHIP, NABS 16 PIRATES.

- 1.1 Indian navy- intensifying search for pirates- following approval of government for aggressive measures.
- 1.2 Saturday- sinking of 'private mother ship'- 400 nautical miles west of Lakshadweep Islands.
- 1.3 16 pirates captured- 12 Iranian and 4 Pakistani sailors held as hostages rescued- 120 pirates captured in last two months- In earlier three operations 104 pirates captured- facing trial in Mumbai courts.
- 2 Saturday operation- began 10 am- naval patrol aircraft spotted 'Morteza'- Iranian traveler used as 'mother vessel' by brigands-offshore patrol vessel INS Suvarna and coast Guard Ship Sangram sent to intercept Morteza- Pirates given warning- ordered to stop- but they fired- Suvarna returned limited fire-disabled Morteza - people seen abandoning ship- according to an official.
 - 2.1 Later 16 pirates and 16 sailors picked up from the waters.
 - 2.2 All being taken to Mumbai; will be handed over to police for investigation said official.

You may write this report in 3-4 paragraphs.





Integrated Grammar Practice

1. **Given below are instructions for opening a bank account. Use these to complete the paragraph that follows.**

- obtain form from the bank
- fill in the form with all the relevant details
- ask an account-holder to countersign your form
- submit two passport-size photographs
- deposit the minimum amount required

First a form must be (a) _____. All relevant details (b) _____. The form must then (c) _____. Two passport-size photographs along with proof of residence (d) _____. Finally the minimum amount required (e) _____.

2. **Given below are a few news headlines. Using information from the same, complete the sentences that follow.**

1. India Allows Airspace to Pak

In the first public move to diffuse tension between the two countries, India _____ through Indian airspace.

2. Research Work at AIIMS Stalled for Want of Animals

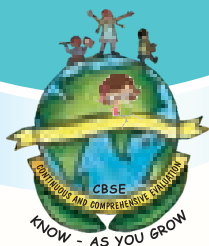
More than 50 research projects at the prestigious All India Institute of Medical Sciences _____ to conduct experiments on.

3. After making Toilets, MCD Looks for Users

About 250 toilet complexes constructed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi with Japanese aid have turned into liabilities as apparently _____

4. Selling Kidneys to make a Living

Starving Tribals of Idduki district _____ to make a living.



5. Kidneys Donated without Medical Inspection

Most of the kidney donation procedures _____ the required medical examination in Indian hospitals.

3. **The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.**

	Error	correction
Traditionally the festival of Holi is told to	(a) _____	
mark a beginning of summer. While	(b) _____	
there are some people who rise a cheer	(c) _____	
at that prospect, the rest of us neither sigh	(d) _____	
resignedly or contemplate suicide, and began to	(e) _____	
hunt out our cottons, servicing all our cooling	(f) _____	
devices, hang in the chiks, and prepare to	(g) _____	
endure the season for heat, dust and sweat	(h) _____	

Variety, HT March 20, 2011.

4. **Complete the following paragraph on one of the earlier voyages of Columbus by choosing the correct options.**

Christopher Columbus , (a) _____ born in 1451 AD. Unlike the people of his time, (b) _____. In order to prove his belief he said (c) _____, he could reach Japan. Queen Isabella of Spain supported him. Columbus sailed west (d) _____ three ships. Unfortunately, one of the ships was wrecked. Columbus returned to Spain (e) _____ to form a colony.



- (a) (i) a skilled sailor and an explorer, was
(iii) being a skilled sailor and an explorer was
- (b) (i) but Columbus believed that the Earth was round
(ii) Columbus had believed that the Earth was round
(iii) but Columbus believed that the Earth is round
(iv) Columbus believed that the Earth was round
- (c) (i) if he sails west from Europe
(iii) if he sailed west from Europe
- (d) (i) with a crew of ninety men on
(iii) with a crew of ninety men having
- (e) (i) left behind forty men in the island of Hispaniola
(ii) leaving behind forty men on the island of Hispaniola
(iii) has left forty men on the island of Hispaniola
(iv) is leaving forty men on the island of Hispaniola
- (ii) was skilled sailor and an explorer
(iv) a skilled sailor and an explorer is
(ii) if he is sailing west of Europe
(iv) if he sailed west to Europe
(ii) having a crew of ninety men in
(iv) going with a crew of ninety men on

5. Complete the following passage by choosing the correct options from those given below.

Electronic commerce, it seems, still has (a) _____ limits, even in the Silicon Valley. For all the feverish excitement (b) _____ the tripling of electronic shopping last holiday season, the total money (c) _____ by American consumers online still (d) _____ to only about one percent of its total sales—barely a tenth (e) _____ the revenues from (f) _____ method of distance selling that has been (g) _____ for a century; the catalogue. This may be because electronic shopping (h) _____ on quite a narrow range of goods, mainly books, toys and music. Worse, there (i) _____ many stories of failed and late deliveries. And, more recently, a string of hackers' attacks (j) _____ temporarily disabled some of the best-known e-commerce websites.



- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (i) their | (ii) a | (iii) the | (iv) its |
| (b) (i) about | (ii) of | (iii) in | (iv) for |
| (c) (i) spend | (ii) spending | (iii) spent | (iv) being spent |
| (d) (i) amount | (ii) amounted | (iii) amounts | (iv) amounting |
| (e) (i) of | (ii) for | (iii) by | (iv) for |
| (f) (i) another | (ii) other | (iii) some | (iv) the other |
| (g) (i) user | (ii) used | (iii) uses | (iv) in use |
| (h) (i) concentrated | (ii) is concentrating | (iii) was concentrated | (iv) had concentrated |
| (i) (i) were | (ii) have been | (iii) has been | (iv) was |
| (j) (i) has | (ii) have | (iii) having | (iv) had |

- 6. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.**

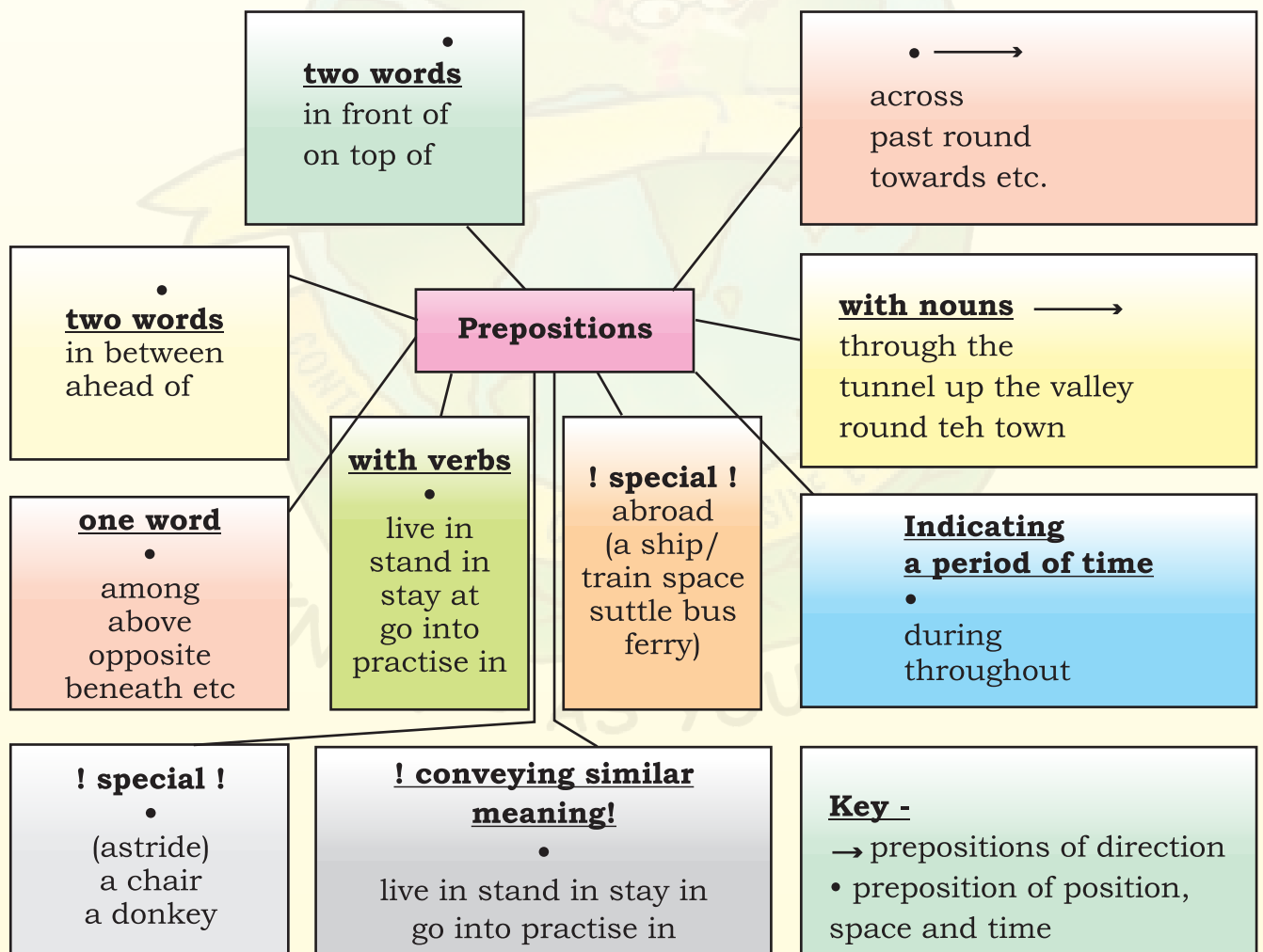
It was my second year boarding- school (a) _____
 and was sitting on platform No.8 at (b) _____
 Ambala station waiting the north-bound train. (c) _____
 I think I was about twelvle at time. My (d) _____
 parents considered me old to travel alone, (e) _____
 and I arrived by bus Ambala early in (f) _____
 the evening; now there was a wait midnight (g) _____
 before my train arrived. Most the time I had (h) _____
 been pacing up and down the platform.

PREPOSITIONS

14
UNIT

Prepositions often present a problem for students, but the problem is not really a serious one. So, you should not worry too much about them. Areas such as Modals, Conditionals and Subject - Verb agreement are far more important. If you make mistakes in these areas, the breakdown in communication that results will probably be far more serious than if you make a mistake with a preposition. That is why we have left this unit until last.

1. **You are already very familiar with common prepositions such as at, on and in. So, this short unit will focus on some of the less common but very useful ones. They are listed in the diagram below.**





It rained throughout the match

b) *It rained during the match*

at one particular time/ particular times in that period

for the entire period



3. **Read this paragraph. Underline the two prepositions from A.1 above. Then circle the time period they are referring to.**

When the Nalaban Bird Sanctuary was flooded during the monsoons, the flamingos disappeared temporarily. Some of them were spotted on other islands in the lake. However, the long-legged birds flew back to the lake throughout the winter months. A record amount of migration was noticed in the first week of January.

Match each of the two prepositions above with its dictionary definition below:

1. right through;
through the whole of (a place or period of time)

1. concurrently with (some other activity)
2. within the limit of (a period of time)

4. **Complete the sentences below with appropriate prepositions.**

1. My grandfather is always complaining _____ the pain in his back.
2. The pilot blamed his colleague _____ losing their way.
3. An infant depends _____ its mother for food.
4. He is worried _____ his bad results.
5. They're very fond _____ tennis.
6. You were absent _____ the Science Club yesterday.
7. I was angry _____ my brother for breaking my tape recorder.



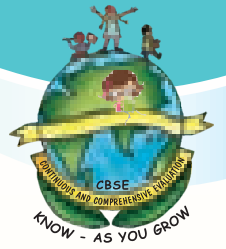
Now refer to a dictionary and find out the prepositions that are normally used with the following words: complain, blame, depend, fond, absent and angry.

5. Take five different prepositions from the chart in A.1. Then write five sentences containing one each of those prepositions on a piece of paper. But leave out the prepositions in each. Then hand your piece of paper to a partner. She/ he must complete your sentences, using the correct prepositions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. Fill appropriate prepositions in the blanks in the following sentences:

- a) Since Raju is clever _____ painting, he should join an art academy.
- b) They accused their neighbours _____ dumping garbage in front of their house.
- c) The students agreed _____ their teacher's suggestion regarding the choice of place for an excursion.
- d) He had to leave the firm because his superiors did not agree _____ him on many issues.
- e) We should abide _____ the constitution of our country.
- f) All the furniture in my office is made _____ wood.
- g) Sugar is made _____ sugar beat and sugar cane.
- h) The two countries entered _____ an agreement to increase bilateral trade.



- i) Though Rahul does not like his rather imperious uncle, he tries to be polite _____ him.
- j) The principal congratulated the school basketball team _____ their success in the inter school tournament.

7. Correct the following sentences.

- a) It is essential that we discuss about your proposal before reaching any decision.
- b) The class fell silent as the teacher entered into the classroom.
- c) I have been living here since four years.
- d) The tournament will be held between Monday to Friday.
- e) Rani closely resembles to her maternal aunt.
- f) As the train was approaching to the station, someone pulled the chain and brought it to a halt.
- g) Connectors are also called as discourse markers.

Study sentences (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g). What conclusion can you draw from these examples about the correct use of prepositions?

8. Read the following sentences in which prepositions occur before particular words and expressions.

- a) Let's go in the car instead of by bus.
- b) Seen from his point of view, the proposal seems quite reasonable.

Now fill appropriate prepositions in the blanks to complete the following sentences.



- a) _____ my opinion, he should have accepted the offer.
- b) Who is the woman _____ a dark red saree?
- c) Is there any good show _____ the TV tonight?
- d) The old man would have died if he had not been taken to the hospital _____ time.
- e) The Chairman of the Board wanted the meeting to start exactly _____ time.

9. Pilloo has always had problems with prepositions. Edit this letter for him. Delete the incorrect prepositions and/ or insert the correct one wherever you think it is necessary. (There are eight mistakes altogether.)

Anand Bhawan
Udaipur
27 January 2011

Dear Binod

I must say time really flies! Because of lack of time, I couldn't write to you earlier. The great news is Anil is marrying with a Sikkimese girl. I must say he's a lucky guy! Reena wasn't too happy for it and Anil was very rude with her. He said he didn't care for her opinion. She wasn't nice with me either.

I've had no time for practice so I'm not taking part at the Athletics meet. I'm no good at either the high jump or the long jump and going there without practice would make it worse.

Yes, do write to Yak and Yeti Travels asking for details from their special offer. If it's within our budget, it'll be a great holiday. Write when you can.

Love

Pilloo



Integrated Grammar Practice

1. **This is a conversation between a father and his son. After reading the conversation report the conversation in your own words.**

Father : Why did you return home late today?

Son : My motorbike brakes failed on the way.

Father : Why didn't you check your brakes before starting?

Son : I was in a hurry. I didn't have the time.

Father : It shows how careless you are. If you keep your bike in a good condition, you will save yourself a lot of trouble and time.

The father asked (a) _____. The boy replied (b) _____. On hearing this, the father (c) _____. The boy said that as (d) _____. Disappointed on hearing this, the father observed that it showed how careless he was. He added that if (f) _____.

2. **Look at the newspaper headlines given and then use the information in them to complete the news items below by filling in each blank.**

1. No Hike in School Fee

Delhi Education Minister has nullified the apprehension that the fee of government schools _____.

2. Medical College Admissions to Reduce

Admissions of students in medical and dental colleges _____ by 2000 and 3000 seats respectively for want of renewal of permission from the centre.

3. ISSUE OF COMPUTERISED HOUSE TAX BILLS.

The government of Delhi has decided that _____ within two months.



4. New Postal Stamp released

A commemorative stamp in honour of Babu Gulab Rai, _____ on 22 June by the Prime Minister.

5. Telephone Cables Cut

Two underground cables of 1200 pairs and 800 pairs capacity each _____ and stolen in Sarita Vihar exchange area on the night of 19 June.

3. Rearrange the words and phrases given below to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you.

friends/I/my/were/grandmother/and/good

My grandmother and I were good friends.

1. left me/my parents/with her/they/in the city/when/went to live

2. morning/wake me up/she used to/in/the

3. she said/prayers/sing song/in a monotonous/morning/her/voice

4. listened/I/loved/I/her voice/because

5. she always/with me/school/she/to/went



4. Read the instructions for a cookware given below and then fill in the blanks in the paragraph that follows with one suitable word in each blank.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Remove the label before cooking and rinse in warm soapy water.
- Medium to low heat recommended for all cooking procedures.
- Never use on high heat.
- Very high temperature could cause sticking, loosening of handles
- Easy maintenance. Use liquid soap only, not detergents.

The label(a) _____ to be removed before cooking. Then the cookware (b) _____ be rinsed in warm soapy water. It is advisable to keep (c) _____ medium to low heat for all cooking procedures. The cookware (d) _____ never be used on high heat. Very high temperatures (e) _____ cause sticking. The handles (f) _____ also loosen. However, you (g) _____ not worry about (h) _____ as it is quite easy. The cookware (h) _____ be cleaned with liquid soap and warm water. One (h) _____ not use detergents for cleaning these pans.

5. Read the following newspaper headlines and complete the news items given below.

a. Hostages Released

Bihar police report that all the hostages _____ by the gangsters today.



b. Women's Reservation Bill Blocked

The bill to grant 30% reservation to women _____ at the introductory stage itself by vociferous protests from the opposition.

c. 20 Killed in Torrential Rains

Mumbai: At least 20 persons _____ and dozens injured in floods caused by torrential rains in Mumbai.

d. Aussies Crush South Africa

The South African team _____ 3-0 by the Australians in the three test series which concluded recently.

e. Cold Resistant Plant Discovered

A cold resistant plant with rich nutrition and medicinal properties _____ by the DRDO scientists.

- 6. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.**

She was one of pretty and charming	(a) _____
young girls sometimes are born, as if	(b) _____
by a slip of fate, a family of clerks.	(c) _____
She no dowry, no expectations, no way	(d) _____
of known, understood, loved and wedded	(e) _____
by rich and distinguished man; so	(f) _____
she let be married to a little clerk	(g) _____
of the Ministry Public Instruction.	(h) _____





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