

GRAMMAR

REPORTED SPEECH

**Change The following sentences into Reported speech/
Indirect speech**

1. The husband told his wife, "I shall come early from office today and we shall go for a film".
The husband told his wife that he would come early from office that day and they would go for a film.
2. The reservation clerk told the man, "No berth is available on the 10th. Berths are available only after the 15."
The reservation clerk told the man that no berth was available on the 10th but that berths were available only after the 15th.
3. The doctor asked the nurse, "Have you given the injection to that patient? How is she now?"
The doctor asked the nurse whether she had given the injection to that patient and enquired how the patient was then.
4. The husband told the wife, "Ah! How like an angel you look!"
The husband flattered his wife saying that she looked like an angel.

Change the following sentences into Direct Speech.

1. The father advised his son to give up the bad company, to concentrate on his studies and try to come up in life.
The father told his son, "Give up the bad company, concentrate on your studies and try to come up in life."
2. The captain ordered the soldiers to be very watchful and shoot the enemy when they sighted him.
The captain told the soldiers, "Be very watchful and shoot the enemy when you sight him."

3. My friend requested me to take up that work and help him.
My friend told me, "please take up this work and help me".
4. On seeing the Taj Mahal the tourist exclaimed in appreciation that it was a wonderful monument of Love.
On seeing the Taj Mahal, the tourist said, "Oh! what a wonderful monument of Love!."

Degrees of Comparison:-

Transform the following sentences into other degrees of comparison.

1. Dr. Ravi is the best eye specialist in the town - Superlative Degree
No other eye specialist in the town is so good as Dr. Ravi -Positive Degree.
Dr. Ravi is better than any other eye specialist in the town - comparative degree.
2. The Vatican is smaller than any other nation in the world.
No other Nation in the world is so small as the Vatican.
The Vatican is the smallest nation in the world.
3. Calcutta is the largest city in India.
No other city in India is so large as Calcutta.
Calcutta is larger than any other city in India.
4. Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist in English.
No other dramatist in English is so great as Shakespeare.
Shakespeare is greater than any other dramatist in English.
5. No other person in my village is as old as my grand father.
My grand father is older than any other person in my village.
My grand father is the oldest person in my village.

Transformation of sentences:-

I. Transform the following simple sentences into compound sentences.

1. The sun having set, stars appeared in the sky.
The sun set and stars appeared in the sky.
2. Owing to his illness, he remained at home.
He was ill and so remained at home.
3. Besides buying a new car, she learnt how to drive it.
She not only bought a new car but also learnt how to drive it.
4. Not knowing anyone in the town, he went to stay in a hotel.
He did not know any one in the town and so he went to stay in a hotel.

II. Transforming the following compound sentences into simple sentences.

1. The rain had stopped, so we decided to continue our trip.
The rain having stopped, we decided to continue our trip.
2. He is not only a good batsman but also a good bowler.
Besides being a good batsman, he is also a good bowler.
3. I saw the snake and I ran away.
Seeing the snake I ran away.
4. The sun rose and the fog disappeared.
The sun having risen the fog disappeared.

III. Transforming the following simple sentences into complex sentence.

1. He is too honest to be a successful businessman.
2. We heard of his success.
We heard that he had succeeded.
3. To escape punishment you must confess your fault.
If you want to escape punishment you must confess your fault.
4. Do it to the best of your ability.
Do it as well as you can.

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word which connects two words or clauses or sentences and shows the relation between them. They are used to avoid making the text seem like bullet points and to make the text flow. E.g. -

Jai saw a dog on the road. He decided to adopt the dog. Jai brought the dog home.

Jai saw a dog on the road **and** decided to adopt the dog, **so** he brought the dog home.

Here '**and**' and '**so**' are conjunctions which are used to join the sentences and show the relation between them.

There are seven main coordinating conjunctions : for, and, nor, but, or, yet, soon

Subordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions are used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance. The dependent clause cannot exist on its own as a sentence and often does not make sense without the main clause.

Subordinating conjunctions : Since, Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions are simply pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.

Correlative Conjunctions are generally not used to link sentences themselves, instead they link two or more words of equal importance within the sentence itself. Some of the more commonly used correlative conjunctions are -

Both the shoes **and** the dress were completely overpriced. This is an example of using the correlative conjunctions '**both/and**' in a sentence.

Other correlative conjunctions: either/or , neither/nor, just as/so, not only/but

They should **either** change their strategy **or** just forfeit the game.

Just as she loves hiking **so** she enjoys travelling as well.

Not only does he play the lead guitar **but** he is also the band's songwriter.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

1. _____ being very rich, he never shows off.
(Other than, Instead, Despite, Otherwise)
2. I am not feeling well, _____ I will come to the party.
(because, since, however, unless)
3. _____ I had my lunch, I didn't miss Pizza.
(Although, Finally, Moreover, Already)
4. She never helps anyone _____ having a lot of money.
(otherwise, in spite of, however, instead)
5. You shouldn't go out _____ it's raining heavily.
(for, because, already, but)

6. My mother _____ I went to the market for shopping.

(or, either, neither, and)

7. Thomas was not telling the truth. _____ he was shouting at me.

(Provided, Although, Moreover, In order to)

8. Please come on time, _____ we may miss the flight.

(otherwise, so, therefore, but)

9. We should avoid oily food _____ be healthy.

(finally, consequently, in order to, for)

10. I will give you my car _____ you come back before 5'o clock.

(as, although, because, provided)

MODAL VERBS (AUXILIARIES)

A modal is a verb that combines with another verb to indicate mood or tense. A modal (also known as a *modal auxiliary*) expresses necessity, uncertainty, ability, or permission.

Most linguists agree that there are 10 core or central modals in English: *can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, and would*. Unlike other auxiliaries, modals have no *-s, -ing, -en*, or infinitive forms. (Because *ought* requires a *to*-infinitive complement, some linguists regard it as a **marginal modal**.)

Modal Auxiliaries and their meanings/functions

Can - ability, permission, request, possibility

Could - ability, formal request, possibility

Shall - futurity, willingness, intention, suggestion, insistence

Should - obligation, necessity, advisability

Will - willingness, intention, prediction, insistence

Would - willingness, habitual action in the past, probability

May - permission, possibility, concession

Might - permission, possibility

Must - necessity, compulsion, obligation

QUASIS/SEMI Modals and their meanings/functions

Ought to - moral obligation

Use to - discontinued habit

Need - necessity, obligation

Dare - defiance, challenge

Fill in the blanks with suitable modal verbs:

1. It is necessary that you _____ remain at home.
2. _____ it be a murder?
3. You _____ be mad to say such a thing.
4. You _____ pass a driving test.
5. He was careful lest he _____ have a relapse.
6. If there will be a war, we _____ be miserable.
7. A teacher _____ have patience.
8. You _____ leave.
9. _____ I borrow your bike, Raju?
10. You _____ go now.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

- 1) One who leads a religious life denying pleasures: ascetic.
- 2) One who hates marriage: misogamist.
- 3) One who thinks and talks too much about oneself: egotist.
- 4) One who is self-centered, (selfish): egoist.
- 5) A skilled person paid for his job: professional.
- 6) One who can give correct judgment regarding art, misact
connoisseur.
- 7) A women who has more than one husband at a time :
polyandrist.
- 8) Methods and principles of teaching: pedagogy.
- 9) Something that gives security against damage or loss:
indemnity.
- 10) A place where grape is grown: vineyard.
- 11) A happening after one's death: posthumous.
- 12) Doing or making for the first time: maiden.
- 13) A person who plays or acts for the love of it and not for money
amateur.
- 14) A general pardon granted to people in prison for crimes
against the state: amnesty.
- 15) A round about way of expressing one self:
circumlocution.

- 16) A speech delivered on the spur of the moment:
extempore.
- 17) A place where babies are looked after while their
mothers are at work: creche.
- 18) A remedy for all diseases: panacea.
- 19) Something done secretly: clandestine.
- 20) Of the earliest period of the history of the world:
primeval.
- 21) A person who studies the cultures of the past and
periods of history through excavation: archaeologist.
- 22) A person who studies the Indian language and culture:
Indologist.
- 23) A person who studies the origin and derivation of words:
etymologist.
- 24) A person who studies the science of the earth's history:
geologist.
- 25) A person "who studies the reptiles: herpetologist.
- 26) A person who studies about coins: numismatist.
- 27) A person who studies about birds: ornithologist.
- 28) A person who studies about fossils and other forms
of early life: PALEONTOLOGY
- 29) One who is all powerful: omnipotent.
- 30) One who is present everywhere: omnipresent.

- 31) One who knows everything: omniscient.
- 32) One who tries to win favour by flattering powerful people: sycophant.
- 33) One who is out to destroy the government: anarchist.
- 34) One who lives at the same period of time as another: contemporary.
- 35) A person between seventy and seventy-nine year of age: septuagenarian.
- 36) One who champions the cause of women: feminist.
- 37) One who has unorthodox and revolutionary views about religion: heretic.
- 38) One who turns his mind outward: extrovert.
- 39) One who settles in another country: immigrant.
- 40) One who knows many languages: polyglot.
- 41) One who is devoted to comfort and luxury: sybarite.
- 42) One who sells sweets and pastries: confectioner.
- 43) One who collects postage stamps: philatelist.
- 44) One who has an obsession to steal: kleptomaniac.
- 45) One who is new in a trade job, etc.: novice.
- 46) One who has delusions of one's grandeur: megalomaniac.
- 47) One who is very fond of women: philogynist.
- 48) One who is indifferent to pleasures and pains of life: stoic.

PARAGRAPH WRITING

A paragraph is a section of prose in which a particular topic is stated and developed. In other words, it is a group of sentences, all of which focus on a single subject. A paragraph has a topic sentence (usually at the beginning of the paragraph) that presents the subject of the paragraph.

Sample Paragraphs:

The Importance of Newspapers

Newspapers are the cheapest medium of information today. Also, they are easily available to everybody. Newspapers are an important means of educating people. Those who read newspapers become well-informed about current affairs. The editorial page discusses important questions and problems of national and international importance. Letters to the editor give us the views of the readers on various subjects. The Sports Page contains advertisements. These advertisements are very useful for businessmen and those who are in search of jobs. The matrimonial column helps people in finding the right kind of husband or wife. Thus, newspapers are useful for almost everyone.

Make Hay While the Sun Shines:

Farmers are almost totally dependent upon the weather. But weather is a most uncertain factor and a wise farmer has, therefore, to make the most of his opportunities. Hay-making requires bright sunshine and is easily destroyed by adverse weather like rain or fog.

So the farmer has to put every moment of the sunny days to utmost use in order to dry the hay. Once he lets the right opportunity slip, he will have to wait for a whole year before accomplishing his task. Likewise, every man must seize the opportunity when it comes for whatever he wants to do. Idleness and postponement of work can result only in delay and defeat. The truth of the proverb is best borne out by those who wasted their youth only to repent in old age for the missed opportunities.

The Scientific Temper

Post-Independence generations of Indians came to associate the term 'scientific temper' with the maker of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru. For it was he who invited fellow Indians to participate in the adventure of building a strong and forward-looking nation with the help of modern science and technology. A scientific temper required a new approach to life and things, free from obscurantist ideas steeped in irrational dogmas and superstitions. It needed an educational system expressly wedded to the promotion of democratic, socialistic and secular values. In actual terms it meant adoption of the kind of culture which prevailed and prospered in the last three hundred years in Europe and America. The industrial revolution and all that made it possible was part of that culture. Empiricism and experimentation are its backbone. A certain objectivity and avid pursuit of truth based on verifiable facts are its essential concomitants. Such a temper is in fact both a cause and an outcome of the modern world.

Developing Hints:-

Expand the following out line into a story of about 100 words.

Example :-

A gentleman - travelling across - hot Arabian desert - took some goats along for milk - were lazy - moved slowly - one evening - traveller saw - goats nibbling little berries - they became lively -

traveller - plucked and chewed - slightly bitter - but felt lively and active - carried those seeds and planted - in his country - thanks to the goats - discovery of coffee.

Answer :- Title: Discovery of Coffee

Once a gentleman was travelling across the hot Arabian Desert. He took a few goats with him for milk. It was so hot that the goats became tired. They became too tired and lazy to move fast. They moved very slowly. They were travelling in this way. One day the traveller saw his goats nibbling at small berries. He found them becoming very active and lively, traveller plucked and chewed the berries. He found a change in his temperament. He felt lively and active. He carried these berries and planted them in his country. The tree flourished very well. It was because of the goats that he found out some thing which became the favourite drink of man all over the world. - It was Coffee.

Exercise :

Write stories using the hints given below:-

1. King Midas - loved gold very much - angel appears - Midas says, "Everything I touch should turn into gold" - angel blesses - Midas touches table - gold, bed - coffee- gold - unhappy - food - gold-hungry and thirsty - touches daughter - gold - desperate - prays to angel -blesses everything back as original.
2. Farmer, wife, small baby - farmer brings home little mongoose -mongoose grows fast - very friendly with baby- one day farmer goes to field, wife to market - baby asleep - snake - mongoose kills snake - farmer's wife returns - sees mongoose with blood on face -thinks it killed baby - kills mongoose - rushes in - understands.

3. Young man - having factory - 31 March - Some friends Plan to play April fool with the man - in bed - telephone ringing - wakes up - police - your factory on fire” - man rushes there - no fire - board “April Fool”.
4. Two friends travelling through forest - promise to help each other - bear appears - one climbs up a tree - the other lies down still- bear sniffs - thinks him dead - goes away - man comes down from tree - what did bear tell you?” - “Never trust a false friend”.
5. Tenali Raman - returning home one night - sees two thieves hiding out side - calls wife - says loudly, “thieves in town - put all ornaments in box - put box in the well” - Rama and wife put heavy box in well - goes to sleep - all night, thieves draw water get box – open only grinding stone inside.



POETRY

ON HIS BLINDNESS – JOHN MILTON

John Milton (1608 –1674) was a famous English poet. His well-known works are *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*. The poem “On His Blindness” is an autobiographical sonnet in which he expresses his feelings as a blind person. At first the poet thinks that he will not be able to serve God as his sight is gone. Later, he begins to believe that God wants him to keep working, in spite of the fact that his job caused him to lose his sight. In the end, he is assured that he is serving God like the angels who just wait for the orders of God.

When Milton become blind he began to think about his fate. He felt very sad that he became blind even before he could complete half of his life. The world became dark and wide. What pained him most is that his talent as a poet could not be used. As he became blind, it was difficult for him to read and write. He had hoped to write many poems, but the chance was lost. On the Day of Judgment, when all the souls will meet God. Milton wishes to present all his work to God and prove that he has made the best use of the talent that God had given him. But blindness denied him that chance. In agony and anger, Milton questions God - if He wanted Milton to use his talent of writing poetry, why did he lake away his sight?

After sometime, the Goddess of patience answered his question. She said, God doesn’t want man’s work or his gifts. The people who accept god and his decisions willingly and cheerfully, they are the best servants to god. God has many angles to serve him: man and his work are nothing before them. Only those who stand and wait patiently, who bear their problems without any murmuring, they serve god the best.

SKYLARK -P. B. Shelley

P. B. Shelley (1792-1822) was a famous English Romantic poet. His best known lyrics are “Ode to the West Wind”, “The Cloud” and “Ode to a Skylark”. The poem “To a Skylark” expresses the poet’s feelings when he heard the joyous song of the bird.

The speaker of the poem hails the skylark as a spirit that “pours out” its feelings in wondrous singing. Its song is pure and natural. Floating

oward the setting sun, it seems like the bodiless spirit of joy. In the laytime, the song of the skylark is more beautiful than even a glorious rainbow. At night, the skylark's song fills the air.

The speaker then makes a series of comparisons: The skylark is like a poet "hidden in the light of thought", a poet whose outpourings inspire people to reflect on "hopes and fears" that they previously ignored. The skylark is like a lovesick maiden in a palace tower:

Outsiders cannot see her, but they can hear her song of love. The bird is like a glow-worm in a meadow. Grass and flowers block its magnificent light from reaching human eyes. The skylark is like a rose enclosed within its leaves. When a wind unleashes its fragrance, hovering bees become faint with the scent.

Because the sound of the skylark's song is more beautiful than all the things on the earth, the speaker asks it to teach the world its thoughts. The speaker thinks that the skylark apparently has never experienced boredom or annoyance; it must have some special knowledge of what is to come that enables it sing with such joy. We humans do not know such joy. In our laughter there is always some measure of pain. Our sweetest songs are about sadness. We could never be as joyful as the skylark.

The speaker concludes by asking the skylark to teach him 'half the gladness' that it knows. With such knowledge, the speaker could present to the world 'harmonious madness' that all would listen to.

DOVER BEACH - MATTHEW ARNOLD

Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) was a famous English poet and critic. His notable poems are "The Forsaken Mermen" and "The Scholar Gypsy". In the poem "Dover Beach", Arnold reveals his frustration and hopelessness of the modern chaotic world.

The speaker of the poem calls his beloved to see the beautiful sea and to hear the sound of the waves. The speaker is staring at the French coast some twenty miles away on the other side of the channel. He sees the light on the French coast gleaming. And now, as the light has gone off, he concentrates on the English shore instead. The famous cliffs of Dover stand tall with their large wavering reflections in the quiet sea.

The speaker asks his mistress to come to the window to enjoy the sweet night-air coming from where the sea meets the moonlit land of France. He now asks her to listen to the continuous and irritating sound of the pebbles drawn by the waves. The waves are drawing the stones backward to the sea and then again throwing them back onto high shore on their return journey.

The sound of the waves begins and stops, and again begins. The trembling rhythm continues slowly. But now, it brings the eternal note of sadness — the monotonous rhythm of the waves makes the speaker depressed. The tone of the poem now changes from cheerful to melancholy.

The speaker is now reminded that Sophocles also heard the same sound sitting on the shore of the Aegean Sea. That brought to his

mind the picture of human sufferings like muddy water going in and out. The speaker has also found a feeling of sadness hearing similar sound beside the northern sea far away from Sophocles' Aegean Sea. Human Faith, the religious faith and faith in fellow people once covered the earth like sea water. It was at its fullest as the tide is now. Faith covered the earth like the folds of a bright girdle folding well. But now faith is fading away from the society just like the wave is from the shore. He urges his beloved to be faithful to each other. The dreamy modern world which seems so beautiful with its varieties, is not really a source of joy, love, light, certainty, peace or help for pain for the speaker. This chaotic artificial world doesn't induce much hope for him. This world is a dark place where we are completely unaware of what we are doing. We are in a confused struggle as if ignorant soldiers are fighting with each other in the darkness.

WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR – TAGORE

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was a world famous Indian writer. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for *Gitanjali*. The present poem is an extract from *Gitanjali*. The poet prays to the Almighty that his countrymen should be free from any fear of oppression or forced compulsion. He wishes that everyone in his country has his head held high in dignity. In other words, according to him, in a truly free country every person should be fearless and should have a sense of self dignity.

The poet dreams of a nation where knowledge would be free. Education should not be restricted to the upper class only but everybody should be allowed to acquire knowledge. Not only that, the children should learn freely from the nature and the world around them. They should not be forced memorize some predetermined lessons. He thinks there should be no division among people based on their caste, creed, colour, religion or other baseless superstitions. Tagore wants a nation where people are truthful. They should not be superficial and words should come out from the depth of their hearts.

Tagore wants everyone to work hard to reach their goal, and in the long run to reach perfection. . He thinks they should not be tired by working. People should not be lazy and ignoring their work. People's thought should be monitored by rational thinking, not by superstition. Logic should rule over old baseless beliefs.

Addressing the God as 'Father', the poet asks him to awaken his country into such a 'heaven of freedom' where the above conditions meet. Tagore believes that if all the people of a nation are not wise enough to lead a happy and peaceful life free from all evils, they cannot enjoy their freedom well. So to the poet, only political freedom is not so important unless you are fearless, self-dignified, knowledgeable, truthful, hard-working and broad-minded enough to enjoy it fully.

A PRAYER FOR MY DAUGHTER BY W. B. YEATS

W. B. Yeats was a notable Irish poet and dramatist. The poem "A Prayer for My Daughter" was written when his first child was born in 1919. It depicts his ideal of womanhood and prays that his daughter may acquire those virtues when she grows up.

The poet expresses deep concern for his infant daughter who sleeps in a cradle. The roof-levelling strong wind is blowing outside. She is well covered and protected from the onslaughts of violent wind. He paces up and down and prays for the well-being of his daughter.

The strong wind makes the poet gloomy. He thinks how his daughter will face the coarse and vulgar world. He imagines the war drums which forecast the struggle for survival. He thinks that the cruelty of man is more dangerous than the murderous innocence of the sea. She must protect herself by a shield. The shield stands for qualities and virtues. So the poet wants his daughter to be virtuous and good. The poet prays that his daughter should have beauty and not vanity.

The poet wants his daughter to inculcate the virtues of courtesy and humility. The hearts of people can be won by courtesy. Even those who are not very beautiful can win the hearts of others by showing courtesy. Virtues in a woman are more important than physical beauty.

The poet wants his daughter to have happy and innocent thoughts in her mind. She should scatter her happiness all round. Her soul should flourish like a flourishing tree which gives comforts to all. He considers hatred as the worst of all evils. So he prays that his daughter

should be free from this evil. If the person does not entertain hatred, no misfortunes can possibly ruin his happiness. Then he thinks that intellectual hatred is the worst kind of hatred. It is the worst flaw in a person's character. So he wants his daughter to shun strong or stubborn opinions on any subject – political or otherwise. If hatred is replaced by innocence, it can bring happiness to all. It will give inner peace to his daughter.

The poet wishes that his daughter gets married in a good aristocratic family which observes traditional manners and courtesies. Hatred and arrogance will have no place in that family. Arrogance and hatred are the traits of masses. Beauty and innocence come from established traditions. His love for traditional aristocratic values is reflected in the poem. He wants his daughter to follow the traditional norms and values.

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING – ROBERT FROST

Robert Frost (1875-1963) was one of the major American poets with an international reputation. The poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is one of his finest poems which expresses his joy when he stopped near a snow covered wood one evening.

The narrator of the poem stops by some woods on his way one evening. He knows the owner of the woods and even where he lives. He is a bit relaxed thinking that the owner of the woods lives in the

village and so he won't see the narrator stopping here. Therefore he can continue watching the natural beauty of his snow-covered woods. He says that his dear horse, whom he is using as his carriage, must think it strange to stop here between the woods and the frozen lake in a dark evening, as he normally stops near a farmhouse. The horse is shaking its head ringing the bell attached to its harness, as if 'he' is asking his master whether there is any problem, as it is unusual for him to stop by the woods in the darkness.

The speaker perceives the woods to be lovely. He is enjoying the scene and wants to do so for long. But he has other responsibilities in life. He has to go a long way before he sleeps. So he cannot get the enjoyment for long. He has to move on.

The poet emphasizes that we should not pay heed to those outward temptations. We should stay focused on our goal and try to reach it in time. We must fulfil our duties before we die, so we have no time to look at other things on the way.

