

SEM 3 SUMMARIES

O Captain! My Captain! POEM

Walt Whitman

About the Author

Walt Whitman(1819-1892) was one of the most influential poets in American literature, appreciated by generations of readers and critics. "O Captain! My Captain, one of his most well known poems, mourns the death of Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, who was assassinated in April 1865, just days after the end of the American Civil War(1861-1865). The joy of victory is eclipsed by the grief of losing a leader who could unify a fractured nation after the turbulence of war.

FIRST STANZA "O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done.....fallen cold and dead."

In the first stanza of '*O Captain! My Captain!*', the speaker shouts with sheer excitement to the ship's captain about making it home safe and sound. The ship after enduring tough storms and impenetrable winds made it back on the dock. Jaded and exhausted after a tiresome journey, the mission has been a roaring success. The church bells are ringing and people act animatedly as the ship nears the shore. The excitement escalates as the boat nears the harbour. The keel has been thrown in to steady the moving ship. As the ship draws near the harbour, the poem takes a dark turn, foreboding something unfavorable to be revealed. The ship carries some unwanted news for the waiting crowd. The heart is shattered and torn over the death of the ship's captain. The breakdown of emotions is surging from the sailor as the fallen comrade lies beside him, in all his glory but dead. Drops of blood are flowing on the ship's deck, the blood of Abraham Lincoln.

SECOND STANZA “O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells.....You’ve fallen cold and dead.”

The sailor implores the now dead captain to rise from the dead. The reason being, the people ashore await their prized captain to lead the way and stamp his mark on history. The crowd is jubilant, they are raising the flag in victory, holding flowers, and cheering for the captain. The crowd is getting restless, as anticipation rises to catch a glimpse of their ship's captain. Alas! He's no longer with them. The sailor addresses the captain as father because his respect and reverence for him stand greater than his actual father. The sailor looks at the fallen comrade and wishes this nightmare was just a dream. But in reality, the sailor realises the Captain is lying cold and lifeless.

FINAL STANZA “My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still.....Walk the deck my Captain lies, Fallen cold and dead.”

In the last stanza of '*O Captain! My Captain!*', the sailor looks sadly at the dead captain in agony. He observes that the lips have turned pale. The captain fails to respond to his cries of helplessness. The liveliness from the captain's face has drained now. His pulse has stopped and he's unlikely to move from now on. The ship has landed safely in the harbour with its anchor thrown in. The voyage is now complete. The sailor reminisces about the trip being extremely arduous yet they managed to reach the shore. The concluding lines of the poem explain that the sailor has some bad news to share with the awaiting crowd. He appeals directly to the loud jeers, cheers, and ringing bells for the much-awaited captain. The sailor feels

uncomfortable as he needs to relay the bad news to the populace at large, as the victory celebrations come to a standstill eventually.

PROSE: MALLIKA SRINIVASAN

“Listen young lady, you might be a Wharton graduate, but I don’t need one to run my business.” These were words of a father who wanted his daughter to be grounded and not let her academic achievements and successes get into her head. The father was Mr. A Sivasailam, an Indian industrialist, educationist, philanthropist and former chairman and managing director of Amalgamations Group of Industries.

The words were addressed to his eldest daughter Mallika Srinivasan, the current Chairperson and CEO of Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited (TAFE). Today TAFE is the third largest tractor manufacturer in the world and the second largest in India.

Birth, Education, Marriage, Occupation

Mallika was born on 19th November 1959 in Chennai. She was good at studies in school and went on to pursue her MA (Econometrics) from Madras University. She married Venu Srinivasan, Chairman of TVS Motorcycle manufacturing company. Motherhood didn’t stop her from further enhancing her skills. With the support from her mother who agreed to take care of her little daughter, Mallika successfully completed her MBA from the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania.

On her return, she joined TAFE, one of her father's high profile companies. She was not meted out any special treatment by her father or the employees of the company for being an MBA from the Wharton or for being the daughter of the topman of the company. Mallika had to learn the tricks of the trade through her own sweat and toil which she did, with utmost sincerity, learning from her more senior and experienced colleagues and from her mistakes. She put her academic knowledge to good use as the company began to grow.

GROWTH OF TAFE

She developed TAFE into a modern technology-oriented company. Under her leadership the company made certain critical decisions and secured deals that pushed it to the number two spot in the country.

In 1960, the company manufactured 7000 tractors a year, the same number was accomplished in fifteen days in 2012.

TAFE's turnover in 1986 when she joined was Rs 86 crores, by 2010 it had risen to Rs 5800 crores.

Acquisition of Eicher Motors in 2005

She promoted research and development, encouraged exports, set up a manufacturing plant at Turkey, made plans to supply to Africa, tied-up with AGCO, a Georgia based

farm equipment maker company for distribution in the US and developed a farm equipment relevant for Indian farmers.

PERSONAL GRIEF AND LOSS

In 2008, her mother passed away

Her guide, mentor, rock- her father passed in 2011

Another tragedy struck the family in the form of her sister's death months after her father's death

Despite her personal grief, she held fort and fulfilled her professional responsibilities.

AWARDS AND HONOURS

First Businesswoman of the year award for India by BBC

Businesswoman of the year award by the Economic Times

Entrepreneur of the year in manufacturing by Ernst and Young

Title "Tractor Queen" by media

One of India's most powerful businesswomen by media

PRONUNCIATION: MONOPHTHONGS

EXERCISES

A Match the monophthongs given in Column A related words in Column B.

1 /u/ as in but

2 /ɜ:/ as in curd

3 /æ/ as in apple

4 /i:/ as in eager

5 /ɑ:/ as in drama

6 /ɒ/ as in fog

7 /ə/ as in account

8 /u:/ as in tube

9 /ʌ/ as in but

10 /ɔ:/ as in cord

B. Identify the monophthongs represented by the highlighted letter(s), and write down their phonemic symbols.

1) sit /i/

2) shoes /u:/

3) tea /i:/

4) soot /u/

5) cast /a:/

6) loll /ɒ/

7) spur /ɜ:/

8) forty /ɔ:/

9) wool /u/

10) food /u:/

C. Choose the correct word form the options given in Column B which represents the corresponding phonetic transcription in Column A.

1) Loft

2) Owl

3) Absent

4) Earth

5) Envy

6) Important

7) Watch

8) Cart

9) Also

10) One

VOCABULARY: ONOMATOPOEIC WORDS

EXERCISES:

A. Match each word in Column A with its meaning in Column B.

1. hiss- a long/s/sound, like that made by a snake

2. chirp- the short, sharp sound made by small birds

3. hum- a low, steady, continuous sound; or, to sing with closed lips

4. purr- a low, vibratory sound made by a cat

5. baa- the cry of a lamb

B. Fill each blank with an appropriate word chosen from the options given in brackets.

1. The butterfly fluttered over the flowers.

2. I could hear the ticking of the clock.

3. A coconut fell from the tree, hitting the ground with a **thud**.

4. You can hear the **chirping** of sparrows from my window.

5. The **vroom** of the sports bike drowned out all other sounds.

6. The children **splashed** through the puddles.

7. The tiger **roared** to scare the jackals away.

8. She **clinked** the coins and keys in her purse.

9. Sitting in his garden, he listened to the **buzzing** of the bees.

10. We heard the **hooting** of owls all through at night.

C. Fill in the blanks using appropriate onomatopoeic words from the options given in the box below. Look up the meanings of words you are not familiar with. Be sure to use the correct form for each word. Each word can be used only once.

Answer: Last weekend, we visited our uncle's farm in the countryside. He suggested a picnic at a nearby hillock. We hiked uphill, stepping on dried leaves that **crunched** and twigs that **snapped** underfoot, our pet dog **panting** alongside us. The picnic spot was near a small pond. We spread a sheet on the grass under a tree. It was lovely! You could hear the **neighing** of uncle's horses from the farm downhill, along with the **moos** of cows and the **bleats** of sheep. A couple of ducks swam near the edge of the pond, **quacked** in protest when our dog **barked** at them. A frog **croaked** in annoyance at the

noise. We sipped on fizzing drinks and munched the snacks we brought with us, shooed away the occasional fly buzzing around the food. A gentle breeze rustled the leaves of the tree overhead. Birds trilled and tweeted at each other from the trees nearby. But soon we saw dark clouds and heard the low rumbling of thunder. We hurriedly packed our belongings and made our way back to the farmhouse.

GRAMMAR: PUNCTUATION

EXERCISE A

A. Punctuate the following sentences correctly. Capitalise the words where required.

1. i speak telugu english and hindi

a. **I speak Telugu, English, and Hindi.**

2. you can go to a movie play or exhibition

a. **You can go to a movie, play, or exhibition.**

3. rabindranath tagore was a great indian poet

a. **Rabindranath Tagore was a great Indian poet.**

4. alas his father has died

a. **Alas! His father has died.**

5. she is doing better now isn't she

a. **She is doing better now, isn't she?**

6. may i come in sir

a. **May I come in, sir?**

7. the speaker asked the students who is your favourite politician

a. **The speaker asked the students, "Who is your favourite politician?"**

8. how extraordinary

a. **How extraordinary!**

9. she asked me what time it was

a. **She asked me what time it was.**

10. are you coming today

a. **Are you coming today?**

EXERCISE B

Check whether the following sentences have been correctly punctuated. Correct those sentences that have been punctuated incorrectly.

1. I said to my father, 'Please give me five hundred rupees for my exam fee'.

a. **I said to my father, 'Please, give me five hundred rupees for my exam fee.'**

2. She was born on a friday in april.

a. **She was born on a Friday in April.**

3. Wow! What a beautiful idea.

a. **Wow! What a beautiful idea.**

4. May i know whom you are talking to!

a. **May I know whom you are talking to?**

5. 'Help!' she cried.

a. **'Help!' she cried.**

6. the thames river flows through London uk

a. **The Thames River flows through London, UK.**

7. She likes milk, not tea; fruits, not ice cream; and walking, not running.

a. **She likes milk, not tea; fruits, not ice cream; and walking, not running.**

8. unesco declared the ramappa temple a world heritage site.

a. **UNESCO declared the Ramappa Temple a World Heritage Site.**

9. he cleared the upsc exam in december

a. **He cleared the UPSC exam in December.**

10. She says; Nothing comes out of nothing.

a. **She says, "Nothing comes out of nothing."**

EXERCISE C

Read the following paragraph adapted from the Additional Reading section of this unit and punctuate as necessary.

the brahmaputra river is home to the worlds largest river island majuli this island is almost 1000 hectares in area but is constantly threatened by submersion due to widespread soil erosion to stop majuli from shrinking the forestry division of assams golaghat district launched a plan in 1980 to plant trees across 200 hectares jadav payeng was one of the local labourers hired to help with this effort

a. **The Brahmaputra River is home to the world's largest river island, Majuli.**

This island is almost 1000 hectares in area but is constantly threatened by submersion due to widespread soil erosion. To stop Majuli from shrinking, the Forestry Division of Assam's Golaghat district launched a plan in 1980 to plant

trees across 200 hectares. Jadav Payeng was one of the local labourers hired to help with this effort.

ADDITIONAL READING: JADAV PAYENG

- Early Life:
 - Born: 1963 in Jorhat, Assam, India.
 - Grew up on Majuli, the largest river island in the Brahmaputra River.
- Environmental Activism:
 - Noticed significant erosion and deforestation on Majuli.
 - Inspired to make a difference after a devastating flood in 1979.
- Forest Creation:
 - Started planting trees at the age of 16 in 1979.
 - Single-handedly planted and cared for a vast forest on Majuli.
- Molai Forest:
 - Known as the Molai Forest, it spans around 1,360 acres.
 - Consists of diverse flora and fauna, including elephants, deer, and tigers.
- Recognition:
 - Gained recognition in the media in the early 2010s.
 - Documentary film "Forest Man" (2013) brought international attention.
- Awards and Honours:
 - Received the Padma Shri, one of India's highest civilian awards, in 2015.
 - Honored by various environmental organizations.
- Legacy:
 - Considered a real-life environmental hero and a symbol of conservation efforts.

- Demonstrates the impact of individual action on the environment.
- Message for Students:
 - Advocates for the power of one person to make a significant positive change.
 - Emphasizes the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable practices.

ACTIVITIES ::

A) For statements (i) and (ii) given below, choose the correct option (a, b, c or d), according to the passage you have just read.

i) Organic farming produces yields of greater quantity than regular methods.

ii) Food farmed industrially is poorer in nitrates than organically farmed food.

a) **Only statement (i) is correct.**

b) Only statement (ii) is correct.

c) Both statements are correct.

d) Both statements are not correct.

B) Find out the antonym (a word that expresses the opposite meaning) of each of the following words taken from the passage you have just read. Use the antonym in a sentence of your own.

1. Rise- Fall

The sun began to fall below the horizon, casting a warm glow across the landscape.

2. Allow- Forbid

The strict rules forbid any electronic devices during the exam.

3. Unique- Common

Using chemical fertilisers is common in traditional farming.

4. Shortage- Surplus

Due to efficient planning and increased production, the store now has a surplus of goods, eliminating any concerns about a shortage and ensuring ample availability for customers.

5. Significant- Insignificant

The tiny scratch on the back of the phone was insignificant, barely noticeable amid its overall flawless appearance.

6. Beneficial- Detrimental

Smoking is widely recognised as detrimental to one's health.

Write a brief paragraph on organic farming in India

In India, organic farming is like going back to nature's way of growing food. Farmers here choose not to use artificial chemicals like pesticides or fertilizers. Instead, they use natural methods to protect and nourish their crops. It's like letting plants grow in a more traditional and friendly environment. This helps in keeping the soil healthy and

safe. More and more farmers are doing this because it's not only good for the land but also for the people who eat the food. It's like a return to the old, natural ways of farming, making sure what we grow is good for us and the earth.

Role Play

EXERCISES:

Complete the exchange given below and enact it with a partner. The hints given below will get you started Continue the rest of the conversation on your own using the prompts provided.

good morning - new to the city - in the Air Force what about you - I work at - pleased to meet you.

Ans

Sunil : Hello! Good morning.

Suman :Very good morning. How can I help you?

Sunil: I am Sunil. I am **new to the city**. I work **in the Air Force**. **What about you?**

Suman: Nice to meet you. My name is Suman and **I work at Infosys**.

Sunil : **Pleased to meet you! I need to enrol** my six year old daughter **in a good school**. Could you please **tell me about some good schools** in Hyderabad?

Suman :

There are many good schools. Bharathi Public School, Hyderabad Public School.....

Sunil : I heard about Bharathi Public School. It's close to my house.I will visit it.

Suman: That's nice. I am happy being helpful to you.

Sunil: Thank you for your help

Suman: You are welcome, sir.

Sunil : Bye

Suman : Bye, sir!

B. Create a dialogue between two characters based on the situations given below.

Your dialogue should consist of at least five turns / exchanges per person. After you finish, form pairs and enact each dialogue created by you and your partner.

1. You make plans to meet a friend after class.

Person A: Hey, want to grab lunch after class today?

Person B: Sure, that sounds good! Where do you want to go?

Person A: How about that new café in Narayanguda? I heard they have great sandwiches.

Person B: Perfect! I've been wanting to check it out. What time should we meet?

Person A: Classes end at 2 pm. How about we meet outside the main entrance around 2:15?

Person B: Sounds like a plan. See you at 2:15 then!

2.You ask an older relative about his/her recent illness.

Character A: Namaste Uncle , I heard you haven't been feeling well lately. What happened?

Uncle :Oh, a stubborn cold that decided to overstay. Nothing too serious.

Character A: Well, I hope you're taking it easy and getting some rest. Any specific symptoms bothering you?

Uncle : Mostly a persistent cough and some fatigue. But don't worry, I've been sipping on warm ginger-honey- lemon tea.

Character A: Good to hear you're using the family remedy! Have you seen a doctor, though?

Uncle: Not yet, but if it doesn't improve in a few days, I'll consider it.

A: Still, it might be wise to get checked, especially with everything going around. Anything I can do to help in the meantime?

Uncle: No, my boy. I can manage. Please take care of your health as your exams are just round the corner.

C. Use the hints below to create a short dialogue involving three people.

hello - visiting Hyderabad on work - why holiday today? - State Formation Day - tell me about Telangana - I love history-places of historical interest to visit ? - just here for the weekend - that sounds good! - how to get there? - thank you

Person A: Hello! Are you enjoying your time in Hyderabad?

Person B: Yes, I am! I'm here for work. Why is it a holiday today?

Person A: It's State Formation Day, celebrating the creation of Telangana. Do you like history?

Person B: Absolutely! Tell me more about Telangana's history. Any historical places to visit?

Person C: If you love history, you should visit Golconda Fort and Charminar. They're fascinating!

Person B: Sounds good! I'm just here for the weekend. How do I get to those places?

Person A: You can take a cab or use public transport. Enjoy your time exploring!

Person B: Thanks! I'll make sure to check out those historical sites.

Note-Taking, Note-making

Difference between note-taking and note-making

Purpose:

- Note-taking: Primarily focuses on recording information, often during lectures or meetings.
- Note-making: Involves synthesizing information, making connections, and creating new insights.

Process:

- Note-taking: Involves quickly jotting down facts, details, or key points.

- Note-making: Requires a more thoughtful and creative process of organizing, summarizing, and interpreting information.

Creativity:

- Note-taking: Typically more straightforward and factual, capturing information as it is presented.
- Note-making: Involves a higher level of creativity, as you may rephrase, condense, or combine information to enhance understanding.

When used:

- Note-taking: Commonly used during lectures, interviews, or when gathering information from various sources.
- Note-making: Useful when preparing for exams, creating study guides, or summarizing complex topics.

FORMS OF NOTE-MAKING

OUTLINE OR FRAMEWORK

Most Common form

Main points and sub-points arranged in a linear, sequential manner.

One disadvantage- difficult to insert new information between points if preparing manually

Outline or framework

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

*** AIR**

- cause: burning coal + oil

- effect: 1. damage to vegetation

2. Respiratory problems

*** NOISE**

-cause: loud noises-traffic, aircraft, music

-effect: 1. affects hearing

2. bad headaches

3. high BP

*** RADIOACTIVITY**

-cause: nuclear powerplant leak

-effect: 1. lasting injury

2. Death

*** LAND & WATER**

-cause: dumping garbage, sewage, chemical waste

-effect: LAND 1. poisons soil

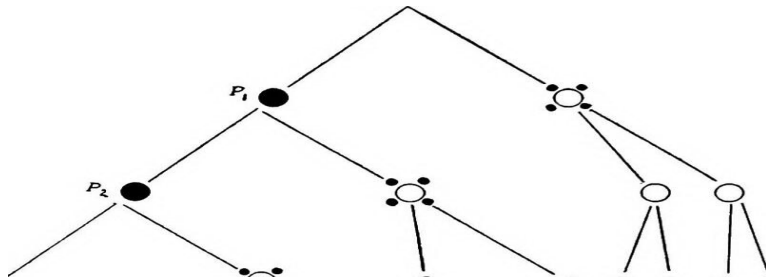
2. food unsafe

WATER 1. Kills marine life

2. water-borne diseases

TREE DIAGRAMS

Tree Diagram



MINDMAP OR SPIDERGRAM

Start with the main idea at the centre of the page

The related ideas, concepts or sub-points surround the central idea and are connected to it with lines and arrows



Table Format

Tables are an ideal way to organise notes when information needs to be compared

Useful when the information consists of facts and statistics

Environmental Pollution

TYPES	Causes	Effects
Air	Burning fossil fuels	Vegetation damage,Lung damage
Noise	Noise from transport	Hearing loss Migraines, BP
Radioactivity	Nuclear plant leak	Permanent harm, Exposure can be fatal
Land	Careless waste disposal	Soil contamination, Farm produce unsafe
Water	Dumping sewage, chemicals	Aquatic life killed, Causes water-borne illnesses

Make notes on the story of Jadav Payeng and the Molai Forest using any format that you prefer

1.The Brahmaputra River has the largest river island

- a) Its area is 1000 hectares.
- b) It submerged due to soil erosion.

c) It was shrinking fast.

2. Assam forest department wanted to save this.

a) It started planting trees with the local people.

b) Jadav liked this work and became a labour in work.

c) After planting 200 hectares, the department stopped the work.

3. For decades he planted trees.

a) The barren land became a forest.

b) Various trees grew and animals and birds to shelter.

c) Elephants and wild animals began to live there.

4. Jadav was rearing cattle and selling milk for livelihood.

a) Sometimes the wild animals used to kill his cattle

b) He thought it was natural food chain.

c) He also cultivated a bit of land and grew crops.

d) Jadav still protects the forest.

5. Slowly his contributions began to attract media and governments.

a) Indian government awarded him Padma Shri.

b)Jawaharlal University made documentaries.

c)Films were made on his life, even books were written

d)Jadav wants planting trees should be added into school curriculums.

UNIT 2 The Solitary Reaper POEM

William Wordsworth

About the Author

William Wordsworth(1770-1850) was the Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom, and remains an important figure in English literature. Wordsworth laid stress on the importance of nature and simple life. “The Solitary Reaper” is one of Wordsworth’s most famous ballads. The speaker of this poem doesn’t understand the words of the reaper’s song but is captivated by the beauty of the singer’s voice and the mood it creates in him.

Stanza One “Behold her, single in the field.....Is overflowing with the sound.”

In the First stanza, The poet describes how the Reaper was singing all alone. During one of his journeys in the countryside of Scotland, he saw a Highland girl working in the field all alone. She had no one to help her out in the field. She was immersed in her work of cutting and binding while singing a melancholy song. The poet doesn’t want to disturb her so requests the passerby’s to either stop-by and quietly listen to her singing or go without

disturbing her. For the poet, he is so struck by the beauty of her song that the whole valley seems to overflow with its sound.

Stanza Two “No Nightingale did ever chaunt.....Among the farthest Hebrides.”

In the second stanza, the poet compares the young woman's song with 'Nightingale' and 'Cuckoo'. But, he says that neither the Nightingale nor the 'Cuckoo' sang a song that is as sweet as hers. He says that her song is more soothing than the song of the nightingale for the weary travelers in the desert. The song of the girl has stopped him from going about his business. He is utterly enchanted that he says that her voice is so thrilling and penetrable like that of the Cuckoo Bird, which sings to break the silence in the 'Hebrides' Islands. He symbolically puts forth that her voice is so melodious and more than that of the two birds, known for their voice.

Stanza Three “Will no one tell me what she sings.....That has been, and may be again?”

In the third stanza, the poet depicts his plight over not understanding the theme or language of the poem. The poet couldn't understand the local Scottish dialect in which the reaper was singing, so tries to imagine what the song might be about. He speculates that her song might be about some past sorrow, pain, or loss or battles fought long ago. Or perhaps, he says, it is a humbler, simpler song about some present sorrow, pain, or loss. He further wonders if that is about something that has happened in the past or something that has reoccurred now.

Stanza Four “Whate’er the theme, the Maiden sang..... .Long after it was heard no more.”

The poet couldn’t understand too much about the theme of the song and decided not to probe further. But whatever was the theme of the song, it affected the poet's heart deeply and he enjoyed the song heartily. The poet thinks that like her work, her song and her sufferings seemed endless. The poet watches her singing and using the sickle to do her work at the same time in the field. Though the poet left that place after some time, the song remained in his heart, long after he heard that song.

How to live to be 200 PROSE

Stephen Leacock

About the Author

Stephen Leacock(1869-1944) was a Canadian political economist, humourist, and Short story writer. In his work, he reflected on human folly and the psychological issues of the modern world. He wrote in simple language laced with irony and exaggeration.”How to live to be 200” is taken from Literary Lapses(1910), his first collection of essays.

“How to live to be 200” is a beautiful essay, in which the writer has made fun of those people who are obsessed with the idea of “Health Maniac”. It is a humorous essay on the fantastic health habits of a person known as Jiggins type young people. Although he kept on taking hard exercises regularly, Jiggins died in his youth and could not see his old age. The writer is of the

view that physical fitness and health cannot postpone death. One has to die at an appointed time. One should take care of himself but not be obsessed with hard and daily exercises.

The Stephen Leacock Memorial Medal for Humour is presented every year for the best book of humour written by a Canadian.

Jiggins daily routine:

- He used to take a cold bath every morning so as to open his pores. After his cold bath , he took a hot sponge in order to close his pores.
- Before putting on his clothes, Jiggins would stand and breathe at an open window for half an hour in order to expand his lungs.
- After putting on his shirt he used to perform a short exercise by moving forward and backward.
- He repeated all such exercises even during his duty hours instead of using his spare time in eating or having some refreshment. He would lie on his stomach on the floor and lift himself up with his knuckles.
- In the evening Jiggins lifted iron bars , cannon balls and pulled himself up to the ceiling.
- At night he would hang himself upside down to make his brain clear.

Unfortunately, even so much exercise did not keep Jiggins alive to enter his old age as his death came at an early age.

Characteristics of young people who are just as crazy as Jiggins according to the writer-

- getting up at impossible hours and start running marathon races before breakfast.

- walking barefoot on grass.
- searching for places blessed with ozone (fresh air).
- eating easily digestible food. They avoid eating meat because it has too much nitrogen. They avoid eating fruit because it does not contain any nitrogen. What they prefer is albumen (white of egg) , starch (nishasta) etc. They do not drink tap water. They do not eat canned food. They do not drink glass water. They do not drink alcohol in any form.

Stephen Leacock does not like to see people obsessed with body care. As obsessions are always bad.

Stephen Leacock's some pieces of advice to counter attack health mania

- We should get up in the morning hardly half an hour before our office opens.
- We should not care much about getting pure and fresh air.
- We should have warm baths instead of cold baths so that we may get rid of the cold pinching water and may feel comfortable in our warm baths.
- We should not worry about germ and bacilli. As they are totally harmless.
- We should eat whatever we want and to the extent as much as we like. The only test is: Can we pay for it? Moreover we should eat whatever our food may or may not contain: starch , albumen or nitrogen or anything else.
- We should not bother about fresh air. We should not go to open places for it. As far as exercise is concerned , it is also not necessary at all. We can hire a person and see them playing football , running races and doing gymnastics for us, while we watch them sitting in some shade or smoking cigarettes.

- We should divert our attention away from our body care and attend to the enjoyment of life like a carefree person. We should remember that the more we enjoy the joys of life , the more we shall become healthy.

Life according to “Stephen Leacock” is a heavenly gift and one should enjoy it without being obsessed by useless habits and activities.

DIPHTHONGS

There are eight main diphthongs in English:

/eɪ/ as in "face"

/aɪ/ as in "time"

/ɔɪ/ as in "coin"

/aʊ/ as in "house"

/əʊ/ as in "go"

/eə/ as in "air"

/ɪə/ as in "ear"

/ʊə/ as in "pure"

A. From the options given in Column B, identify the WORD which contains the diphthong given along Column A.

/eɪ/ as in "face"

1. /aɪ/ - a) perpetuate b) entrance c) bicycle d) placid

2. /ɔɪ/ - a) spider b) point c) vowel d) race

3. /ɪə/ - a) diary b) dairy c) dearly d) clarity

4. /ʊə/ - a) pointer b) towel c) lousy d) jury

5. /eɪ/ - a) employ **b) amazing** c) close d) exam

B. Identify the diphthong sounds of the words given below, and write down their phonemic symbols.

1. toy - /ɔɪ/

2. hear - /ɪə/

3. phone - /əʊ/

4. hair - /eə/

5. say - /eɪ/

6. wait - /eɪ/

7. count- /aʊ/

8. crowd- /aʊ/

9. noise - /ɔɪ/

10. destroy- /ɔɪ/

C. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B that have the same diphthong sound. Also write down the diphthong common to the matching pair. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. crime | light |
| 2. slow | moan |
| 3. rare | bear |
| 4. jeer | near |
| 5. break | ache |
| 6. pure | cure |
| 7. hound | crown |
| 8. toil | oyster |

D. Write down at least three words which contain the following diphthong sounds. Do not repeat words already used in this section.

1. /eɪ/ -day, rain, play
2. /əʊ/- go, boat, though
3. /ʊə/- pure, sure, endure
4. /ɪə/- here, peer, near
5. /aʊ/- house, mouse, out
6. /eə/ - care, air, fair

EXERCISES:

A. Form groups for this activity. Your teacher will assign two or more words per group from the list given below. Find out the origins of the words assigned to your group-you will find them easily on the internet or in reference books - and then present them to the rest of the class. Some of these words have interesting stories behind them!

1. assassin	Arabic and Italian
2. blockbuster	English(World War 2)
3. checkmate	Persian, Arabic and French
4. clue	English
5. denim	French
6. disaster	Latin
7. horsepower	James Watt(Scottish)
8. malaria	Italian
9. nightmare	English
10. Orange	Sanskrit, Spanish
11. Quarantine	Italian
12. robot	Czech
13. safari	Swahili, Arabic
14. salary	Latin
15. sandwich	England
16. shampoo	Hindi
17. soccer	English
18. tattoo	Dutch, English
19. trivial	Latin

B. The meanings of words often change over time. Find out the original meanings of the following words from the list given below, and compare them to the current meanings of the words

WORDS	ORIGINAL MEANING	CURRENT MEANING
APOLOGY	OFFERING JUSTIFICATION	REGRET
AWFUL	IMPRESSIVE	TERRIBLE
DINNER	TO EAT, DINE	LAST MEAL OF THE DAY
FANTASTIC	IMAGINARY	SUPERB
FINE	TO END/FINISH	GOOD, EXCELLENT
MEAT	FOOD	FLESH OF ANIMAL
NAUGHTY	POOR	MISCHIEVOUS
NICE	INAPPROPRIATE	APPROPRIATE
SILLY	HAPPY, BLESSED	STUPID
TERRIBLE	THAT CAUSES TERROR	HORRIBLE

C. As mentioned earlier, English has borrowed many words from various languages and cultures. Look up the origin of each word in the box below and match the words to the language it was taken from

1. Guitar- **Spanish**
2. Ballet- **French**
3. Jungle- **Hindi**
4. Algebra- **Arabic**
5. Tsunami- **Japanese**
6. Icon- **Greek, Latin**

7. Noodle- **German**
8. Bungalow- **Hindi**
9. Hamburger- **German**
10. Macho- **Latin, Spanish**
11. Mosquito- **Spanish**
12. Beef- **Latin, French**
13. Karate- **Japanese**
14. Bazaar- **Italian**
15. Vodka- **Russian**

GRAMMAR: SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

A. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the appropriate form of the verb on the right. Use the verbs in the tenses suggested.

1. There **were** three crows on the tree branch. [be: simple past]
2. The boys **were playing** table tennis. [play: past continuous]
3. Stephen **has cleared** the table. [clear: present perfect]
4. The planes **are approaching** the airport. [approach: present continuous]
5. The children in this school **have** yoga classes twice a week. [have: simple present]
6. Both the rice and the curd **were** delicious. [be: simple past]

7. The rice and curd which the restaurant serves is delicious. [be: simple present]

8. Rs 20,000 a month is a good salary for a beginner. [be: simple present]

9. Neither Murali nor Tara knows the answer to this question [know: simple present]

10. Either the boys or their parents have collected the report cards. [collect: present perfect]

11. I work for an NGO in Gwalior. [work: simple present]

12. Thank you ! The news that you just gave me makes me very happy. [make: simple present]

EXERCISE B

Fill in the blanks with the correct present tense form of the verbs be or have.

1. Neither of my brothers has any children.
2. The third innings of the match has begun.
3. Mathematics is an interesting subject.
4. This is the only one in his collection of stories that is worth reading.
5. My trousers have been stolen.
6. The shop, with all of its goods, is insured.
7. Seven lakh rupees is a large sum of money.
8. Aditi is one of the girls who has been selected.

Organic Farming

Raymond Auerbach wrote about organic farming, saying many people have wrong ideas about it. People think it's not good for feeding a lot of people and that it's not efficient. Auerbach disagrees with these ideas and thinks organic farming has been unfairly criticized. He talks about the good things about it, like helping the environment by using fewer chemicals and taking care of the soil and water.

He also talks about how eating organic food can be better for our health because it doesn't have harmful chemicals. Auerbach gives examples of small farms that are doing well with organic methods, showing that it can be a good and sustainable way to farm. He even looks at successful organic farming around the world.

In the end, Auerbach asks people to think differently about organic farming. He wants support for policies and actions that encourage sustainable farming. The main idea is to change how people see organic farming, pointing out its benefits and pushing for more eco-friendly ways of farming.

Difference between Organic Farming and Traditional Farming

Traditional Farming:

- Use of Chemicals: Relies heavily on synthetic pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
- Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs): Often involves the use of genetically modified seeds and crops.
- Monoculture: Typically practices monoculture, growing one type of crop over large areas.
- Soil Health: May lead to soil degradation due to the use of chemical inputs.
- Large-Scale Machinery: Involves the use of large-scale machinery for planting, cultivating, and harvesting.
- Productivity Emphasis: Focuses on maximizing yield and production efficiency.

- **Regulatory Standards:** Follows conventional farming standards, which may permit the use of synthetic inputs.

Organic Farming:

- **Chemical-Free:** Avoids synthetic pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, opting for natural alternatives.
- **Non-GMO:** Prohibits the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in both crops and livestock.
- **Crop Rotation and Polyculture:** Practices crop rotation and polyculture to enhance biodiversity and soil health.
- **Soil Conservation:** Emphasizes the importance of soil health through organic matter and natural processes.
- **Manual and Small-Scale Methods:** Often involves manual labor and smaller-scale machinery for cultivation.
- **Sustainability Focus:** Prioritizes environmental sustainability, emphasizing long-term soil and ecosystem health.
- **Certification Standards:** Follows specific organic farming certification standards, ensuring adherence to organic principles.

MONOLOGUES

A long speech usually in a film or speech by a single speaker

Monologue- Greek word(monos- single, logos- speech)

Dialogue is conversation between two or more people(dia- between, logos-speech)

1. Talk about a social problem that you feel will never be solved.

Corruption is a social problem, I don't see the biggest crimes in our country as being committed by the people rammed into our overcrowded prisons, or the petty beggars trying to scrounge up some food. No, I see the biggest crimes in our country as being committed by those with the most power. I believe their crimes to be theft in the

highest order. They openly steal from the very voters who gave them their power in the first place. They use tax money for blue light brigades, fancy houses, and fancy restaurants, jets and branded label clothing and then go and lift tax amounts to get even more out of those who have so very little. The people we put in power are supposed to lead by example; but all they have shown us is that they are the scum of the earth, low life scoundrels who crawl out of their holes at voting time to deceive more uneducated people into voting for them. hey put on fake smiles and give fake promises in the hopes of lining their pockets some more. They are the worst thieves, driven by power and greed.

Tell a parent/teacher/mentor/older relative either about a problem you are facing or the importance of setting goals.

Today I am going to discuss with all of you the steps of goal setting and accomplishments. First of all, we have to set a goal that is meaningful and worthwhile. A lot of people set meaningless goals and then think that why they do not feel any sense of achievement. We have to remember that the purpose of goal setting is to move forward and initiate positive change in our life. The fact that goals have to be achievable is a major piece of advice on the top of the process of setting goals. Almost everyone knows that there's no point in setting a goal that you could never achieve. As a result, you will get frustrated and abandon it. We all should make our goals specific and clear. Goals that are vague tend to fall. So when you're setting a goal, use a good process that gives your goal a built-in action plan. You need to try your very best to accomplish the goal you have choices. That's why writing down your goals is a common goal setting tip, it's the first step to achieving our goals. Develop an action plan that clearly specifies how you intend to achieve them. Also, realise that accomplishing a goal is not a quick process, it needs time for its accomplishment.

A person apologises to another for a mistake that he or she deeply regrets.

At the outset, I wish to apologise to one and all. I had been assigned the task of entering new data in the latest balance sheets and then deleting the old data. I committed a grave mistake. Accidentally, I deleted all the new data from

the balance sheets that were given to me by the client. I am very sorry for this mistake on my end. I have talked and earnestly requested my associates and we are trying everything to get the data back-We have consulted an eminent software engineer. He has solved different problems of this kind. blut the problem is the engineer is busy right now. After two days, he will come to our office and look into the matter. I am highly regretful of the inconveniences caused to the company due to my mistake. I assure all of you, I would exercise more caution in the future.

PARAGRAPH EXPANSION

There are some basic rules to be followed while developing hints:

1. Read all the hints thoroughly.
2. Try to understand the tone of the passage.
3. Make sure to use all the hints; do not leave any point.
4. Arrange the points sequentially, one leading to the other.
5. Make two or three paragraphs, as required.
6. Look for the tense in the hints, follow the same in the story.
7. Make an introduction, body and conclusion for the story - wherever applicable.
8. Give a suitable title.

Exercise: Develop the following hints into complete paragraphs of your own

1)- novels and short stories - love - long hours reading - science dull - also enjoy travelogues, 1. enjoy fiction most romances and thrillers fiction not interesting

biographies, real-life adventures - read newspapers, magazines regularly to keep myself informed. time when no new book - to pass

Reading is the best of all the hobbies in the world. Even very great people have this hobby. I like reading very much. I have a good collection of books at home. Now many books are available online. That is a great facility. Usually, I enjoy fiction most. Under fiction, there are novels and short stories. I have read almost all the novels and short stories written by R.K. Narayan. I love romances and thrillers like Of Human Bondage. I can spend long hours by reading. I read some novels at a stretch. I somehow don't like science fiction. They are not interesting and they are dull to read. But I enjoy travelogues, biographies and real life adventures. The other things are reading newspapers, magazines regularly to keep myself informed to pass time when there are no new books.

2) Where there's a will there's a way resolution overcomes obstacles - half the battle - all walks of life determination surest way to success difficulties disappear - life of Napoleon - body and mind into goals - Alps stood in way of his armies - "There shall be no Alps'-road was made-heights previously inaccessible - Impossible is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools'-resolution a condition of success-beware of mistaking undisciplined energy for firmness and self- command

In the life of Napoleon, the saying "Where there's a will, there's a way" found profound meaning. Faced with formidable obstacles like the mighty Alps blocking his armies' path, Napoleon declared, "There shall be no Alps." This resolution was more than a mere statement; it became the driving force behind a remarkable feat. With unwavering determination, he transformed seemingly impossible heights into accessible terrain. His journey teaches us that resolution is not just a condition for success; it is the surest way to overcome difficulties. Napoleon's ability to channel his willpower into clear goals exemplifies the idea that obstacles can be conquered when met with a resolute spirit. His life story reminds us to beware of mistaking

undisciplined energy for firmness and self-command, emphasizing that focused determination is the key to conquering challenges in all walks of life.

B. Expand each of the following ideas into a passage of about 100-200 words

1. There's no time like the present

In life, the present moment is like a precious gift waiting to be unwrapped. It's the only time that truly belongs to us. Right now is where our actions matter, where dreams take root, and where change begins. Procrastination steals this gift, leaving us stuck in the past or daydreaming about the future. Embracing the present means seizing opportunities, learning from experiences, and savoring the beauty of now. So, let's not let time slip through our fingers. Instead, let's appreciate the present, for in its fleeting moments, we find the power to shape our future. There's truly no time like the present.

2. Fortune favours the brave

Taking risks and daring to step into the unknown often leads to unexpected rewards. Fortune, like a friendly companion, tends to smile upon those who embrace boldness. When we muster the courage to face challenges and pursue our dreams with determination, we open doors to opportunities that may have remained hidden in the shadows of comfort. The bold forge their paths, leaving a trail of resilience and innovation. So, in the grand theater of life, where uncertainty is the only constant, those who venture boldly are often the ones who discover the hidden treasures of success and fulfillment.

3. God helps those who help themselves

The saying "God helps those who help themselves" emphasizes the importance of initiative and self-reliance. It suggests that while seeking divine guidance is valuable, taking proactive steps and putting in effort are equally crucial. In life's journey, individuals who actively work towards their goals and overcome challenges are more likely to attract positive outcomes. This wisdom encourages a balance between faith and personal responsibility, implying that divine assistance complements human endeavors. Ultimately, by taking charge of our actions and decisions, we

align ourselves with the idea that our efforts contribute to the support we receive from a higher power.

4. Practice makes perfect

The age-old saying, "practice makes perfect," underscores the transformative power of consistent effort. Mastery in any skill or endeavor is not an overnight achievement but a result of dedicated and repetitive practice. Each repetition refines our abilities, corrects mistakes, and reinforces positive habits. It's a journey of improvement where persistence becomes the key to perfection. The more we engage in deliberate and focused practice, the closer we get to reaching a state of mastery. So, whether it's learning an instrument, a language, or any craft, the road to perfection is paved with the patient and persistent footsteps of continuous practice.

5. Actions speak louder than words

The saying "actions speak louder than words" emphasizes the potency of deeds over mere promises or declarations. It conveys the idea that what people do carries more weight and truth than what they say. Actions, as tangible manifestations of intent, reveal one's character and commitment. A person's behavior and choices often provide a clearer picture of their beliefs and values than verbal expressions alone. In relationships, work, and life in general, genuine impact arises from the consistency and authenticity of one's actions. This timeless wisdom reminds us that to truly understand someone or assess a situation, observing deeds is often more revealing than relying solely on spoken words.

6. Cleanliness is next to Godliness

The saying "cleanliness is next to godliness" underscores the virtue of maintaining a clean and orderly environment as a pathway to spiritual well-being. While not a literal decree, it suggests that cleanliness in our surroundings mirrors a sense of purity and discipline. Keeping our spaces tidy reflects a respect for ourselves, others, and the divine. A clean environment is believed to foster clarity of mind and a harmonious spirit. Though not a direct measure of one's closeness to a higher power, the phrase serves as a reminder that cultivating order and cleanliness in our lives can contribute to a sense of balance, tranquility, and overall well-being.

La Belle Dame Sans Merci Poem

John Keats

About the Author

La Belle Dame Sans Merci is a French phrase meaning The Lady Without Mercy. The poem La Belle Dame Sans Merci is written in the form of a ballad by John Keats. It is a conversation (in verse) between the poet and a knight who fell in love with a lady but she left him. The pitiless lady could symbolise disease, poetry or cruelty of life itself. The knight might represent somebody suffering from an incurable disease; or a poet who can never become extraordinary; or just a sensitive human being for whom life, though beautiful, is a painful experience. The poem comprises 12 stanzas.

Stanza One

O what can ail thee, knight-at-arms..... And no birds sing.

With the opening stanza of '*La Belle Dame sans Merci*,' the speaker sets up the scene and the **subject** of this poem. The speaker comes upon a knight. He is alone and seems to be wandering about aimlessly. The speaker wonders why the knight would be wandering about, pale and lonely, during this time of the year when it is cold and asks.

Stanza Two

“O what can ail thee, knight-at-arms..... And the harvest's done.”

With this stanza, the speaker gives the description of what the knight looks

like. The speaker describes him as “alone”, “pale”, “haggard- exhausted”, and “woe-begone- sad and miserable in appearance”. The setting is also described. It seems that the harvest is done, the birds have ceased their singing and the squirrels have stored up enough food to go into hiding. Therefore, the reader can imagine the bare, dry ground and the silence of nature which gives a gloomy tone to the poem.

Stanza Three

I see a lily on thy brow..... Fast withereth too.

In this stanza, the speaker informs the knight that he looks very ill. He tells him that his face is as pale as a lily, white without any colour and that his face looks moist with sweat as if he had a fever. All of his colors are fading quickly from his cheeks, that is he is not in the pink of health. It appears the speaker is very concerned about the knight's health. He speaks to the knight to make sure he is aware of how ill he is.

Stanza Four

I met a lady in the meads..... And her eyes were wild.

In this stanza, the knight answers the speaker. He tells him of a lady that he met and describes her beauty, her long hair and the grace with which she walked in light steps. Her eyes were wild, mesmerising in a way that one could get lost. He describes her as a faery's child, someone who did not belong to the human world but heavenly realm. The knight, it seemed, was smitten by

her beauty.

Stanza Five

I made a garland for her head..... And made sweet moan

In this stanza, the knight describes his relationship with this lady. It appears that he won her heart. He made a garland and bracelets of flowers for her head and wrists respectively. The lady smelled fragrant because of the flowers and the knight was naturally drawn towards her. Last line of the stanza indicates that both the Knight and the lady got intimate.

Stanza Six

I set her on my pacing steed..... A faery's song.

This stanza is an extension of the previous stanza. The poet says that the knight placed her on his horse, walked alongside and watched her ride "all day long" while she sang. The knight is so entirely absorbed with this woman that he sees and hears nothing else. He is devoted to her the entire day long.

Stanza Seven

She found me roots of relish sweet..... 'I love thee true'.

The lady feeds the knight with unusual and delightful food: sweet roots, wild honey and manna dew which further informs that she doesn't belong to the

human world. She declares her love for the Knight in an unfamiliar language reinforcing the sense of mystery surrounding her.

Stanza Eight

She took me to her Elfin grot..... With kisses four.

The mysterious lady leads the knight to a magical cave. Once inside, she lets out a big sigh and breaks down, probably knowing that despite loving each other so deeply they can never stay together because they belong to different worlds. In response, the knight tenderly kisses her eyes trying to comfort her.

Stanza Nine

And there she lulled me asleep..... On the cold hill side.

In the cave, she lulls him to sleep and the knight has a dream. It is a nightmare, a source of sorrow. Then he says that this was “the latest dream I ever dreamt” which suggests that it was the last dream, after that the knight hasn’t slept a wink.

Stanza Ten

I saw pale kings and princes too..... Thee hath in thrall!’

At this point, the knight begins to describe the “pale kings and princes” that he saw in his dream, who have turned pale and have a dead-like appearance. All

of them warn the knight of the lady because she is without mercy. She is the same lady who has led them to their dreadful fate. Realisation dawned upon the Knight that he too has been seduced by the woman who would show him no mercy.

Stanza Eleven

I saw their starved lips in the gloam..On the cold hill's side.

Next, he describes these dead men that were in his dream. They have “starved lips” and they looked at him “with horrid warning” but it was too late, the Knight had already been seduced. The nightmarish dream startles him and the Knight wakes up at once and finds himself back alone on the cold hill's side, where he initially encountered the lady.

Stanza Twelve

And this is why I sojourn here..... And no birds sing.

In the final stanza, the knight finally answers the original question of the speaker. He is wandering aimlessly haunted by the memories of his ladylove, overcome by deep sorrow and anguish and the natural world remains devoid of life and joy around him as if reflecting his state of life

Ilyas Prose

Leo Tolstoy

About the Author

The Russian writer Leo Tolstoy(1828-1910) was well known as a social reformer and for his philosophical writings. Tolstoy authored War and Peace and Anna Karenina often considered to be among the greatest novels ever written as well as many short stories

Introduction

Ilyas is a short story by Leo Tolstoy in 1885 that explores the human desire for material wealth and the dangers of that desire

It is the story of a Muslim Bashkir of Russia in the Ural Mountains. Elias undergoes prosperity and then failure in his life through the changing wheel of fortune. The story is a reminder that true happiness is not found in material things, but in simple things of life.

Elias has no inheritance, he works hard day and night to create his own wealth in flocks of sheep, teams of horses, and herds of cattle. He grows rich and becomes the richest man in. Elias's wife, Sham-Shemagi, works hard with her husband slogging day and night to tend to their wealth in flocks and herds, serving important guests who came to their home, and getting the hired laborers to work.

Ilyas' and his wife's misfortunes

- They had three children, the first son was an alcoholic who wasted Elias's money and ultimately died in a drunken brawl.
- The second son took a house and some of the cattle which he got in the form of an inheritance and disowned his father.
- And lastly, their only daughter died.
- a disease broke out among the sheep, and many died.
- There followed a bad harvest, and the hay crop failed.
- The death of many cattle followed during a terrible winter.
- Finally, the Kirghiz or the members of an indigenous people of Central Asia living chiefly in Kyrgyzstan captured his best herd of horses.

Their lives after tragedy struck them

Elias continued working hard but had to give up and sell his rich merchandise like his furs, carpets, saddles, and tents.

Elias and Sham-Shemagi became laborers in an upper-middle-class Muslim neighbor's home, namely Muhammad Shah.

Character of Muhammad Shah

Muhammad Shah was generous and grateful for the times he had been a guest at Elias's home.

He 'adopts' the elderly couple and treats them with dignity, gives them jobs within their capacity, and feeds and clothes them.

Different errands for the elderly couple at Muhammad Shah's home

- In the summer, Elias would work in Muhammad Shah's melon garden.
- In the winter, Elias would feed his cattle.
- Sham-Shemagi would milk the mares of Muhammad Shah.
- Sham-Shemagi would make kumiss, a fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk, and used as a drink.

Sham-Shemagi's response to the question by guests at Muhammad Shah's home as to how they were living a frugal life in contentment.

Sham-Shemagi, in her simplicity and humbleness, mentions that in the fifty years when they were rich, she and Elias hankered after wealth and riches instead of finding happiness, and they failed miserably in the process.

She mentions many ill effects of their riches in their lives in the past, which gave them much unhappiness:

- They had too many cares.
- They did not even have time to talk to each other.
- They did not have time to pray to God and think of their souls.
- They were constantly being hosts to important guests and trying to please them
- They would be taskmasters to their bonded laborers or hired men trying to always get the maximum out of them.
- They were always worried about their livestock
- They used to argue and disagree with one another.

Their present living condition

They had finally found contentment in frugal living, a healthy prayer life, good conversations, and abiding love between them.

Conclusion-Mullah's response

The guests are amused at her answer and they burst into laughter.

The Mullah or holy learned Muslim priest or clergyman declares that what Sham-Shemagi, Elias were stating was also to be found in the Holy Writ of Islam.

By affirming the philosophy of Elias, he stops the laughter of his dissenters, creating an awareness in them that there is a possibility that what happened to Elias can also happen to them, for no one is impervious to the changes in one's destiny and fortunes.

The Mullah made the guests contemplate on his theory that one should take the first step to realize what Elias and Sham-Shemagi realized for themselves about poverty and happiness.

PRONUNCIATION: CONSONANT SOUNDS

Consonant sounds are speech sounds produced by obstructing or restricting the airflow in the vocal tract. In English, there are 24 consonant sounds

Consonant sounds are speech sounds produced by obstructing or restricting the airflow in the vocal tract. In English, there are several consonant sounds, each represented by a distinct letter or combination of letters. Here's an overview of the main consonant sounds:

/p/ as in "pen"
/b/ as in "bat"
/t/ as in "top"
/d/ as in "dog"
/k/ as in "cat"
/g/ as in "go"
/f/ as in "fish"
/v/ as in "van"
/θ/ as in "think"
/ð/ as in "this"
/s/ as in "snake"
/z/ as in "zebra"
/ʃ/ as in "ship"
/ʒ/ as in "treasure"
/h/ as in "hat"
/m/ as in "mat"
/n/ as in "net"

/ŋ/ as in "sing"
/l/ as in "lamp"
/r/ as in "red"
/j/ as in "yellow"
/w/ as in "win"
/dʒ/ as in "jug"
/tʃ/ as in "chain"

EXERCISES A

Consonant sounds may appear in the beginning, middle, or at the end of a word. For each of the consonant sounds given below, give two examples of word in which the sounds appear in the initial, medial and final positions

/b/

Beginning- begin, Medial- double, End- sob

/p/

Beginning- pen, Medial- super, End- soap

/t/

Beginning- ten, Medial- shutter, End- shirt

/d/

Beginning- den, Medial- puddle, End- skid

/k/

Beginning- can, Medial- maker, End- fork

/g/

Beginning- gun, Medial- sugar, End- hug

/m/

Beginning- mat, Medial- summer, End- hum

/n/

Beginning- net, **Medial-** manner, **End-** man

/l/

Beginning- line, **Medial-** colour, **End-** hill

/f/

Beginning- fun, **Medial-** suffer, **End-** stuff

/ʃ/ as in "ship"

Beginning- shun, **Medial-** cushion, **End-** hush

/dʒ/

Beginning- jug, **Medial-** damaging, **End-** ridge

/tʃ/

Beginning- chain, **Medial-** branching, **End-** batch

B. From the two options given alongside each word, identify the correct phonemic symbol of the consonant sound highlighted in the word.

Fa**th** -/θ/

Sh**ad**e- /ʃ/

Bo**th**er-/ð/

Ma**ch**ine-/ʃ/

Lei**s**ure-/ʒ/

De**ss**ert-/z/

Voice-/v/

Auth**or**-/θ/

Scent-/s/

Lo**s**e-/z/

Gentle-/dʒ/

Div**is**ion-/ʒ/

Soldier-/dʒ/

Bathe-/ð/

Lace-/s/

C. Fill in the gaps with missing phonemic symbols

1) "hunger" - /'hʌŋgər/

2) "yellow"- /'jɛl.əʊ/

3)"chain"- /tʃeɪn/

4)"one"- /wʌn/

5)"wrist"- /rɪst/

6)"shimmer"- /'ʃɪmər/

7)"judge"- /dʒʌdʒ/

8)"university" are /juːnɪvɜːsɪti/

9)"carry"- /'kæri/

10)"always" are /ɔːlweɪz/.

VOCABULARY: CLICHES

All intents and purposes -**in all important respects**

Fact of the matter - **the truth**

New lease of life- **a fresh start.**

All said and done- **after considering or doing everything**

Few and far between- **scarce, infrequent, not many**

Par for the course- **what is normal or expected in any given circumstances**

Baptism by fire- **a difficult introduction to a new job or activity**

Heated debate- **one where the people involved are angry and excited**

Paradigm shift- **a fundamental change**

Bite the bullet- **to do something difficult**

In this day and age- **at the present time**

Choke with emotion- **feeling emotion in such a strong way that it is hard to talk**

Level playing field- **a situation, everyone has a fair and equal chance of succeeding**

Stick out like a sore thumb- **be very obviously different from the surrounding people or things**

Cutting edge- **highly advanced; innovative**

Low hanging fruit- **the most easily achieved of a set of tasks, measures, goals, etc**

Synergise- **combine the activity of (two or more agents) to produce a joint effect**

Think outside the box- **think in an original or creative way**

Throw under the bus- **cause someone else to suffer to save oneself**

When push comes to shove- **committing oneself to an action or decision**

EXERCISES:

A. Spot the cliché in the following sentences and then re-write the sentence to avoid the cliché. Note that when re-constructing the sentences, there is no one correct answer; but be careful to not change the original sentence altogether.

1. Leading the team is no bed of roses.-**Leading the team is not comfortable or easy.**

2. Injustice makes my blood boil- **Injustice makes me very angry.**

3. Mystery novels are not my cup of tea- **Mystery novels are not my favourites**

4. Don't miss this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity !- **Don't miss this as it is very special because you will probably have it only once.**

5. We'll need to burn the midnight oil to finish this project- **We have to work late into the night to finish this project.**

6. At work, she was always ready to go the extra mile- **At work, she was always ready to make more effort than is expected of her.**

7. He had to toe the line to keep his job- **He had to accept the policies, or principles of a particular group, especially unwillingly to keep the job.**

8. Yesterday's World Cup quarter-final match was one for the books.

Everyone expected it to be a slam dunk for India, but Kenya stepped up to the plate and showed that they were ready to play hardball. The dark horse didn't pull any punches; on the other hand, as the match wore on, the favourites failed to keep their eye on the ball. Ultimately, last year's champions bit the dust as Kenya knocked it out of the park and advanced to the semi-finals.

A. Yesterday's World Cup quarter final match was an unusual achievement. Everyone expected the victory to be certain and definite for India, but Kenya came forward to accept the challenge and showed that they were ready that they would do anything that was necessary to achieve or get what they wanted. The candidate or competitor didn't behave unrestrainedly, on the other hand, the match moved ahead slowly and tediously, the favourites failed to continue thinking about or giving attention to something important. Ultimately, last year's champions were defeated as Kenya did extremely well and advanced to the semi- finals.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Examine the following sentences. Some of them contain prepositional phrases, whereas others do not. (1) Underline prepositional phrases in the sentences that contain them. (2) Identify the sentences that do not contain any prepositional phrase.

- a. She was travelling **with her grandmother**
- b. A cat lay **under the table**.
- c. The boy entered the classroom.
- d. There was a crowd **in front of the gate**.
- e. Radhika works **for a law firm**.
- f. **For the sake of his daughter**, he decided to stay
- g. When I was young, I was very foolish.

- h. I will meet you **at the station**.
- i. We explored the lanes **of the ancient town**.
- j. To err is human, to forgive, divine.

Check if the following sentences contain an misplaced prepositional phrases. Re-write those that contain misplaced phrases.

1. This lamp is believed to make wishes come true from Arabia.

A This lamp from Arabia is believed to make wishes come true.

2. Did you see the medals that Vimala won in the living room?

A. Did you see the medals in the living room that Vimal won?

3. The song "Vande Mataram" compares the nation to a mother by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

A The song Vande Mataram by Bankim Chandra compares the nation to a mother.

4. The man speaking on the stage wrote a novel about two brothers.

A The man speaking on the stage wrote a novel about two brothers.

5. The water was dirty in the bottle.

A. The water in the bottle was dirty.

C. Re-read the following lines from Keats' poem La Belle Dame sans Merci, and underline the prepositional phrases. In each case, identify the preposition, its object, and the modifiers of the object (if any)

1. O what can ail thee, knight-**at-arms**, Alone and palely loitering?

The sedge has withered **from the lake**, And no birds sing,

At arms- Prepositional phrase, at- Preposition, arms- object

From the lake- Prepositional phrase, from- Preposition, the- modifier, lake- object

2. I see a lily **on thy brow**, With anguish moist and fever-dew,

And **on thy cheeks** a fading rose, Fast withereth too.

On thy brow- Prepositional phrase, on- Preposition, thy- modifier, brow, cheeks- object

3. I met a lady **in the meads**, Full beautiful—a faery's child,

Her hair was long, her foot was light, And her eyes were wild.

In the meads- Prepositional phrase, in- Preposition, the- modifier, meads- object

4. I set her **on my pacing steed**, And nothing else saw all day long,

For sidelong would she bend, and sing A faery's song.

on my pacing steed- Prepositional phrase, on- Preposition, my- modifier, steed- object

5. She found me roots **of relish sweet** .And honey wild, and manna-dew, And sure in language strange she said— 'I love thee true'.

Of relish sweet- Prepositional phrase, of- Preposition, sweet- modifier, object- relish

6. **She took me to her Elfin grot**, And there she wept and sighed full sore,
And there I shut her wild wild eyes With kisses four.

to her elfin grot- Prepositional phrase, to- Preposition, her elfin- modifier, object- grot

With kisses four -Prepositional phrase, with- Preposition, four-modifier,
object- kisses

5 SPACE MISSIONS

1. **Juice Mission to Jupiter's Moons:**

- European Space Agency's (ESA) Juice mission set to launch in 2031.
- Aims to explore Jupiter's moons: Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto.
- Europa considered a potential site for extraterrestrial life due to its liquid water beneath the frozen surface.
- Juice equipped with ten scientific instruments, including ice-penetrating radar to study internal oceans.

2. **SpaceX Starship:**

- Anticipated first orbital test flight of SpaceX's Starship in early 2023.
- Starship, the largest spacecraft for human space travel, with a Super Heavy rocket.

- Capable of lifting 100 tonnes to low Earth orbit.
- Controlled landing of Super Heavy rocket after reaching 65-kilometer altitude, followed by Starship reaching orbit.

3. **dearMoon Project:**

- Scheduled deep-space tourism launch around the Moon on SpaceX's Starship.
- Six-day trip planned for members of the public.
- Launch date depends on successful Starship tests, initially planned for 2023.
- Represents a significant milestone in private space travel since its announcement in 2018.

****dearMoon Mission:****

- Financed by entrepreneur Yusaku Maezawa.
- Competition for eight public members to join Maezawa on a fully-funded trip around the Moon.

- Selection criteria undisclosed, suspected to include artists.

- Represents a shift in deep space travel accessibility, beyond traditional astronaut selection.

4. **OSIRIS-REx Asteroid Mission:**

- NASA's OSIRIS-REx mission returning to Earth with up to a kilogram of asteroid Bennu samples.

- Capsule expected to land in Utah on September 24, aiming for the second successful asteroid sample return.

- Bennu, a small diamond-shaped asteroid, believed to have broken off from a larger body with water-altered minerals and precious metals.

- OSIRIS-REx highlights the potential hazards of objects like Bennu impacting Earth.

5. **Skyroot Aerospace - India's Private Space Launch:**

- Skyroot Aerospace, an Indian company, successfully launched Vikram-S rocket in November 2022.

- Plans to become the first private Indian company to launch a satellite in 2023.

- Aims to undercut private space launch competitors by producing 3D-printed rockets quickly.

- Potential to enable cheaper launches for scientific missions, fostering faster research.

Narrative Writing

Introduction

- The introduction grabs the reader's attention.
- The setting for the story is described.
- Some characters are introduced.
- Give a hint of the problem to come.

Body of Work

- Can be single or numerous paragraphs.

Provide lots of details, adjectives, adverbs and action words.

- The problem or excitement is outlined.
- All characters are introduced and described.
- Step(s) to resolve problem will be discussed.

- Consider the sequence of events.

Ending

- Final resolution of the problem.
- The ending is effective; could be happy, startling, sad etc.
- Provide a final thought or message.

Use set of hints to create a story

Home alone- night-storm- stranger

Alone in her cozy home on a stormy night, Emily heard a knock. Startled, she cautiously opened the door to find a drenched stranger seeking shelter from the relentless rain. Intrigued, she invited the mysterious visitor in, unknowingly setting the stage for an unexpected connection amidst the raging storm. It turned out that the mysterious stranger was her school friend and they both spent the night talking and discussing about their fun filled school days

Picnic - food- animal- chase

During the picnic, as friends savored delicious food, an unexpected guest—a mischievous squirrel—decided to join the feast. What started as a lighthearted encounter turned into a comical chase, creating unforgettable memories amid laughter and the picturesque outdoor setting.

Friends- prank- hurt- apology

In the spirit of camaraderie, friends decided to play a harmless prank on Ravi. They pushed him into the swimming pool but it took an unexpected turn. Ravi didn't know how to swim and he started gasping for breath. Realizing the impact, Sooraj jumped into the pool and a sincere apology followed, strengthening their bonds as they

learned the importance of considering each other's feelings in their playful endeavours.

NOTICE and CIRCULAR

Difference between notice and circular

1. Target Audience: - **Notice:** Typically directed to a specific group or community. - **Circular:** Distributed to a broader audience or organization.

2. Scope: -

Notice: Often addresses specific events, meetings, or announcements.

Circular: Covers a wider range of topics, policies, or general information.

3. Detail Level:

Notice: Tends to be more focused and specific.

Circular: Can be more general and encompass a variety of subjects.

4. Purpose:

Notice: Primarily used for announcements or drawing attention to specific matters. - **Circular:** Used for circulating information, policies, or updates.

5. Formality:

Notice: Can be formal or informal depending on the context. **Circular:** Generally more formal, often used for official communications.

6. Distribution:

Notice: Usually distributed within a smaller, specific group.

Circular: Aimed at a larger audience, often the entire organization or community.

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Sample Notice:

[Your Organization/Institution Logo]

[Date]

NOTICE

To: All Employees/Students

Subject: Mandatory Training Session

This is to inform all employees/students that there will be a mandatory training session on [Topic] scheduled for [Date] at [Time] in [Location]. The session aims to enhance [specific skills/knowledge] and is compulsory for all members.

Please make necessary arrangements to attend, and ensure punctuality. For any queries, contact the [Training Department/Coordinator].

Thank you for your cooperation.

[Your Name]

[Your Position]

[Contact Information]

```Sample Circular:

[Your Organization/Institution Logo]

[Date]

CIRCULAR

To: All Departments/Teams

Subject: New Policy Implementation

Dear Team,

This is to inform everyone about the implementation of a new policy regarding [brief description]. The policy will be effective from [start date]. Attached, please find a detailed document outlining the key points and guidelines.

It is essential that all employees familiarize themselves with the new policy to ensure a smooth transition. If you have any questions or need clarification, please contact [Policy Coordinator/Department].

Thank you for your cooperation.

Best Regards,

[Your Name]

[Your Position]

[Contact Information]