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ENGLISH

I Year I Sem

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I Year I Sem

-  **Study Manual**
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ENGLISH

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SYLLABUS

SEMESTER ONE

Lesson 1

SHORT FICTION: 'The Curb in the Sky' by James Thurber—PRONUNCIATION: Consonant sounds—GRAMMAR: Noun—VOCABULARY: Word roots, prefixes and suffixes—SPELLING: Commonly misspelt words—PUNCTUATION: Capitalisation—CONVERSATION: Introducing yourself in a formal situation—READING PASSAGE: Chindu Yellamma—WRITING: Expansion of a sentence into a paragraph—SOFT SKILLS: Motivation and goal setting—VALUE ORIENTATION: Well begun is half done

Lesson 2

PROSE: 'Happy People' by William Ralph Inge—PRONUNCIATION: Vowels: monophthongs—GRAMMAR: Pronoun—VOCABULARY: Word roots, prefixes and suffixes—SPELLING: Forming antonyms using un- and dis—PUNCTUATION: Capitalisation—CONVERSATION: Starting and sustaining a conversation—READING PASSAGE: The Million March—WRITING: Sequencing—SOFT SKILLS: Self-confidence—VALUE ORIENTATION: Doubt is the beginning of wisdom

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1

The Curb in the Sky

- James Thurber

Glossary

amiable / 'eɪmjəbl / pleasant; friendly and easy to like

anaesthetic / ,ænis'tetɪk / a drug that makes a person or an animal unable to feel pain

asylum / ə'sarləm / a hospital for the mentally ill

call on / kɔ:l ɒn / (here) pay a visit to (someone)

captious / 'kæpfəs / tending to find and call attention to faults

climax / 'klarmæks / the decisive moment in a story

curb / kɜ:b / (here) the edge of a footpath

differ / 'dɪfə / to have different opinions

flowering / 'flaʊərɪŋ / (here) the most productive period

genuine / 'dʒɛnjuɪn / real; exactly what it appears to be; not artificial

impetuous / ɪm'petjuəs / acting without careful thought about the consequences

instructive / ɪn'strʌktɪv / serving to instruct, enlighten or inform

mannerism / 'mænərɪzəm / a particular habit or way of speaking or behaving

menace / 'menəs / something that causes serious damage, harm or danger

monomania / mɒnəʊ'meɪnjə / too much interest in or for one thing

nuisance / 'nju:sns / something or someone that causes annoyance, inconvenience, or makes life more difficult

outlandish / ʌʊt'lændɪʃ / strange or extremely unusual

persuasion / pə'sweɪʒən / (here) a personal belief or point of view

post-haste / pəʊst heɪst / as fast as possible

post hoc / pəʊst hɒk / after the event

probable / 'prɒəbl / likely to happen, to exist or to be true

raconteur / ,rækn'tə: / a person good at telling stories in an interesting way

sanctuary / 'sæŋktjuəri / (here) a shelter from danger or hardship

screened-in porch / skri:nd in pɔ:tʃ / a covered verandah

sentimental / ,senti'menti / characterised by great feeling or emotion

wear down / weə daʊn / to make someone feel tired and less able to deal successfully with a situation.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 50 TO 100 WORDS EACH

1. **How were Dorothy's previous lovers affected by her habit of interrupting people?**

Ans :

When Dorothy grew up she became quite pretty and so even more of a menace. Gentlemen became attracted to her and then tried to love her. In the course of time, she initially stirred them emotionally, but soon she began to wear them down mentally. Even in her late teens, she began correcting their English. For instance she would correct one of her previous lovers by saying "Not 'was' Arthur," "'were.' 'Were prepared.' See?" Most of her admirers and lovers tolerated this habit because of their interest in her lovely person, but as time went on and her interest in them remained more instructive than sentimental. Hence they slowly drifted away to less captious, if dumber, girls.

2. **How was it that Charlie married Dorothy, despite her habit and in spite of his friends' warnings?**

Ans :

Charlie Deshler was an impetuous man and quick in his decisions. He too got attracted to Dorothy. He became engaged to Dorothy so quickly and married her in so short a time. He did not heed to the warnings of his friends about her interrupting manners. Charlie regarded their concern about him as mere jealousy. Really, he didn't know anything about Dorothy, except that she was pretty and bright-eyed and (to him) desirable.

3. What is monomania? What was Charlie's monomania and why did he develop one?

Ans :

After two years into his marriage with Dorothy, Charlie Deshler went into a kind of madness known as monomania. Charlie's monomania was about trying to live in a fantastic dream world. He developed monomania and resorted to live in fantasy and dreams due to his wife's constant interruption and correction. Monomania of this sort is likely to lead to the reiteration of one particular story. Charlie's invention began to grow thin and he eventually took to telling, repeatedly the first dream he had ever described – the story of his curious flight toward the moon in an airplane made of telephone wires. The substance began to die slowly out of Charlie's life, and he began to live entirely in shadow.

4. Why did Charlie have a mental breakdown?

Ans :

In order to avoid Dorothy's correction and interruption, Charlie began to tell fantastical tales of dreams. Slowly, he started suffering from monomania; living always in a fantastic dream world. He thought that she could not correct him on his own dreams. However, she intruded even into the stories from his dreams. Gradually, the substance began to die slowly out of Charlie's life, and he began to live entirely in shadow. He eventually lost his mind and ended up in lunatic asylum with mental breakdown.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 250 WORDS EACH

1. Write a character sketch of Dorothy.

Ans :

James Thurber was an American humourist and a short story writer. The present short fiction, 'The Curb in the Sky' tells the story of Dorothy and Charlie Deshler.

Dorothy is a pretty and clever lady. But she has the habit of interrupting people, correcting their speech. She pipes up and finishes sentences for people. Many gentlemen become attracted and attached to her. She constantly corrects their English and so her admirers slowly drifted away to less captious girls. As time goes on, her mannerism has become a nuisance and menace to others.

Charles Deshler is a soft-spoken but an impetuous man. He is impressed by Dorothy's charms and beauty. Deshler does not listen to the warnings of his friends. He considers their concerns as mere jealousy. Hurriedly, he gets engaged to her and in no time married her. He really does not know about Dorothy. He only knows that 'she is pretty and bright-eyed and (to him) desirable.'

Charlie Deshler is an excellent raconteur (story-teller) and loves telling stories. He also speaks very good English. Initially Dorothy is genuinely interested in him and his stories. However, as time passes by, Dorothy starts correcting even his nice stories. Within two years, he is almost getting mad to avoid Dorothy's interference. This leads to the clash of personalities between the husband and wife.

In order to avoid Dorothy's correction and interruption, Charlie begins to tell fantastical tales of dreams. He thinks that she cannot correct him on his own dreams. Slowly, he starts suffering from monomania; living always in a fantastic dream world. He eventually loses his mind and ends up in lunatic asylum.

Hence, Dorothy is the central character of the story. It is Dorothy who dominates the proceedings of the story 'The Curb in the Sky'. She is the main focus of our attention during the entire story and is one of the most interesting characters created by Thurber.

2. Narrate, in your words, Charlie's outlandish dream.

Ans :

James Thurber was an American humourist and a short story writer. The present short fiction, 'The Curb in the Sky' tells the story of Dorothy and Charlie Deshler. Charles Deshler is a soft-spoken but an impetuous man. He is impressed by Dorothy's charms and beauty. Deshler does not listen to the warnings of his friends. He considers their concerns as mere jealousy. Hurriedly, he gets engaged to her and in no time married her. He really does not know about Dorothy. He only knows that 'she is pretty and bright-eyed and (to him) desirable.'

Charlie Deshler is an excellent raconteur (story-teller) and loves telling stories. He also speaks very good English. Initially Dorothy is genuinely interested in him and his stories. However, as time passes by, Dorothy starts correcting even his nice stories.

Even she begins to interfere in very minute things that Charlie narrates. Within two years, he is almost getting mad to avoid Dorothy's interference. In order to avoid Dorothy's correction and interruption, Charlie begins to tell fantastical tales of dreams. He thinks that she cannot correct him on his own dreams. Slowly, he starts suffering from monomania; living always in a fantastic dream world. He eventually loses his mind and ends up in lunatic asylum.

In order to avoid Dorothy's correction and interruption, Charlie begins to tell fantastical tales of dreams. He thinks that she cannot correct him on his own dreams. Slowly, he starts suffering from monomania; living always in a fantastic dream world. He eventually loses his mind and ends up in lunatic asylum.

As the result of the monomania, Deshler repeatedly tells people the same outlandish story about a dream he has had. The story is about his journey towards the moon in an airplane made of telephone wires, taking off from his bedroom. On his way to the moon, a man who looks like Santa Claus in the uniform of a customs officer, waves at him to stop. So he pulls over to a cloud. While he is repeating the story, he happens to say, 'So I pulled to the curb...' Dorothy quickly interrupts him saying, "There aren't any curbs in the sky. There couldn't be. You pulled over to a cloud." At the end of the story, Charlie seems utterly defeated as Dorothy intrudes even into his fantasy world.

3. What was the nature of the personality clash between the wife and the husband in the story? How did this clash affect Dorothy and Charlie as individuals?

Ans :

James Thurber was an American humourist and a short story writer. The present short fiction, 'The Curb in the Sky' tells the story of Dorothy and Charlie Deshler. Dorothy is a pretty and clever lady. But she has the habit of interrupting people, correcting their speech. She pipes up and finishes sentences for people. Many gentlemen become attracted and attached to her. She constantly corrects their English and so her admirers slowly drifted away to less captious girls. As time goes on, her mannerism has become a nuisance and menace to others.

Charles Deshler is a soft-spoken but an impetuous man. He is impressed by Dorothy's charms and beauty. Deshler does not listen to the warnings of his friends. He

considers their concerns as mere jealousy. Hurriedly, he gets engaged to her and in no time married her. He really does not know about Dorothy. He only knows that 'she is pretty and bright-eyed and (to him) desirable.

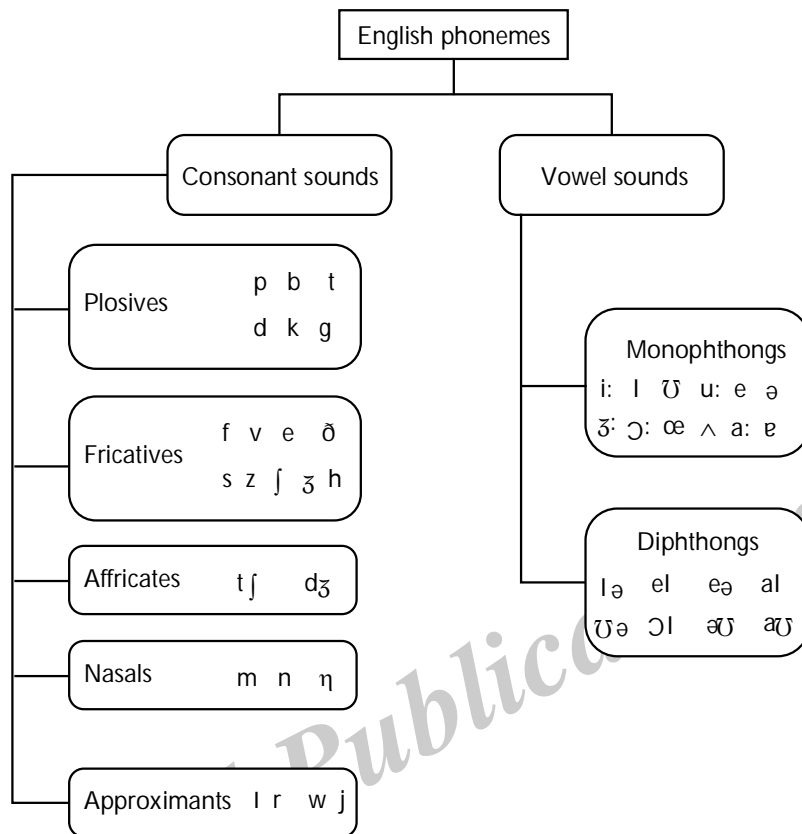
Charlie Deshler is an excellent raconteur (story-teller) and loves telling stories. He also speaks very good English. Initially Dorothy is genuinely interested in him and his stories. However, as time passes by, Dorothy starts correcting even his nice stories. Even she begins to interfere in very minute things that Charlie narrates. Within two years, he is almost getting mad to avoid Dorothy's interference. In order to avoid Dorothy's correction and interruption, Charlie begins to tell fantastical tales of dreams. He thinks that she cannot correct him on his own dreams. Slowly, he starts suffering from monomania; living always in a fantastic dream world. He eventually loses his mind and ends up in lunatic asylum. This leads to the clash of personalities between the husband and wife.

As the result of the personality clash with Dorothy, Charlie repeatedly tells people the same outlandish story about a dream he has had. The story is about his journey towards the moon in an airplane made of telephone wires, taking off from his bedroom. On his way to the moon, a man who looks like Santa Claus in the uniform of a customs officer, waves at him to stop. So he pulls over to a cloud. While he is repeating the story, he happens to say, 'So I pulled to the curb...' Dorothy quickly interrupts him saying, "There aren't any curbs in the sky. There couldn't be. You pulled over to a cloud."

At the end of the story, Charlie seems utterly defeated as Dorothy intrudes even into his fantasy world. This nature of the personality clash between the wife and the husband in the story has a devastating effect on the two individuals and their relationship with each other. And in turn, it has led to the collapse of the family system.

1.1 PRONUNCIATION - CONSONANT SOUNDS

- Sounds are the basic building blocks of spoken language.
- Every language uses a small set of distinct sounds called phonemes that are meaningful to that particular language.
- There are forty - four sounds in the English language. These sounds are classified into consonants and vowels.



The 24 consonant sounds of English

Sound	Example	Three more words with the same sound
/p/	im <u>p</u> rove	cap <u>t</u> ure, <u>p</u> olite, im <u>p</u> ossible
/b/	<u>b</u> ite	cable, slab <u>b</u> , tub <u>b</u>
/t/	re <u>t</u> reat	<u>t</u> ribute, ho <u>t</u> el, bu <u>t</u>
/d/	<u>d</u> awn	<u>d</u> anger, <u>d</u> istribute, <u>d</u> eny
/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> ain	<u>ch</u> urch, <u>ch</u> ampion, lunch <u>h</u>
/dʒ/	<u>j</u> ud <u>g</u> ement	brid <u>g</u> e, sold <u>i</u> er, jud <u>g</u> e
/k/	in <u>c</u> ome	<u>c</u> omfortable, <u>c</u> at, in <u>c</u> rease
/g/	<u>g</u> reat	<u>g</u> ame, <u>g</u> radual, ug <u>l</u> y

/f/	<u>f</u> inal	<u>f</u> lexible, <u>f</u> ine, deaf <u>f</u>
/v/	in <u>v</u> ite	<u>v</u> iolence, rev <u>v</u> iew, in <u>v</u> est
/θ/	breath <u>th</u>	<u>th</u> ink, <u>th</u> orn, auth <u>th</u> or
/ð/	<u>th</u> em	<u>th</u> ese, <u>th</u> at, south <u>th</u> ern
/m/	um <u>m</u> pire	ta <u>m</u> arind, cam <u>m</u> el, rem <u>m</u> ind
/h/	<u>h</u> undred	beh <u>h</u> ind, <u>h</u> ill, <u>h</u> ouse
/s/	es <u>s</u> cape	best, class <u>ss</u> es, <u>s</u> ecret
/z/	zest	<u>z</u> eal, cous <u>z</u> in, vis <u>z</u> it
/ʃ/	press <u>ss</u> ure	smash <u>sh</u> , wash <u>sh</u> ed, polish <u>sh</u> ed
/ʒ/	treas <u>z</u> ure	leis <u>z</u> ure, meas <u>z</u> ure, garag <u>z</u> e
/r/	arr <u>rr</u> ange	curr <u>rr</u> ent, arr <u>rr</u> est, fri <u>rr</u> end
/j/	<u>y</u> ellow	<u>u</u> niversity, <u>u</u> nity, <u>u</u> nion
/l/	<u>l</u> ife	<u>l</u> azy, fool <u>l</u> ed, <u>l</u> azy
/w/	<u>w</u> hite	<u>w</u> all, <u>w</u> alk, <u>w</u> ait

1.2 GRAMMAR - NOUN

A noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, thing, quality, concept, idea, emotion, thought, or anything that exists. There are different kinds of nouns.

1. Common Nouns

A common noun refers to a general class or non - specific people, of place or object.

For e.g. : City, state, person, player, book, ball, boy, girl, student, teacher, country.

2. Proper Noun

A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, thing etc.

For e.g : Sachin, Hyderabad, Pen, Pencil, Pacific Ocean

3. Abstract Noun

Abstract noun refers to things that cannot be detected through our five senses. Such things cannot be seen, heard, smelled, tasted or touched. Abstract nouns name an idea, moment, quality or concept.

For e.g. : beauty, curiosity, love, happiness, knowledge, wisdom, health

4. Concrete Nouns

It refers to things that can be recognised through our senses. These things can be seen, heard, smelled, tasted or touched. It refers to physical objects that have mass.

For e.g. : ball, water, glass, bridge, pen.

5. Collective Nouns

A collective noun refers to a group of people, animals, or things treated as a single unit.

For e.g. : army, family, fleet, flock, bunch, team

a herd of deer / elephants / buffaloes

an army of ants

6. Compound Noun

It is formed by the combination of two or more words.

For e.g. : Mother-in-law, school bus, bedroom

7. Countable Noun

Countable nouns are people, places, objects, etc. Which can be counted. Such nouns can have singular or plural forms.

For e.g. : brother / brothers, city / cities, mouse / mice.

8. Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns are concepts, substances etc, which cannot be counted because they cannot be divided into separate, individual elements.

For e.g. : Water, milk, bread, oil

Uncountable nouns can be quantified.

Exercise

Common Noun	Proper Noun
Mountain	Mount everest
City	Hyderabad
Restaurant	Blue fox
Website	Google
Park	Lumbini
Building	The Taj Mahal

Separate the words in the box below, labelling them either 'concrete' or 'abstract' nouns

player	peace	fear	anger
clock	trust	monument	stone
impression	confidence	park	star
tower	motivation	soul	intelligence
muscle	excitement	computer	lamp

Abstract noun	Concrete noun
peace	player
fear	clock
anger	stone
trust	monument
impression	park
confidence	star
motivation	tower
soul	computer
intelligence	lamp
excitement	muscle

Fill in the blanks below with collective nouns

1. A **pack** of wolves
2. A **bouquet** of flowers
3. A **crew** of sailors
4. A **gang** of robbers
5. A **galaxy** of stars
6. A **herd** of cattle
7. A **flock** of birds
8. A **haul** of fish
9. A **fleet** of lorries
10. A **flight** of birds

Compound nouns can be made up of various types of combinations. Fill in the blanks in the table with compound nouns as indicated.

noun + noun	School bus
	bed room
	police man
	motor cycle
	school teacher
adjective + noun	black board
	pink ball
	noble man
	green house
	fresh vegetables
Verb + noun	Swimming pool
	washing machine
	play boy
	note book
	call taxi
noun + verb	hair cut
	rain fall
	man handle
	hand made
	birth control

Quantify the following uncountable nouns and make them countable

1. luggage – a piece of luggage
2. furniture – a piece of furniture
3. juice – a glass of juice
4. paper – a piece of paper/box of paper
5. glue – a tube of glue
6. butter – a jar of butter
7. coffee – a cup of coffee
8. sugar – a spoonful of sugar, a bowl of sugar
9. money – some money, little money
10. information – a piece of information

1.3 VOCABULARY**Word roots, Prefixes and Suffixes**

A root is a simple form of a word, or a part of a word, without any prefix or suffix. It is a form of a word from which other words are created.

Prefix

It is a word fragment added in front of a word.

Prefixes are group of letter added to the beginning of words to get new words.

e.g. (bi –, pre –, un –, re –)

Suffix

It is a word fragment added at the end of a word.

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added at the end of words to form new words.

e.g. : (- hood, - less, - y, - dom)

Combining roots with prefixes and suffixes produces new words.

For Example :

prefix un – + root able = new word unable

root able + suffix -y = new word ably

From its beginning, the English language has borrowed numerous words from other languages, especially from Greek and Latin. Breaking a word down into root, prefix, and suffix might help you determine its literal meaning. It is a good idea to learn the meaning of common roots, prefixes and suffixes.

Word roots

Greek root	Meaning	Examples
auto	self	autograph, automatic
bio	life	biology, biography
chrono	time	chronology, synchronies
dem	people	democracy, demographic
electro	amber	electricity, electromagnet
geo	earth	geography, geology
graph	write	autograph, graphic
mega	large	megawatt, megabyte
metre	measure	thermometer, kilometre
pan	all, entire	pandemic, pantheon
phil	love	philosophy, bibliophile
photo	light	photograph, photosynthesis
psych	mind, soul	psychiatry, psychology
tele	far away	television, telescope
theo	god	theology, atheist
Latin root	Meaning	Examples
audi	hear	audio, audience
bene	good	benefit, benign
cred	believe, trust	credential, incredible
dict	speak	dictate, verdict
doct	teach	document, doctor
fact	make	factory, manufacture

fin	end, limit	final, confine
gen	birth	gene, generation
mis / mit	send	transmit, missile
nov / nou	new	novice, renovate
omni	all	omnivorous, omnipotent
port	carry	transport, portable
scrib / script	write	scribble, script
sens / sent	feel	sentiment, sensation
vid / vis	see	visible, video

Prefixes

Greek Prefix	Meaning	Examples
anti / ant	instead, against	antisocial, antacid
deca	ten	decade, decalogue
eco	environment, habitat	ecology, ecosystem
homo	like, similar	homogeneous, homonym
hyper	over, above, beyond	hyperactive, hyperbole
kilo	thousand	kilogram, kilometre
macro	large	microbe, microscope
micro	small	microbe, microscope
neo	new	neoclassical, neophyte
octo	eight	octogenarian, octopus
para	beside, beyond, near	paradox, paranormal
proto	first	prototype, proton
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudo-science
syn / sym	together, with	symmetric, synopsis
Latin root	Meaning	Examples
a	not, without	amoral, apolitical
bi	two, double	bifurcate, biannual
contra	against	contradict, contrast
de	down, off, removal	deformed, descend
extra	outside of, beyond	extraordinary, extrovert
in / im	in, into, not, toward	incision, impure, impulse

infra	below, inferior, after	infrared, infrasonic
mal	evil, badly	malnourished, malevolent
non	not	non-resident, nonconformity
pre	before, early, toward	precedent, preposition
quadr	four times, fourfold	quadriceps, quadrangle
retro	backwards, behind	retrofit, retrograde
semi	half	semicircle, semivowel
tri	three	triangle, triceps
ultra	beyond, extremely	ultrasound, ultraconservative

Suffixes

Greek root	Meaning	Examples
ac/iac	pertaining to	cardiac, maniac
cracy	government	aristocracy, democracy
genic	suitable	carcinogenic, photogenic
gram	record	telegram, electrocardiogram
iatry	healing	podiatry, psychiatry
ic	pertaining to, one who	dogmatic, aristocratic
ical	pertaining to made of	political, biological
ise / ize	to make to give	criticise, sanitise
ism	belief in, profession of	terrorism, feminism
logy	science or study of	biology, geology
oid	resembling, like, shaped	cuboid, android
phobia	fear of	claustrophobia, xenophobia
scope	observe, watch	telescope, microscope
sis	act, state of	crisis, metamorphosis
therapy	to nurse, care for	hydrotherapy, aromatherapy
Latin root	Meaning	Examples
able, ably	able to capable of being	transferable, identifiably
age	belonging to related to	postage, marriage
en	to become, cause to be	darken, weaken
ery / ry	place for, occupation of	vinery, dentistry

fy	to make, cause to be	clarify, horrify
hood	state, quality	childhood, priesthood
ish	of, belonging to	boyish, foolish
ist	person who does	philanthropist, artist
less	without, lacking	pitiless, tireless
like	characteristic of	childlike, godlike
ment	result, means of an act	movement, moment
ness	state, quality of being	greatness, sadness
some	like, tending to be	tiresome, lonesome
tion	state of something	elation, depression
wise	direction, manner	clockwise, lengthwise

EXERCISE

For each sentence below, study the word that is printed in bold. Try to identify the root word along with any prefix and/or suffix that is/are attached to it.

The root word along with any prefix and/or suffix that is/are attached to it.

1. Salman watched a **preview** of the movie

Root : view **Prefix :** pre

2. The magician made the pigeon **disappear**

Root : appear **Prefix :** dis

3. Radhika asked the actress for her **autograph**

Root : graph **Prefix :** auto

4. Chandan **removed** the item from the box

Root : move **Prefix :** re **Suffix :** d

5. I stood on a balcony **overlooking** the park

Root : look **Prefix :** over **Suffix :** ing

6. Himesh's story was **unbelievable**

Root : believe

Prefix : un

Suffix : able

7. One should not dress **informally** in office

Root : formal

Prefix : in

Suffix : ly

1.4 SPELLING

Commonly Misspelt Words

Misspelt words make reading difficult and give a negative impression about our writing by suggesting that we do not care enough. It is, therefore, important to pay a lot of attention while writing the spellings.

Here are some English words that are often misspelt.

Word	Comment
tomorrow	one m and two r's
accommodate	two c's and two m's
truly	true has the letter e, but truly does not
separate	often misspelt as sepearate; remember: the r separates two a's
definitely	there is no a in definitely; remember: the root is finite
restaurateur	restaurant has the letter n, but restaurateur does not
misspell	two s's and two l's; mis + spell = misspell
necessary	one c and two s's
pronunciation	the middle syllable in pronunciation is nun, not noun
maintenance	main + ten + ance
occasion	two c's and one s
memento	often misspelt as momento; the first part is mem

Here are some more English words that are commonly misspelt. Correct the spellings and then prepare another list of commonly misspelt English words of your own.

Misspelt	Correct	Misspelt	Correct
acheive	achieve	definatly	definitely
committment	commitment	seperate	separate
commisioner	commissioner	necenary	necessary
dependance	dependence	pronounciation	pronunciation
privellege	privilege	maintenance	maintenance
embarass	embarrass	occassion	occasion
grammer	grammar	momento	memento
milenum	millennium	begining	beginning
wendnesday	wednesday	vaccum	vacuum
hypocracy	hypocrisy	existance	existence
tomorrow	tomorrow	humourous	humorous
acomodate	accommodate	foriegn	foreign
truely	truly	neice	niece
feul	fuel	hygeine	hygiene

1.5 PUNCTUATION

Capitalisation

Rule 1 : First word of a sentence.

E.g.: She is a quiet girl in class. However, she is very mischievous at home.

Rule 2 : For all proper nouns. These include -

E.g.: Religious terms : Hindu, God

Names of buildings : Birla Mandir, Charminar

Languages : Telugu, Hindi

Rule 3 : To write the pronoun 'I' and the interjection 'O'.

E.g.: Ramana and I are friends

O ! my God

Rule 4 : For the degrees, titles and designations before a name.

E.g.: MBA, B.Sc., Bharath Rathna.

President Pranab Mukherjee

Rule 5 : For name of days, months, festivals, great books rivers

E.g.: Monday, February, Holi, The Ramayana, The Ganga

Rule 6 : At the beginning of each line of poetry.

E.g.: I wandered lonely as a cloud.

That floats on high over vales and hills.

EXERCISE

Read the passage below and capitalise words where necessary.

my friend chitra and i study at osmania university, it's a friday today, but we're not in class, the university is closed because it's onam. chitra is from kerala, but she grew up here in hyderabad. we're going to spend the afternoon at hussain sagar. we'll take a boat-ride to the island (called the rock of gibraltar) in the middle of the lake; there's a large statue of the buddha on it. after lunch, we'll spend some time at lumbini park, or, we might take a stroll in ntr gardens, named after the actor and former chief minister, in the evening, we'll go to the nearby prasads movie theatre; we've got tickets for the film 'the hero'.

My friend Chitra and I study at Osmania University, It's a Friday today, but we're not in class. The University is closed because it's Onam. Chitra is from Kerala, but she grew up here in Hyderabad. We're going to spend the afternoon at Hussain Sagar. We'll take a boat-ride to the island (called the rock of Gibraltar) in the middle of the lake; there's a large statue of the Buddha on it. After lunch, we'll spend some time at Lumbini Park. Or, we might take a stroll in NTR gardens, named after the actor and former chief minister. In the evening, we'll go to the nearby Prasads movie theatre; we've got tickets for the film 'The Hero'.

1.6 CONVERSATION

Introducing Yourself in a Formal Situation

Write a short dialogue between two persons introducing themselves in a formal situation.

Situation 1

Gita: The conference this year is very good, isn't it?

Lata: Yes, I'm really enjoying it. I think it's better than last year's. Did you come last year?

Gita: No, I didn't. But I came the year before, and one wasn't as good as this year's.

Lata: The speakers this year are a lot better. And so is the food!

Gita: Allow me to introduce myself. My name's Gita Sharma.

Lata: Pleased to meet you, Gita. My name's Lata Raman. (They shake hands)

Gita: Pleased to meet you too. How long will you be at the conference?

Lata: I'm here all five days. And you?

Gita: I'm here for only three days. I'm leaving the day after tomorrow.

Lata: What do you do?

Gita: I'm a sales manager at 'Image India'. And you?

Lata: I'm the director of marketing for an internet company called 'Travelquick'.

Situation 2

Krishna: I don't think we've been introduced. My name's Krishna. I work in the accounts department.

Kannan: Nice to meet you, Krishna. I'm Kannan. (They shake hands)

Krishna: Hello Kannan, nice meeting, too. Welcome to Travelquick. How's your first day at work?

Kannan: It's going very well. There's a lot to learn, but this job is similar to my last job. The people here seem very friendly.

Krishna: We're glad to have you with us.

Krishna: Thank you very much. I look forward to working here.

Here are some steps to make it easier

Introducing yourself to an audience

1. Speak clearly and confidently.
2. Make eye contact with a few people.
3. Say Hello and state your name.
4. Share basic information about yourself.
5. Close the Introduction.

Introducing Yourself to an Individual

1. Always maintain eye contact
2. Always smile
3. Offer a Handshake
4. Exchange Names
5. Give a brief background of yourself
6. Conclude the conversation

Here are some expressions to Introduce yourself Introducing yourself

1. My, name is
2. I'am
3. Nice to meet you, I'm
4. Pleased to meet you. I'm
5. Let me introduce myself. I'm
6. I would like to introduce myself. I'm

Useful responses when introducing yourself or other people

1. Nice to meet you
2. Pleased to meet you
3. Happy to meet you
4. How do you do?

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with phrases/sentences that would be appropriate when you are introducing yourself or being introduced to a stranger in a formal situation.

1. A question used to ask somebody what their job is
 - ❖ What do you do? / where do you work?
2. When a person says 'nice to meet you', you answer by saying
 - ❖ It's my pleasure, nice to meet you too.
3. A formal way to tell someone your name
 - ❖ Hello, my name is Raj
 - Let me introduce myself. I'm Raj
4. A statement, containing the word 'don't', that is used to start an introduction.
 - ❖ I don't think we 've been introduced.
5. A question used to ask somebody if they work in a certain company, department etc.
 - ❖ Where do you work?
6. A short phrase used to ask somebody the same question that they asked you what do you do?
 - ❖ I'm a sales manager at 'Image India'. And you ?
7. A polite phrase, containing the word 'pleased', said to someone after she/he has introduced herself/himself.
 - ❖ Pleased to meet you, Gita. My name's Latha.
8. A statement, containing the word 'me', that is used to start an introduction.
 - ❖ Let me introduce myself.
9. When a person says 'pleased to meet you', you answer by saying
 - ❖ Pleased to meet you too.

1.7 READING PASSAGE

Chindu Yellamma : a Telangana Artist

Chindu Yellamma (1914-2005) hailed from a disadvantaged community in the town of Basara, near Nizamabad in Telangana. She was given the name 'Saraswati' at birth and belonged to a family and community which travelled from village to village, performing Chindu Bhagavatam, a folk theatre art form. Her father suffered from near blindness, and Saraswati believed that if she dedicated her life in service to the goddess Yellamma, then perhaps her faith would be repaid and her father's sight would be restored. Indeed, over time her father did reacquire his sight. As a sign of respect and devotion, Saraswati changed her name to 'Chindu Yellamma'.

She was married off at the age of fourteen, but she found that marital duties prevented her from dedicating herself completely to her art. Arrangements were made so that her husband could marry her sister, while she could live a childless life - one in which she was intent on furthering Chindu Bhagavatam as an art form.

Bhagavatam, considered to be the essence of all Vedas, exists in various versions including Chindu Bhagavatam, characteristic of a nomadic community from Telangana. The name is derived from the manner of the community's presentation of the art form. Chindu, in Telugu, means 'jump', and as their troupe's presentation involves the use of leaps and jumps, it became a title that they embraced. In the Telangana region, there are 800 Chindu Bhagavatam troupes. Each troupe is made up of fifteen skilled performers, typically all male. These performers are called Chindulollu, and are trained in various arts including singing, makeup, and playing musical instruments such as the harmonium, cymbals, and dholak (a type of drum).

Chindu was one such exceptional artiste who, despite leading the difficult life of a nomad, always performed with a sense of dignity and reverence towards her profession. It was her hope to make Chindu Bhagavatam popular among the masses so that it would bring recognition and respectability to her community, while drawing attention to their plight as a group of people struggling to survive violent caste politics.

During pre-independence times, the Doras (an upper-caste community) had people from lower castes tend to their property. The Doras frequently organised Chindu Bhagavatam performances in their villages as they believed doing so would ensure divine blessings and prosperity. Chindu used these events as opportunities to combine her performance with moral anecdotes and advice for the Doras in the hope that they would treat the poor with compassion.

Nataraja Ramakrishna, the chairman of the Sangeeta Nataka Academy, was the first to introduce Chindu Yellamma to broader, urban audiences. As a result of this, she earned immense respect and recognition, and the story of her life remains a shining example of one dedicated to the arts.

1.8 WRITING

Expansion of a Sentence into a Paragraph

1. Expand the following a Sentence into a Paragraph.

Topic sentence: Of all animals, dogs make wonderful pets.

There are many things a pet dog can add to one's life.

It is an affectionate companion for young children as well as elderly people.

Dogs are obedient creatures and can be trained to guard one's house.

The simple act of taking one's pet dog for a walk is a step towards an active, healthy life.

Concluding Sentence:

Dogs have proven to be loyal friends to humankind from time immemorial.

Paragraph

Of all animals, dogs make wonderful pets. There are many things a pet dog can add to one's life. It is an affectionate companion for young children as well as elderly people. Dogs are obedient creatures and can be trained to guard one's house. The simple act of taking one's pet dog for a walk is a step towards an active, healthy life. Dogs have proven to be loyal friends to humankind from time immemorial.

2. Expand the following a Sentence into a Paragraph.

Topic sentence: My first day of school was extremely memorable.

I felt thrilled when I entered the classroom.

I introduced myself to the class.

All my classmates introduced themselves to the class.

Mr. Kumaraswamy, the English Teacher, was the first teacher to enter the class.

He spoke on the importance of Soft Skills in life.

Concluding Sentence: My first day was really a memorable day in my student life.

Paragraph: My first day of school was extremely memorable. I felt thrilled when I entered the classroom. I introduced myself to the class. All my classmates introduced themselves to the class. Mr. Kumaraswamy, the English Teacher, was the first teacher to enter the class. He spoke on the importance of Soft Skills in our life. My first day was really a memorable day in my student life.

1.9 SOFT SKILLS

Motivation and Goal Setting:

Motivation is an emotion or feeling that inspires someone and makes them want to accomplish something. It is a driving force. Motivation is of two types: intrinsic (desire to do something for personal reward, not financial gain) and extrinsic (completing a task to gain something or avoid a punishment). Motivated person is one driven and has an incentive to work hard, directing his/her energies towards completing personal or professional goal. Motivation skills involves :

- a) The ability to inspire others with a disciplined work-ethic
- b) The ability to recognize skill and talent in others and reward them when they achieve and exceed their goals. The rewards could be monetary in nature and/or involving showing respect and recognition.
- c) Offering help, negotiating, handling conflicts properly and providing opportunities to grow.

Goal Setting is closely linked with the idea of motivation. Goal setting involves making decisions about what we want to achieve over a period of time in the future. Goals can be short term or long term. They motivate us to work hard with a sense of purpose and make use of our natural abilities. They provide us the opportunity to prove ourselves and feel satisfied with our lives. In many ways, goal setting makes a task easier, and gives our life a sense of direction. While setting goals, we should keep in mind the following:

- a) Our goals should be realistic.
- b) Our goals must be clear and exact, connected to our lives and work.

- c) They ought to be possible to achieve and time-bound.
- d) When trying to accomplish a goal, it is important to remember not to be easily distracted.
- e) Dedicate an adequate amount of time to achieve the goal.

Goal setting is a valuable soft skill because it helps us work in a focused way, which is essential for success.

1.10 VALUE ORIENTATION

Well Begun is Half Done

‘Well begun is half done’ is a common expression used to suggest that if you begin an assignment well, then completing it will not require as much effort. A good beginning almost assures success. Beginning a project well makes it easier to do the rest, once you have begun a project well, you do not need to put in much more effort to finish it.

If you start a thing badly it takes a long time to finish it, because the bad start seriously affects the later work. But if you make a good start, everything follows naturally and easily. For example, if the foundations of a house are sound and well constructed, the house is better built and put up more rapidly than if it has to be erected on faulty foundations.

Another way of looking at this idea is through the example of a job interview. Under such circumstances, employers are looking for you to exhibit traits they desire in their employees. If you were to begin the interview poorly, perhaps by arriving late or dressing inappropriately, then you risk your interviewers believing that you do not have a professional attitude, thereby severely reducing your chance of getting the job.

Whatever work you are assigned, be it personal or professional in nature, it is always wise to systematically approach the task and plan in advance, prioritizing what needs to be completed first and foremost. This will lead to a good start. And a good start will give you the necessary momentum to complete your work in an efficient, satisfactory manner, and help you reach your goal faster.

Summary

James Thurber was an American humourist and a short story writer. The present short fiction, 'The Curb in the Sky' tells the story of Dorothy and Charlie Deshler.

Dorothy is a pretty and clever lady. But she has the habit of interrupting people, correcting their speech. She pipes up and finishes sentences for people. Many gentlemen become attracted and attached to her. She constantly corrects their English and so her admirers slowly drifted away to less captious girls. As time goes on, her mannerism has become a nuisance and menace to others.

Charles Deshler is a soft-spoken but an impetuous man. He is impressed by Dorothy's charms and beauty. Deshler does not listen to the warnings of his friends. He considers their concerns as mere jealousy. Hurriedly, he gets engaged to her and in no time married her. He really does not know about Dorothy. He only knows that 'she is pretty and bright-eyed and (to him) desirable.'

Charlie Deshler is an excellent raconteur (story-teller) and loves telling stories. He also speaks very good English. Initially Dorothy is genuinely interested in him and his stories. However, as time passes by, Dorothy starts correcting even his nice stories. Within two years, he is almost getting mad to avoid Dorothy's interference. This leads to the clash of personalities between the husband and wife.

In order to avoid Dorothy's correction and interruption, Charlie begins to tell fantastical tales of dreams. He thinks that she cannot correct him on his own dreams. Slowly, he starts suffering from monomania; living always in a fantastic dream world. He eventually loses his mind and ends up in lunatic asylum.

As the result of the monomania, Deshler repeatedly tells people the same outlandish story about a dream he has had. The story is about his journey towards the moon in an airplane made of telephone wires, taking off from his bedroom. On his way to the moon, a man who looks like Santa Claus in the uniform of a customs officer, waves at him to stop. So he pulls over to a cloud. While he is repeating the story, he happens to say, 'So I pulled to the curb...' Dorothy quickly interrupts him saying, "There aren't any curbs in the sky. There couldn't be. You pulled over to a cloud."

Finally, Charlie seems utterly defeated as Dorothy intrudes even into his fantasy world. This nature of the personality clash between the wife and the husband in the story has a devastating effect on the two individuals and their relationship with each other. And in turn, it has led to the collapse of the family system.

తెలుగు సారాంశం

James Thurber ఒక గొప్ప కథారచయిత మరియు వ్యాసకర్త. ఆయన రచనలు హాస్యంతో నిండుకొని ఉంటాయి. 'The seal in the Bedroom', My life and Hard times, మరియు The Middle Aged man అనేవి కొన్ని పుస్తకాలు అయియున్నవి. 'The Curb in the Sky' అనబడే ఈ కథ, చార్లీడెష్లర్ మరియు డరోతి అనే దంపతుల యొక్క ప్రవర్తనను వర్ణించే కథయైయున్నది.

డరోతి ఆకర్షణీయంగా, అందంగా ఉంది. మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు ఎదుటి వాళ్ల వాక్యాల్లోని తప్పులను పట్టుకొని, ఆ విషయంలో కలుగజేసికొనే ఆమె తత్వంతో చాలా మంది అంటే ఇష్టపడుతున్న వారికి, ఆమె పట్ల విసుగు కలిగింది. ఆమెకు ఈ విషయం అర్థం కాలేదు. ఆమె తల్లిదండ్రులు కూడా సరిచేయలేదు. ఎందుకంటే ఆమె అందువలన తెలివిగలదిగా తలంచబడుతుంది గనుక. కనుక ఆమెను ఆశించే వారికి ఒక ఆటంకము వుండి, ఏయొక్కరు ఆమెను చేసుకొవడానికి ముందుకు రాలేదు.

చార్లీడెష్లర్, ఈ విషయాలేమీచూడక, ఆమెను చాలా త్వరగా పెళ్లి చేసికొన్నాడు. ఆమెను అతడు ఇష్టపడ్డాడు గనుక తన స్నేహితుల సలహాలను పట్టించుకొలేదు. వాస్తవంగా ఎవరైనా ఏదైనా చెప్పడానికి మొదలుపెడితే, ఆమె కలుగజేసికొని, తనదైన రీతిలో అతనిని వెంటనే తప్పు చెబుతుంది. ఆమె భర్త గొప్పకథలు చెప్పగలవాడు. ఆమె అతనికి చెప్పాలనుకొంటే ఏ విషయాన్ని వదిలిపెట్టేది కాదు. గ్రామరు తప్పులున్నా వదిలిపెట్టదు. వారు ప్రయాణంలో దూరము యొక్క కొలతనుగానీ, లేక వెళ్లిన స్థలము యొక్క పేరును కూడా వదిలిపెట్టదు. ఆయన చెబుతున్న కథ చివరిదశలో కూడా, అతణ్ణి ఆపి తనదైన రీతిలో కథను పూర్తి చేస్తుంది. అతడు తెల్లముఖం వేసేవాడు.

చారీ ఆమెను అపలేకపోయాడు. కలలో అతని అనుభవమును చెబుతున్నా ఆమె సరిచేయడం మొదలుపెట్టేది. ఇది కూడా వదిలలేదు. ఆమె భర్త దీని నుండి బయట పడడానికి, తన ఆకాశ ప్రయాణం గురించి చెప్పి తప్పించుకొనాలనుకొన్నాడు. ఆకాశంలో దారియుండదు గనుక అతడు ఒక మేఘం ఎక్కానని చెప్పాలంటుంది.

కొంతకాలం తరువాత చార్లీ ఆరోగ్యం చెడిపోయింది. అతడు తన భార్యదిద్దుతున్న విషయాలను తట్టుకోలేకపోయాడు. ఒక పిచ్చాసుపత్రిలో చేరాడు. ఇక్కడ అతనికి రక్షణగా వుండడానికి సమ్మతికలిగియుంది. కానీ తన సహజ తప్పులను వెదికే పరిస్థితి మాత్రం అలాగే ఉంది.

ఆకాశంలో దారులు లేవు అన్నది. అతడు పిచ్చాసుపత్రిలో వున్నప్పటికీ, తన అలవాడు మార్చుకొనలేదు. అమనిషి పిచ్చివాడయిపోయాడు.

2

Happy People

- William Ralph Inge

Glossary

American war the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) fought between Great Britain and the United States of America after the latter declared its independence from the former

Boswell Scottish writer James Boswell (1740-95), best known for his biography of Samuel Johnson

Bulstrode Whitelocke an English lawyer and parliamentarian (1605-75)

calamity / kə'læmɪti / a great disaster or misfortune

Canon Streeter a scholar and writer on theological subjects (died 1937)

cant / kænt / insincere talk

Commonwealth (here) the period from 1649 to 1653 when England was governed as a republic

dejection / dɪ'dʒekʃən / lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy

depression / dɪ'preʃən / the condition of feeling sad or despondent

Dr Johnson English poet, essayist, critic and lexicographer, Samuel Johnson (1709-84)

gaiety / 'geɪəti / being cheerful

grievous / 'gri:vəs / causing grief, sorrow and pain

hilarity / hɪ'lærɪti / great amusement

intermeddle / ɪntə'mɛd(ə)l / interfere in something which is not one's concern

justifiable / 'dʒʌstɪfaɪəbl / something that can be shown as reasonable and right

Jutland / 'dʒʌtlənd / a peninsula comprising the continental portion of Denmark; a major naval battle took place near Jutland between British and German fleets in 1916

lunatic / 'lu:nətik / an insane person

melancholy / 'melənkəli / a gloomy state of mind, especially when habitual or prolonged

monastery / 'mɒnastəri / the residence of a religious community, such as monks, living in seclusion from society and bound by religious vows

monk / mɒŋk / a man who has withdrawn from the world for religious reasons, and lives under vows of poverty, chastity and obedience

Napoleon French military and political leader, Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

nunnery / 'nʌnəri / a building (or group of buildings) for nuns

ominous / 'ɒmɪnəs / a feeling that something evil is going to happen soon

parlourmaid / 'pɑ:ləmeɪd / a maid who takes care of a parlour, answers the door, waits on guests, etc.

prone / prəʊn / having a natural inclination or tendency to something

puny / 'pjʊ:ni / small, tiny, insignificant

rhetorical / rɪtɒrɪkəl / (of a question) asked in order to produce an effect or make a statement, rather than to elicit information

Robert Browning an English poet and playwright (1812-89)

Sadhu Sunder Singh an Indian Christian missionary (1889-1929)

Sermon on the Mount a famous sermon that Jesus Christ preached to his disciples
sloth / sləʊθ / laziness

Solomon a king of Israel famous for his wisdom and wealth (circa 990-931 BCE)

Spinoza Dutch philosopher Baruch Spinoza (1632-77), who greatly influenced Western thought

spinster / 'spɪnstə / an elderly unmarried woman

spur / spɜ:/ anything that urges someone to act speedily or achieve something

susceptible / sə'septəbl / easily influenced or affected

temperament / 'tɛmpərəmənt / the nature of a person; the combination of the mental, physical, and emotional traits of a person

The Hague / ðə'heɪg / a city in the Netherlands which houses the Dutch government and parliament

turbulence / 'tɜ:bʒələns / state of conflict or confusion

vapid / 'væpɪd / dull, without life and energy

vex / vɛks / to annoy

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 50 TO 100 WORDS EACH

1. **Why did the author believe that we know very little about the people around us?**

Ans :

In the essay 'Happy People' the writer, William Ralph Inge mentioned the book of Proverbs written by King Solomon. As the author quoted King Solomon's proverb that, 'Each heart knows its own bitterness, and no one else can fully share its joy'. He also substantiated Solomon's view with Robert Browning's words. Browning thanks God that the meanest of his creatures has two soul-sides, one to face the world with and one to show a woman when he loves her. It is very rare for someone to completely share one's feelings. Hence, Inge believed that we know very little about the people around us.

2. **What did Napoleon believe to be necessary for happiness? What is Inge's view on Napoleon's comment? What is your own opinion on Napoleon's comment?**

Ans :

In his essay, "Happy People", William Ralph Inge mentioned Napoleon Bonaparte's views about happiness. Napoleon felt that a hard heart and good digestion are necessary things for happiness. However, Inge disagrees with the views of Napoleon. The author feels that a life without affection and sympathy could only give negative kind of happiness. I also fully agree with the author's about happiness.

3. **What is Inge's attitude towards Sadhu Sunder Singh? How can you tell?**

Ans :

William Ralph Inge feels that running away from life cannot to make people happy. He prefers unworldliness based on knowledge of the world as a better option. He urges readers to read the book, 'The Sadhu', which is centred on the life of Sadhu Sundar Singh. In spite of his travails and persecution, Sadhu Sundar Singh was as happy as most other Christ-like saints. Inge displays a positive attitude towards the Sadhu and motivates us to have perseverance to be happy in life.

4. **What gifts would the author ask of his fairy godmother? What does this tell you about the author?**

Ans :

William Ralph Inge wishes to ask of his fairy godmother three gifts: wisdom, domestic happiness and the approval of the fellows (recognition by others). According to the writer, wisdom is the just estimate of the relative importance of things; domestic happiness is possible through strong relationships; and recognition and approval of the fellow beings is must to lead a happy life. This reveals the character of the author William Ralph Inge and his inspiring personality.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 250 WORDS EACH

1. **What, according to Inge, are the sources of happiness? List the kinds of people whom Inge considers 'happy'.**

Ans :

William Ralph Inge was a renowned clergyman, scholar, and social critic. He was a prolific writer and was popular for his philosophy and Christian mysticism. In the present essay titled 'Happy People', William Ralph Inge explores the question of what makes people happy, and who are considered to be happy. He writes that some consider the young as the happiest; others think that the old people are happy and content. The busy are happier than the idle. The married or the single, religion and charity leads to a person's happiness. Inge makes this famous statement: 'the happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy except the fact that they are so.' Inge feels that religion is a great source of happiness.

He wishes to ask of his fairy godmother three gifts: wisdom, domestic happiness and the approval of the fellows (recognition by others). According to the writer, wisdom is the just estimate of the relative importance of things; domestic happiness is possible through strong relationships; and recognition and approval of the fellow beings is must to lead a happy life.

2. **Narrate the story of the ambassador and his servant in your own words. How is it relevant to Inge's essay? Is there any lesson that the author wishes to communicate through the story?**

Ans :

William Ralph Inge was a renowned clergyman, scholar, and social critic. He was a prolific writer and was popular for his philosophy and Christian mysticism.

In 'Happy People', William Ralph Inge explores the question of what makes people happy, and who are considered to be happy. He writes that some consider the young as the happiest; others think that the old people are happy and content. The busy are happier than the idle. The married or the single, religion and charity leads to a person's happiness. Inge makes this famous statement: 'the happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy except the fact that they are so.' Inge feels that religion is a great source of happiness. He wishes to ask from the fairy godmother three gifts: wisdom, domestic happiness and the approval of the fellows (recognition by others).

Inge feels that people live in evil times and public affairs are taken more tragically than how they were taken in the eighteenth century. He advises us not to be perturbed by the misfortunes of our times but to deal with public calamities with a balanced mind. In order to emphasize the importance of content and balanced mind, William Ralph Inge narrates the story of the ambassador and his servant during the Commonwealth. Bulstrode Whitelocke, the British Ambassador to The Hague, was anxious about the condition of his country and sleepless. An old servant advised the ambassador, reminding him of the fact that God ruled the world well before we were born, He will rule well after we die and He can also rule well while we are in the world.

The story of the ambassador and his servant is very much relevant to Inge's essay. Through the story, Inge tries to convey his message that we should not worry about the things which are not in our hands. The author seems to reiterate the fact that trusting in God's ability to handle everything happening around us- good or bad- is the secret for our peace and happiness. The author wishes to communicate through the story that we should trust in God who takes care of everything that is not in our control.

3. Write a character sketch of William Ralph Inge, as revealed solely by his views in this essay.

Ans :

William Ralph Inge was a renowned clergyman, scholar, and social critic. He was a prolific writer and was popular for his philosophy and Christian mysticism. The present essay reveals the pious and practical way of the author which is applicable to all.

In 'Happy People', William Ralph Inge explores the question of what makes people happy, and who are considered to be happy. He writes that some consider the young as the happiest; others think that the old people are happy and content. The busy are

happier than the idle. The married or the single, religion and charity leads to a person's happiness.

Inge makes this famous statement: 'the happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy except the fact that they are so.' Inge feels that religion is a great source of happiness. He wishes to ask from the fairy godmother three gifts: wisdom, domestic happiness and the approval of the fellows (recognition by others).

In order to emphasize the importance of content mind, Inge narrates the story of the ambassador and his servant during the Commonwealth. Bulstrode Whitelocke, the British Ambassador to The Hague, was anxious about the condition of his country and sleepless. An old servant advised the ambassador, reminding him of the fact that God ruled the world well before we were born, He will rule well after we die and He can also rule well while we are in the world.

The essay 'Happy People' reveals the character of its writer William Ralph Inge. His ideas expressed in the essay remain relevant and valuable for all generations. He was philosopher, scholar, thinker, critic and mystic. He always seeks to be happy, come what may. According to the writer, wisdom is the just estimate of the relative importance of things; domestic happiness is possible through strong relationships; and recognition and approval of the fellow beings is must to lead a happy life. His essay suggests that faith and trust in God can enhance one's state of happiness.

2.1 PRONUNCIATION - VOWELS : MONOPHTHONGS

Sound	Example	Words with the same sound
/ɪ/	hit /hit/	fit, kit, pin, lip, kin
/i:/	feel /fi:/	feed, sheep, teen, mean, seat
/ʊ/	book /bʊk/	put, would, cook, foot, pull
/u:/	food /fu:d/	fool, room, move, moon, do
/ɒ/	cot /kɒt/	lot, pot, shop, shot, got
/ɔ:/	tall /tɔ:/	all, law, saw, talk, thought
/e/	egg /eg/	pen, edge, bed, edit, ten

/ə/	a bout /ə'baʊt/	agin, abuse, ago, abound, ablaze
/ɜ:/	e arth /ɜ : θ/	bird, girl, circle, curl, fur
/æ/	a pple, /'æp'/	cat, bag, ant, rat, fan
/ʌ/	u d /m ʌ d/	but, cut, fun, shut, come
/ɑ:/	ca lm /ka:m/	ask, far, aunt, laugh, calf

Exercise

Match the words in column A with the words in column B which have the same monophthong sound indicated in the first column.

A	B
fit	book
peel	cook
ant	girl
look	alone
food	bit
end	fleece
hot	bed
call	art
around	come
earth	trap
under	cost
car	war

Answer :

fit	-	bit	hot	-	cost
peel	-	fleece	call	-	war
ant	-	trap	around	-	alone
look	-	cook	earth	-	girl
food	-	boot	under	-	come
end	-	bed	car	-	art

2.2 GRAMMAR - PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun. The main use of pronouns is to avoid the repetition of nouns. There are many different types of pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns

Those pronouns which stand for persons are called personal pronouns. These pronouns are sub divided into:

First Person : One who speaks. e.g. : I, we

Second Person : One who is spoken to eg: you

Third person : One who is spoken of, eg : He, she, it, they

2. Possessive Pronouns

We use these pronouns to show possession. They are used in place of nouns with an apostrophe and 's'. Such as Suma's to indicate the meaning of belonging or possession.

Eg : mine - yours - his - hers - ours - theirs

This DVD player is mine.

3. Reflexive Pronouns

They are used when the subject and the object of a verb both refer to the same person, animal, place or thing.

Eg : myself - your self - herself - itself - one self - out selves - your selves - themselves

She hurt herself

4. Demonstrative Pronouns

They are used to point out the object/ someone or something.

Eg: This - that - these - those

This is an ATM card

5. Indefinite Pronouns

We use this when we do not know or do not want to specify the identity and number of the person or thing referring to.

Eg : anything - anybody - anyone -

something - somebody - some one

nothing - nobody - none - no one

Anyone can solve this problem

6. Interrogative Pronouns

They are used in question to refer to people or things.

Eg: Who - what - whom - why - where - when - whose - which - whatever

Who are you?

What does he want?

7. Relative Pronouns

When they refer to nouns coming before them in a sentence they are relative pronouns.

Eg: Who - whom - whose - when - that - which

I saw a beggar who was deep and dumb.

Here is the book that you have given to me.

8. Reciprocal Pronouns

They express mutual relationship.

Eg : each other - one another

Radha and Krishna loved each other

Don't push one another

9. Distribution Pronouns

They refers to persons or things one at a time

Eg: each, either, neither

Each of the boys gets a prize

Either of these roads leads to the railway station.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct option from those given in the brackets.

1. One shouldn't betray one's country. (ones/one's/his/her)
2. She prides herself on her wealth. (oneself/itself/herself/ her)
3. Look at these people. They are the happiest (Who/those/they/that)
4. Who is Robert Borrowing? He is a poet (he's/he/his/him)
5. The dog is chasing its own tail (one's its/it's/his)

Correct the following sentences

1. She is one of those which help old people
She is one of those who helps old people
2. Your need is greater than me
Your need is greater than mine.
3. Everyone should take their seat
Everyone should take his/her seat
4. My family enjoyed during the vacation
My family enjoyed itself during the vacation
5. Me and Rahat is friends
Rahat and I are friends

2.3 VOCABULARY / WORD ROOTS, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Exercise

- I. Write down at least two formed using the given word roots

Root	Meaning	Words formed
phone	(Greek) sound	Phonograph, phonology
temp	(Latin) time	temporary, temperament
alter	(latin) other	alternate, altering
them	(Greek) heat	thermometer, thermodynamic
pater	(Latin) father	paternal, paternity

II. Complete the following table

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Word	Meaning
man	fact	ure	manufacture	create or produce
un	fortun	ate	unfortunate	not favoured by fortune
phot	graph	ic	photographic	relating to photography
auto	bio	graph	auto biography	story of one's life
sub	mar	ine	submarine	underwater warship
extra	terrestr	Δ	extraterrestrial	originating or located outside earth

III. Fill in the blanks by modifying the words in the brackets as instructed

1. Don't be childish (child + suffix)
2. He overestimate his strength (prefix + estimate)
3. Our team won the hockey championship (champion + suffix)
4. It is illegal to kill endangered animals. (prefix + legal)
5. She was given a handful of sweets (hand + suffix)
6. He wants to befriend me on Facebook. (prefix + friend)
7. You need a combination of hard work and determination to succeed
(combine + suffix)

2.4 SPELLING

I. Forming antonyms using un - and dis-

New words can be formed by adding the prefix 'un - ' to existing words.

For example.

unacceptable	uneven	unprincipled	unusual
unapproachable	unfortunate	unprofessional	unveil
unaware	unhappy	unquestionable	unveil
unclean	unhealthy	unreal	unwarranted
uncomfortable	unload	unrecognised	unwelcome
uncommon	unlucky	unsettled	unwilling
undo	unmanageable	unskilled	unwind
uneasy	unnatural	untidy	unworldly
unemployed	unnecessary	untouchable	unworthy
unenviable	unpopular	untrue	unwritten

EXERCISE**I. Give one word for the following**

Beyond criticism or attack	<u>uncritical</u>
Not engaged in an occupation	<u>unemployed</u>
Incapable of being justified or explained	<u>unjustifiable</u>
Still in doubt, or subject to change	<u>uncertain</u>
Not commonly encountered	<u>uncommon</u>

II. New words can be formed by adding the prefix 'dis-' to existing words. For examples.

disable	disclose	dismissal	disrespect
disadvantage	discomfort	disobey	dissatisfy
disagree	discount	disoblige	dissimilar
disappear	disfigure	disorder	distasteful
disappoint	disgrace	displacement	distressful
disapprove	dishonour	displease	disuse
disband	disinherit	disqualify	
disbelief	dislike	disregard	

II. Fill in the blanks by using appropriate forms of each of the antonyms given below

disappoint	disbelief	discontinue
disfigure	disobey	disregard

1. Suman reacted to her news with surprise and disbelief.
2. The soldier was suspended for disobeying his officer's command.
3. The accident left him disfigured.
4. I wouldn't dare to disregard my mother.
5. From next week, support for the outdated software will be discontinue.
6. Her disappoint at losing the race was obvious.

2.5 PUNCTUATION

Capitalization

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters where necessary.

1. i was born at gandhi memorial hospital in hyderabad.
→ I was born at Gandhi Memorial hospital in Hyderabad.
2. have you read any book by president abdul kalam?
→ Have you read any book by President Abdul Kalam?
3. i speak telugu and hindi better than english. what about you?
→ I speak Telugu and Hindi better than English What about you?
4. i enjoyed watching the movie 'the life of pi'
→ I enjoyed watching the movie 'The Life of Pi'
5. my sister saba was born on 1 january 1999. We celebrate her birthday on new year's day.
→ My sister Saba was born on 1 January 1999. We celebrate her birthday on New Year's day.
6. sheila brought back a souvenir from her trip to agra last week. it is a miniature model of the taj mahal.
→ Sheila brought back a souvenir from her trip to Agra last week. It is a miniature model of the Taj Mahal.
7. ravi asked, 'do you like chinese food? 'no', i replied, 'i prefer south indian food'.
→ Ravi asked, 'Do you like Chinese food? 'No', I replied, 'I prefer South Indian food.
8. 'are you okay?' mr kader asked ms roy. 'you don't look well.'
→ 'Are you okay?' Mr. Kader asked Ms Roy 'You don't look well.
9. the new student is from karnataka; she moved to gujarat to study business at iim ahmedabad.
→ The new student is from Karnataka, she moved to Gujarat to study business at IIM Ahmedabad.
10. neeraj lives new york, but he travels to los angeles once a month. he is an investment banker.
→ Neeraj lives in New York, but he travels to Los Angeles once a month. He is an investment banker.

11. the ganges is considered a holy river by the hindus. its source is the gangotri glacier in the himalayas, and it empties into the bay of bengal in eastern India.
→ The Ganges is considered a holy river by the Hindus. Its source is the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas, and it empties into the Bay of Bengal in Eastern India.
12. dr martin luther king jr was a leader of the civil rights movement in the us.
→ Dr. Martin Luther King Jr was a leader of the civil rights movement in the US.
13. the uk is a member of nato. it is considering leaving the eu.
→ The UK is a member of NATO. It is considering leaving the EU.
14. my favourite book is 'to kill a mockingbird' by harper lee. i recently bought a copy for just rs 100!
→ My favourite book is 'To kill a Mockingbird' by Harper Lee. I recently bought a copy for just Rs. 100!

2.6 CONVERSATION

Starting and Sustaining a Conversation

Starting a conversation with a stranger is a challenge, and sometimes continuing the conversation can prove to be an even bigger challenge.

Conversation 1

Rani : Excuse me ... Hello, I'm Rani, could you please help me with something?

Soma : Hi Rani; I'm Soma. I'd be happy to help.

Rani : I'm new to Hyderabad. I'm looking for a place to buy pearls.

Soma : Hyderabad is famous for its pearls. Is there anything in particular that you have in mind?

Rani : I'm not very sure. It depends on the price. What might the approximate price be?

Soma : Well, let's see ... If you want a single strand of pearls of medium size, you might get it for about 500 - 1000 rupees if you go to the Old city.

Rani : The Old City! Yes, I've heard that is the place to go to buy pearls.

Soma : You could also get them in other places in the city, but it would be more expensive. You should go to the Old City if you have the time, and if you need to buy many sets. You will find a variety of pearls and bangles in Laad Bazaar, near the Charminar.

Rani : Is it difficult to get to the Old City?

Soma : Where are you staying?

Rani : I'm staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Abids.

Soma : It's not that far then. There are plenty of buses you could take. You could also go by auto, or book a cab Remember to bargain at the shops.

Rani : Bargain! I'm very bad at it

Soma : You must bargain for half the price. Otherwise, you might be cheated. If bargaining isn't your cup of tea, and you are willing to spend a bit more, I suggest that you go to the Lepakshi Handicrafts Emporium opposite L.B. Stadium in Abids. That is also a good option.

Rani : That sounds good. Thanks for taking the time to help me out.

Soma : Your'e welcome. I hope you have a pleasant time. Goodbye!

Rani : Thank you very much. Bye!

Conversation 2

Mohan: Hi! I'm Mohan. I'm here to do my B. Com. I joined the hostel today. What about you?

Samir: Hi, Mohan. My name's Samir. I have joined the B. Com course too.

Mohan: Are you from Hyderabad?

Samir: No, I'm from Mumbai. And you?

Mohan: I'm from this city. But I live far away, so I decided to join the hostel to save time.

Samir: Wonderful! I was hoping to meet some local guys. Which one is your room?

Mohan: I'm in Room 219 in C Block.

Samir: Oh, good! I'm in 220 in the same block. I'm sure I'll enjoy my stay here. I was looking to find someone to accompany me on my trips into town.

Mohan: I'd be glad to Come along, Samir. I'll take you to the best places to eat in Hyderabad.

Samir: Well, tomorrow is Saturday. How about we taste some of that famous Hyderabad biryani and Irani chai that I've heard so much about?

Mohan: **Absolutely!** Let's go out for lunch tomorrow. I know a number of places to suit every budget.

Samir: I'm glad I met you.

Mohan: I'm happy you came to this college all the way from Mumbai. Here, take my number. [They exchange phone numbers.]

Samir: Thank you! Mohan, I need to go now; but I will catch you later.

Mohan: Sure... See you!

1. Try to build up conversations based on the hints provided.

- a) **Good morning – new to this place- in the Air Force- what do you do?- how fortunate! Need to enroll my daughter in a school- tell me about good schools in Hyderabad- thank you.**

Sunil: Hello, Good morning.

Suman: Good morning. How can I help you?

Sunil: I'm Sunil, working in the Air Force. And I'm new to this place. May I know about you?

Suman: My name's Suman and I'm an employee in Infosys. Nice meeting you.

Sunil: How fortunate am I to know you! I need to enroll my 6 year old daughter into a good school. Could you please tell me about good schools in Hyderabad?

Suman: Yes, there're plenty of good schools around here including St. Francis, Delhi Public School, Hyderabad Public School, Stanley School and many more.

Sunil: Oh, thank you. That's very kind of you.

Suman: All the best. And bye, bye!

Sunil: See you later.

- b) **Hello-visiting Hyderabad on work-why holiday today? (State Formation Day)- tell me about Telangana- I love history- what places of historical interest to visit?- just here for the weekend – that sounds good! I'll go there- how to get there?- thank you**

Kumar: Excuse me... Hello, I'm Kumar. Could you please help me with something?

Vinod: Hi Kumar; I'm Vinod. I'd be happy to help.

Kumar: I'm visiting Hyderabad on a professional work. I'm new to this place. Why do the roads in the city seem deserted today? Is it a holiday today?

- Vinod:** Yes, it is the Telangana State Formation Day and so it is a public holiday today. It's a festive day. Naturally, the roads look deserted.
- Kumar:** Yes I know that the state was formed after great struggle. I love history. I'm interested in Telangana history. Could you please tell me about Telangana and some of the places of historical interest?
- Vinod:** Certainly. Telangana has a unique culture of religious harmony and has a long history dating back to the Monolithic Age. Many historical places are located in Karimagar, Nalgonda, Medak and even in Hyderabad. Places like, the Charminar, the Salar Jung Museum, the Golkonda Fort, the Public Gardens, Hussain Sagar, Kolanpaka, Medak Church Nagarjuna Sagar etc. are must-see places.
- Kumar:** That sounds good! I'll be here just for the week-end. So I'll go to some of the places. Thank you very much, Vinod for your kind information.
- Vinod:** You're most welcome. I hope you have a pleasant time, Goodbye!
- Kumar:** Thank you very much indeed. Bye!

2.7 READING PASSAGE

The following passage should be read aloud in class by all students, with each student taking turns to read 5-10 sentences each.

The Million March: an initiative for statehood

The 'Million March' was an ambitious rally initially scheduled to take place on 10 December 2009. A million people were to march to the State Legislative Assembly in Hyderabad, to demonstrate the common people's support of a separate Telangana state. The plan was conceived by pro-Telangana activists, including members of the

Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) and the Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC). Activists hoped that this show of support would result in affairs of the state coming to a grinding halt, instigating changes that toppled the ruling party.

The march was put on hold when the Central Government, sensing the urgency of the situation and hoping to prevent protests, released a press statement on 9 December 2009, declaring its intention to create a separate Telangana state. However, this announcement resulted in a violent backlash, and the government eventually succumbed to pressure and went back on its promise.

Many political parties tried their best to convince the government that it was not in the state's best interests to separate. Time passed, decisions were delayed, and eventually the Central Government claimed a separate Telangana state would not be possible.

Almost immediately, people expressed their unhappiness and anger, some going so far as sacrificing their lives for the cause. Pro-Telangana political parties and a majority of the common people grew restless. A second 'Million March' was planned in 2011.

People from all parts of the state gathered in tens of thousands at Tank Bund on 10 March 2011. The protest was strategically executed and played a key role in the declaration of a new Telangana state. The Central Government finally acknowledged what the common people wanted, and, in 2014, the dream of a separate Telangana state became a reality.

2.8 WRITING

Sequencing

Sequencing means putting things in a certain order. It gives writing a logical flow, making it easy to read and understand:

Keep the following steps in mind to improve the coherence of your writing ____

1. Sentences may be arranged in chronological (time), spatial (space) or logical (cause - effect relationship) order.
2. Use appropriate connective (therefore, however, also etc) to link ideas and sentences.
3. Use transition words and phrases (first, secondly, next, thereafter, as a result etc.) as signposts that help the reader follow your argument.
4. Use parallel grammatical structures and repeat key words in order to create an argument.

EXERCISE

Study the following paragraph. Identify the connectives and transition words and phrases by underlining them. What role do they play?

- I. Choosing a college or university is not easy. The most difficult part is finding a university that prepares you well for your future career. In order to get a good job, the curriculum that is taught must be thorough and up-to-date. In addition, the professors must be highly qualified and respected in their fields. Another difficulty

in choosing a university or college is afford ability. You need to be able to pay the tuition fees and living expenses. Some institutions might offer you scholarships if you cannot afford the fees. A good location is also very important when choosing a college. The environment should be safe and quiet to facilitate studying. Moreover, there should be possibilities for part-time or summer jobs nearby, especially in your area of specialisation, so that you can get some partial work experience. You should consider all of these points carefully to choose the most appropriate college or university for you.

II. Arrange the following sentences in a logical sequence.

1. The foundation stone was laid in 1972.
2. As a result, the city suffered from horrendous traffic congestion.
3. It was going to be the first in South Asia.
4. They plied in the centre of the road.
5. To ease traffic in the city, it was decided that an underground railway line would be built.
6. Calcutta, unlike other cities, kept its trams.

Answer :

Calcutta, unlike other cities, kept its trams. As a result, the city suffered from horrendous traffic congestion. They plied in the centre of the road. To ease traffic in the city, it was decided that an underground railway line would be built. The foundation stone was laid in 1972. It was going to be the first in South Asia.

2.9 SOFT SKILLS

Self-confidence

Self-confidence is a belief or feeling of trust in yourself and your abilities. It is an assurance in what you are capable of doing. With self-confidence, you are aware of your qualities and skills and can approach challenging tasks without fear. Thus, self-confidence is viewed as a positive trait. The following tips are useful to gain self-confidence:

- a) Preparation is the key to self-confidence.
- b) Adjusting our appearance and body language, be well-groomed and well-dressed.

- c) Maintain eye contact with the person when talking to them.
- d) Walk, stand, and sit with a straight back and an upright posture, instead of hunching and slouching.
- e) Have a firm handshake, but not crush other person's hand.
- f) When talking, speak clearly and audibly and modulate the volume, tone and pitch of your voice.
- g) Do not overestimate and underestimate your abilities.
- h) Constantly improve your skills. The greater your skill set, the greater your self-confidence.

Thus, self-confidence is an important asset, both for personal as well as professional development.

2.10 VALUE ORIENTATION

Doubt is the beginning of Wisdom

To doubt is to be uncertain. This uncertainty leads to questioning facts, figures and information. This questioning leads to a search for new information, the processing and understanding of that knowledge, and the eventual arrival at a stage where you can determine what you believe to be true.

'To doubt is the beginning of wisdom' saying emphasises the importance of blindly accepting what others tell you, or conforming to what others do, and instead always persevering in the search for truth.

It is because everyone starts off with ignorance, then through teaching, additional reading, or training, attain knowledge or wisdom.

For example, a young child starts off not knowing much about maths or science, but through the patient teaching of the basics, including demonstrations and experiments, soon understands and knows how to apply his knowledge. The same goes with some adult who is new to a job and doubtful of what he required to do. After learning the ropes for a few weeks, he can do tasks by himself.

It is therefore important that students learn to appreciate the importance of asking questions, especially when they do not understand or do not believe the information they are given.

Therefore all knowledge or wisdom always starts with doubt or ignorance.

Summary

William Ralph Inge was a renowned clergyman, scholar, and social critic. He was a prolific writer and was popular for his philosophy and Christian mysticism.

In the present essay titled 'Happy People', William Ralph Inge explores the question of what makes people happy, and who are considered to be happy. He writes that some consider the young as the happiest; others think that the old people are happy and content. Some other feel that the busy are happier than the idle. The married or the single, religion and charity leads to a person's happiness. Inge makes this famous statement: 'the happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy except the fact that they are so.' Inge feels that religion is a great source of happiness.

William Ralph Inge wishes to ask of his fairy godmother three gifts: wisdom, domestic happiness and the approval of the fellows (recognition by others). According to the writer, wisdom is the just estimate of the relative importance of things; domestic happiness is possible through strong relationships; and recognition and approval of the fellow beings is must to lead a happy life.

In order to emphasize the importance of content and balanced mind, Inge narrates the story of the ambassador and his servant during the Commonwealth. Bulstrode Whitelocke, the British Ambassador to The Hague, was anxious about the condition of his country and sleepless. An old servant advised the ambassador, reminding him of the fact that God ruled the world well before we were born, He will rule well after we die and He can also rule well while we are in the world.

The essay 'Happy People' reveals the character of its writer William Ralph Inge. His ideas expressed in the essay remain relevant and valuable for all generations. He was philosopher, scholar, thinker, critic and mystic. He always seeks to be happy, come what may. His essay suggests that faith and trust in God can enhance one's state of happiness.

తెలుగు సారాంశం

William Ralph Inge, అనబడే ఒక మతఉద్యోగి మరియు పండితుడు 'Happy People' అనే ఈ వ్యాసాన్ని వ్రాశారు. సంతోషము అనే దాని మీద ఆయన అభిప్రాయములు, ఆలోచనలు రేకెత్తిస్తున్నాయి. సంతోషంగా ఉండే ప్రజలు అనగా, సంతోషం కలగడానికి ప్రత్యేక కారణం ఏమీలేదు అనుకొనగలిగే వారు మాత్రమే. అది స్వస్థాధారణంగా కలిగేది అనుకొంటారు.

మనం మన చుట్టూరవున్న వారిని గురించి ఎక్కువగా తెలిసికొనియుండము అని ఇంజ్ ఉద్దేశము. యువకులు, ముసలివారి కంటే ఆనందంగా వుంటారని ఉద్దేశించబడినది. రాబర్ట్ బ్రౌనింగు ఉద్దేశంలో ముసలివారే, యువకులకంటే సంతోషంగా ఉంటారు. జంట మంచిగా వుంటే పెళ్లి అయినవారు సంతోషంగా ఉంటారు. ప్రపంచ మంతటిలో, ఒక పిచ్చివాడు చాలా సంతోషంగా ఉంటారు అంటే ఆర్థం సంతోషంగా ఉండడానికి పిచ్చివాడు కావాలని కాదు.

'Lavengro' అనబడే తన పుస్తకంలో Borrow అనే రచయిత దిగులు (depression) అనేది గొప్పవాళ్ల జీవితాలలో ఒక భాగమని వ్రాశారు. కనుక విజయం పొందిన వాని జీవితంలో విచారము లేదు అని అనుకొనరాదు. కొండమీది ప్రసంగంలో చింత అనేది ఒక పాపంగా చెప్పబడినది. మధ్యయుగాలలోని సన్యాసులు (monks) 'Acedia' అనే పదాన్ని వాడారు. ఇది అంగీకరించకపోవడం, బద్ధకం మరియు ముక్కుపము అనే మూడు స్థితుల సమ్మేళనంగా చెప్పారు. రచయిత ఈ అభిప్రాయంతో ఏకీభవిస్తున్నారు.

మతము సంతషానికి ఒక agent. సాధు సుందరసింగ్ క్రైస్తవ మిషనరీ. ఆయన అనేక కష్టాలు పడ్డారు. అయితే దైవికవర్చస్సుతో ఆయన వెలిగిపోయాడు. రచయిత wisdom, domestic happiness and recognition అనునవి వరాలుగా కావాలంటున్నారు. నెపోలియన్ ఒక కఠిన హృదయాన్ని, ఒక మంచి జీర్ణశక్తిని కోరు కొన్నాడు. కానీ ఇంజ్ దృష్టిలో అది సరికాదు. జరుగుతున్న విషయాలను గూర్చి ఎక్కువగా ఆలోచించకూడదని ఇంజ్ అభిప్రాయము, ఎందుకంటే అది జరుగుతూనే ఉంటాయి. మనం సంతోషంగా ఉండాలి.

Rahul Publications

3

A Psalm of Life

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait

Glossary

bivouac / 'bivʊæk / temporary living quarters made for soldiers

dead Past the years that cannot be brought back

dumb, driven cattle silent, obedient cattle that do not assert their will but simply do what they are told to do

Dust... returnest a reference to the book of Genesis in the Bible, where God tells man: 'Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return'. The poet reminds the reader that this was said of the body which will eventually decay and die, but the soul is immortal,

destined / 'dɛstɪnd / governed by fate

earnest / 'ɜ:nɪst / that which needs to be taken seriously

end or way purpose or manner of living

fleeting /'fli:tɪŋ/ passing quickly, short-lived

footprints ... of time The lives we lead could become examples for others to follow in the future,

forlorn /fə'lo:n / lonely, abandoned, deserted

funeral marches (stanza 4) solemn music at funerals

heart courage **main** sea

mournful /'mɔ:nfʊl / expressing deep sorrow

muffled drums drums covered with cloth so that their sound is made softer to suit the solemnity of a funeral

numbers verses, poems or songs

psalm /sɑ:m / religious song, hymn

shipwrecked /'ʃɪprekt / (here) ruined, or having suffered failure

slumber /'slʌmbə / sleep; (here) to be inactive

solemn /'sɒləm / serious, sincere, dignified

stout /staʊt / strong, sturdy

strife /straɪf / conflict, struggle

sublime / sə'blaɪm / inspiring awe; worthy of adoration or reverence

take heart be encouraged

thou art / ðəʊ a:t / you are

to wait to wait patiently for the results of one's actions

with a heart for any fate in a state of mind where one is prepared to accept any outcome, good or bad

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 50 TO 100 WORDS EACH.

1. **According to the poet, what should our attitude be to the past and to the future? Why?**

Ans :

In his poem, 'A Psalm of Life', poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow advises us not to worry about the past. According to the poet, the past is dead and is no more to think about it now. He opines that the dead Past should be buried. Similarly, Longfellow feels

that we should not trust Future, even though it looks pleasant. In his opinion, the future is non-existent. Hence, he urges us to act or perform our duty with heart and soul in the living Present. The poet says that it is the action in the living present that makes our future brighter.

2. Why is life not an 'empty dream'?

Ans :

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow says that life is not an empty dream. It has a purpose. It is real and should be lived with earnest endeavour. According to the poet, the body will eventually die and decay, but the soul is immortal. For him, death is not the goal of our life, but we have to strive hard to make the tomorrow better than the today.

3. What images of war are present in the poem? What effect does such imagery create?

Ans :

In his poem, 'Happy People', Longfellow compares life to a number of things. Longfellow uses many images of war in the poem. He says that 'the world is a broad field of battle'. We should fight like a hero, 'not like dumb, driven cattle.' The poet compares life with battle field and a voyage. The images and comparisons indicate that life is real and serious. The images of bivouac and strife indicate that life is a constant fight. The poet motivates us to face the realities of life as brave as a hero. He urges us that we should also leave behind us the foot prints on the sands of time to show a way for the 'shipwrecked brother' (the person in problems).

4. How do the lives of great men affect those around them?

Ans :

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his poem, 'A Psalm of Life' opines that the lives of great men remind us that we have to make our life great and 'leave behind us the footprints on the sands of time'. According to the poet, these footprints can show a way for the 'shipwrecked brother', i.e., the person in problems, and inspire the generation to come to grow further, irrespective of problems and difficulties.

5. According to the poet, what should be the aim of human life?**Ans :**

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow says that death is not our goal. Longfellow also tells us that neither enjoyment nor sorrow is the destined goal of our life. According to him, our goal is to make our life better tomorrow than what it is today. For that, we need to work hard to make our tomorrow better than our present. Longfellow feels that time is limited. So we should work hard patiently to achieve our goals. We should 'leave behind us our footprints on the sands of time'. So our life should become an example for others to follow in future.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 250 WORDS EACH**1. Is the poet justified in calling his poem, 'A Psalm of Life'? Elaborate on your answer.****Ans :**

The poem, 'A Psalm of Life' is written by American writer Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, often subtitled "What the Heart of the Young Man Said to the Psalmist". The poem is a sacred song. It is an invocation to the mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Longfellow appeals to the fellow human beings to be optimistic.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow says that life is not an empty dream. It has a purpose. It is real and should be lived with earnest endeavour. The body will eventually decay and die, but the soul is immortal. Death is not its goal. The poet says:

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow advises us not to trust Future, even it is pleasant. The dead Past should be buried. He urges us to act or perform our duty with heart and soul in the living Present. The poet says:

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Longfellow uses many images of war in the poem. He says that 'the world is a broad field of battle'. We should fight like a hero, 'not like dumb, driven cattle.' The images of bivouac and strife indicate that life is serious. The poet compares life with battle field and a voyage. The comparisons indicate that life is real and serious.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Longfellow feels that time is limited. So we should work hard patiently to achieve our goals. We should 'leave behind us our footprints on the sands of time'. So our life should become an example for others to follow in future. The tone of the poem is optimistic because, he urges us not worry about the future, the dead past and encourages us to act in the living present and leave footprints behind the sands of time. He also say that death is not our goal and we need to work hard to make our tomorrow better than our present. Longfellow also tells us that neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our destined goal. According to him, our goal is to make our life better tomorrow than what it is today.

The title of the poem is justified because it motivates the human race to strive for better future. The poem is a psalm, i.e., sacred song and an invocation to the mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Through this poem, poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow appeals to the fellow human beings to be optimistic and work hard for brighter future. Hence the title is appropriate to the theme of the poem.

- 2. The poem talks of death, says that life is a struggle, and mentions that our time is limited. Would you say that the tone of the poem is pessimistic? Give reasons for your answer.**

Ans :

The poem, 'A Psalm of Life' is written by American writer Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, often subtitled "What the Heart of the Young Man Said to the Psalmist". The poem is a sacred song. It is an invocation to the mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Longfellow appeals to the fellow human beings to be optimistic.

Longfellow feels that time is limited. So we should work hard patiently to achieve our goals. We should 'leave behind us our footprints on the sands of time'. So our life should become an example for others to follow in future. He says:

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

The poem talks of death, says that life is a struggle, and mentions that our time is limited. From the views of the poet about life, we can understand that the tone of the poet is optimistic, not pessimistic. In the very beginning of the poem, Longfellow asks us not to tell him in a mournful tone about life. He opines that life is not an empty dream. It is real and serious and death is not its goal. The tone of the poem is not pessimistic. The poet advises us to live life with optimism-hope and understanding.

The tone of the poem is optimistic because, he urges us not worry about the future, the dead past and encourages us to act in the living present and leave footprints behind the sands of time. Longfellow feels:

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

He also say that death is not our goal and we need to work hard to make our tomorrow better than our present. Longfellow also tells us that neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our destined goal. According to him, our goal is to make our life better tomorrow than what it is today. The poet says:

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Longfellow also tells us that neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our destined goal. According to him, our goal is to make our life better tomorrow than what it is today. The poem is a psalm, i.e., sacred song and an invocation to the mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Through this poem, poet Henry Wadsworth appeals to the fellow human beings to be optimistic and work hard for brighter future.

3. Throughout the poem, Longfellow compares life to a number of things. Can you identify these comparisons and point out the implications of each.

Ans :

The poem, 'A Psalm of Life' is written by American writer Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, often subtitled "What the Heart of the Young Man Said to the Psalmist". The poem is a sacred song. It is an invocation to the mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Longfellow appeals to the fellow human beings to be optimistic.

Throughout the poem, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow compares life to a number of things. In the beginning of the poem, Longfellow compares life with a dream. He says that that life is not an empty dream. It has a purpose. It is real and should be lived with earnest endeavour. The body will eventually decay and die, but the soul is immortal. Death is not its goal. The poet says:

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Longfellow uses many images of war in the poem. He says that 'the world is a broad field of battle'. We should fight like a hero, 'not like dumb, driven cattle.' Longfellow feels:

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

The images of bivouac and strife indicate that life is serious. The poet compares life with battle field and a voyage. The comparisons indicate that life is real and serious. We should face the realities of life bravely as a hero. We should also leave behind us the foot prints on the sands of time to show a way for the 'shipwrecked brother' (the person in problems).

The comparison of life with dream and battlefield has positive implications on the poem. Longfellow says that life is not an empty dream, it is real and so we have to take it seriously. When the poet compares our life with battlefield, he means that we have to face the challenges of life like a hero, not like dumb, driven cattle.

Annotations

1. **Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.**

Reference

The above stanza, "Life is real! ...Was not spoken of the soul". Is presented from the H.W.Longfellow poem "the psalm of life", a sacred, devotional song invoking mankind towards life about how to live up to.

Context

Refers to say that life is not an empty dream, it worth immortal value.

Meaning

The very beginning stanza, refers to the notion people have for life is to end up in dust but here the poet acknowledges that it is a real dream and one has to live it very devotionally, bring out the worth of life in their living practically. it may be dust and destined to meet dust someday but there is no death to soul. it is liberate to immortality and life lived with the soul really matter to consideration. so we have to be serious about life's journey to live it worthy enough.

2. **And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time**

Reference

The above lines are extracted from the sixth stanza from the H.W. Long fellow poem "the psalm of life", a sacred, devotional song invoking mankind towards life about how to live up to.

Context

The importance of the lasting impression of life and its value is referred, referring to the lives of great people.

Meaning

Referring to the lines of great men that, the lives were also short and bounded by death to dust. These great men made difference in their lives, the life they managed

to live and the way they lived were great and successful. When they are dead they are remembered by others and live in the history of time. The inspire people even though they are dead as a leave a mark by their successful life.

3. **And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to grave.**

Reference

The above lines are presented from "the psalm of life", written by H.W.Longfellow, an invocation to the mankind towards the essence of life.

Context

He refers to say that even though we have a faithful, deep sensitive heart is still insensitive to life as a precious phase of soul passing through body with life.

Meaning

We have a heart that is strong enough to make life worthy, can fight great struggles of life's course, but still many lives are insensitive towards ones abilities and are marching towards graves. Living a life in natures order like any other animal life.

3.1 PRONUNCIATION - VOWELS : DIPHTHONGS

A diphthong is a sound that combines two vowel sounds into a single syllable. There are 8 diphthongs in English. These are listed in the table below, along with examples.

Sound	Examples
/ɪə/	ear, hear, cheer, deer, beer
/eə/	air, chair, parent, bare, their
/ʊə/	tour, poor, sensual, cure, jury
/eɪ/	ace, pray, obey, weigh, break
/aɪ/	I, eye, pie, sight, shy
/ɔɪ/	oil, oyster, coin, voice, boy
/əʊ/	go, bowl, show, no, comb
/aʊ/	owl, count, sound, now, loud

EXERCISE

Write the phonemic symbol of the diphthong represented by the underlined letters in the words given below.

1.	p <u>ou</u> nd	/əʊ /
2.	ri <u>gh</u> t	/ɪ /
3.	ba <u>b</u> y	/e /
4.	fe <u>ar</u>	/ɪə /
5.	to <u>y</u>	/ɔɪ /
6.	so <u>wn</u>	/əʊ /

3.2 GRAMMAR - AUXILIARY VERBS

Auxiliary verbs are also called as helping verbs are of two types.

1. Primary auxiliary verbs : be, have, do
2. modal auxiliary verbs : can-could, will - would
 shall - should, can - could
 may - might, must - ought to
 need - dare

Primary auxiliary verbs can be used as independent verbs or as helping verbs.

E.g.: 1. We have a test tomorrow.

have is used as an independent verb.

2. We have studied for the test.

have is used as a helping verb; study is the main verb.

Modal auxiliary verbs are always used as helping verbs; they indicate the tense, mood or voice.

Modal verbs are used with a main verb to form a sentence or a question.

They does not change according to the person and number of the subjects.

The modal verbs, can - could - may and might are used to ask for and to give permission. They are also used to make requests, including the words will and would.

E.g: You should come on time

Should gives advice as modal auxo;pmg verb;

come is the main verb.

EXERCISE

I. Complete the following table

Auxiliary	Tense form
be	Present - am, is, are
	Past - was, were
	Future - will be
have	Present - have
	Past - had
	Future - will have
do	Present - do
	Past - did
	Future - will do

- Unlike main verbs, auxiliary verbs have a negative form, and these are used in a contracted form in informal usage.

is → is not → isn't

can → can not → can't

- A contraction is a word or a phrase that's been shortened by dropping one or more letters.

For example, instead of saying I am here,

we often say I'm here.

- In writing, an apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letters.

II. Complete the following table

Verb	Negative	Contracted Negative
is	is not	isn't
are	are not	aren't
was	was not	wasn't
were	were not	weren't
has	has not	hasn't
have	have not	haven't
had	had not	hadn't
does	does not	doesn't
do	do not	don't
did	did not	didn't
will	will not	won't
shall	shall not	shan't
would	would not	wouldn't
should	should not	shouldn't
can	can not	can't
could	could not	couldn't
may	may not	mayn't
might	might not	mightn't
must	must not	mustn't
ought	ought not	ought n't

III. Underline the helping verbs and the corresponding main verbs in the sentences.

For example ____ Did Suresh play the game alone?

Did is the helping verb;

Play is the main verb

1. I could come along with you

Could - helping verb ; come - main verb.

2. The visitor has been waiting for a long time

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

3. If she doesn't do well in the exam, she'll have to attend remedial class

↓

↓

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

helping verb main verb

4. I have bought a new bag to replace the one that was lost.

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

5. We hope you don't meet him.

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

6. She wouldn't dare do that

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

7. You must work hard every day

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

8. The clothes might look clean, but they aren't.

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

9. I am going to the railway station. I have to catch a train. Do you want to

↓

↓

↓

↓

helping verb main verb

helping verb main verb

hitch a ride

10. Does the restaurant have a delivery service. It might have

↓

↓

↓

↓

helping verb

main verb

helping verb

main verb

IV. Fill in the blanks with the auxiliary verbs from the given choices.

1. Where were your friends going yesterday. (are, was, were, did)
2. That car has always been my favourite. (was, has, is, have)
3. Whom did you meet this afternoon? (have, are, were, did)
4. My team hasn't yet lost a match. (didn't, hasn't, has, won't)
5. He is going to be angry when he finds out. (will, might, is, was)
6. My aunt doesn't like driving - she prefers to be chauffeured instead.
(will, does, doesn't, may)
7. Gayatri didn't enjoy the movie. It wasn't interesting (did, hasn't, didn't, might)
8. I love the seaside, but I don't know how to swim. (can't, do, may, don't)
9. Where did you see my phone? (is, have, did, are)
10. Rishad hasn't reached yet, he's late as usual (has, hadn't, hasn't, wouldn't)

3.3 VOCABULARY**Homonyms, homographs, homophones****1. Homonyms**

Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and the same pronunciation, but have different meanings.

For example : I (a) I wanted to lie

lie = say something that is not true

(b) I wanted to lie down

lie = assume a reclining position

2. Homographs

Words that have the same spelling, but different pronunciations and meanings.

For example

1. (a) The wind is strong tonight. [Here 'wind' rhymes with pinned]

wind = moving air

- (b) I forgot to wind my watch [Here 'wind' rhymes with find]

wind = twist or coil something

3. Homophones

They are words that have the same pronunciation, but different spellings and different meaning.

For example

1. (a) Do not waste paper

Waste = to spend thought lessly

- (b) She tied a ribbon around her waist.

Waist = part of the body between ribs and hips.

EXERCISE

- I. Each set of sentence in column X has homonyms. Match every sentence of each set in column X with the corresponding meaning in column Y of the homonym in the sentence.

Set	X	Y
A.	1. You mustn't always bank on him. 2. She withdraw money from the bank 3. Isnt on the bank and watched boats sail by	c) rely on a) financial institution b) slopping land beside a water body
B.	1. He was fair-skinned. 2. It wasn't a fair deal. 3. We visited the fair. 4. Her performance was fair	d) lightly coloured c) free from bias or deception a) travelling show or exhibition b) slightly above average quality
C.	1. It suit my needs 2. I ware my best suit. 3. I brought a suit against him	c) be acceptable to a) set of garments b) legal proceedings.
D.	1. The map was not to scale 2. The thief could easily scale the wall 3. The patient stood on the scale 4. They were ranked on a scale of 10	b) ratio between actual size and its image a) get on top of d) wighing instrument c) standard of reference
E.	1. We need someone to load the team 2. The police are following a lead. 3. She lost her lead in the final round.	c) be in charge of b) evidence pointing to possible solution a) advantage held by a competitor

II. Each pair of sentence in column X has homographs. Match the sentence of each pair in column X with the corresponding meaning in Column Y of the homograph in the sentence.

Set	X	Y
A.	1. The may or will present the award 2. She gave me a present for diwal	b) to give, especially an award. a) something, given as a gift
B.	1. You missed the train by a minute 2. The chances of success are minute	b) unit of time a) immeasurably small
C.	1. I watched the match live 2. I live in hyderabad	a) being performed while hearing or viewing; not a recording b) to inhabit
D.	1. She refused to bow before the queen 2. The archer picked up his bow	a) to lower one's head in respect b) weapon for shooting arrows
E.	1. Pick up the object 2. I did not object to her demand	b) a material thing a) to express disapproval or disagreement.
F.	1. She did not she a single tear 2. Do not tear the paper.	b) liquid produced by the eye when one cries. a) to separate by force
G.	1. The pipe was made of lead 2. Global warming will lead to climate change.	a) a type of metal b) result in
H.	1. My wound has not yet healed 2. I wound the tape	a) injury b) to arrange or coil around

III.A) Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones from the options given in the box below.

road, rode	to, two, too	board, bored
banned, band	principal, principle	their, there, they're

1. I am bored of board games.
2. She rode her bike down the road.
3. Our principal is a lady of great principle.
4. They're in their garden over there.
5. Did you buy two tickets to the show, too?
6. Arjun's band was banned from playing in the school.

B) Fill in the blanks with the correct homophone from the options given in the brackets.

1. I bought a pair of gloves. (pare, pair, pear)
2. The kings reign did not last very long. (rein, rain, reign)
3. If you park here, the police will tow your car away. (tow, toe)
4. The lioness picked up the scent of her prey. (sent, scent, cent)
5. She wanted to wear her favourite outfit. (wear, ware)

C) Show the difference between the words in the given sets of homophones by using them in sentences of your own.

1. **aisle** : a passage between rows of seats
The wedding aisle remained slippery ground
- isle** : a small island
The island is warm all year.

2. **Pane** : a compartment of a surface
An octagonal tower is said to have eight panes.
- Pain** : ache, bodily suffering
I had to stop running when I started getting pains in my feet.
3. **Sell** : To be sold
The old stock will never sell
- Cell** : prison
The combatants spend the night in separate cells.
4. **four** : The number
There are four seasons in India
- fore** : occurring earlier
The fore part of the body
5. **break** : To fracture
If the vase falls on the floor, it might break
- brake** : a device for stopping a moving vehicle
The accident took place due to brake failure.
6. **paws** : soft foot of a mammal
Get your grubbing paws off my things
- pause** : interrupt in activity, wait
When telling the scary story, he paused for effect.

3.4 SPELLING

Words ending in '-tion' and '-sion'

The suffixes -tion and -sion both mean 'act of' or 'state of being'

For example : commission

emission

suppression

education

pronunciation

improvisation

EXERCISE**I. Convert the following verbs into nouns by using the suffixes -tion or -sion.**

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. act | - | action |
| 2. express | - | expression |
| 3. persuade | - | persuasion |
| 4. comprehend | - | comprehension |
| 5. infuse | - | infusion |
| 6. explode | - | explosion |
| 7. relate | - | relation |
| 8. accommodate | - | accommodation |
| 9. reflect | - | reflection |
| 10. celebrate | - | celebration |
| 11. invite | - | invitation |
| 12. televise | - | television |

II. In each of the following sets, underline the word that is spelt correctly.

1. ablution, ablusion, ablussion
2. suppretion, suppression, supresion
3. brutalisation, brutalisation, brutalisition
4. invasion, invation, invasion
5. clarification, clarification, clarifikation
6. parttition, partision, partition

3.5 PUNCTUATION

Full stop and comma

1. Full stop (.) It is the longest pause. A full stop is used to ____
 - (a) at the end of an assertive or imperative sentence
e.g : Open the door
I went home, but she wasn't there
 - (b) after abbreviations and initials
e.g: M.B.A., B. Preethi
2. Comma (,) It is a short pause.
A comma is used to ____
 - (a) Separate words, phrases, or clauses, in lists
e.g: I searched for her at home, in the office and at school.
 - (b) in complex sentences
e.g: My mother, who is a teacher, was not at home.
 - (c) Separate two independent clauses connected by conjunctions such as and, but, for or so and yet
e.g: I went home, but she wasn't there
 - (d) After the words 'yes' and 'no'
e.g: yes, you can take my book.

EXERCISE

- I. Fill in the missing full stops and commas in the following passage.
Remember to capitalise the letters that need to be in the upper case.

the nobel prize is considered one of the most prestigious awards made to people whose work benefits humanity it is awarded from funds bequeathed by alfred nobel a Swedish inventor and philanthropist the funds are administered by the

Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. Nobel's will designated six areas for which prizes could be awarded: they are chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. In 1969, economics was added to the list. Prizes in these seven areas are presented in December every year in the presence of the king of Sweden as a fitting tribute to Alfred Nobel.

Answer :

The Nobel prize is considered one of the most prestigious awards made to people whose work benefits humanity. It is awarded from funds bequeathed by Alfred Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist. The funds are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. Nobel's will designated six areas for which prizes could be awarded. They are chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine or literature and peace. In 1969, Economics was added to the list. Prizes in seven areas are presented in December every year in the presence of the king of Sweden as a fitting tribute to Alfred Nobel.

II. Add commas and full stops, and capitalise letters where required.

1. premchand's store is in my opinion are some of the best in Indian fiction
→ Premchand's stories, in my opinion are some of the best in Indian fiction.
2. in november 2008 members of lashkar-e-taiba a terrorist organisation bombed a number of places in mumbai
→ In November 2008, members of Lashkar-e-Taiba, a terrorist organisation bombed a number of places in Mumbai.
3. it's a lovely day today isn't it? i want to go to the park but i'm not sure if it's open
→ It's a lovely day today, isn't it? I want to go to the park, but I'm not sure if it's open.
4. i drove my rusty old green ambassador back home as it chugged slowly down the street its engine grunting and wheezing its wheels wobbling all the way i realised it was time to buy a new car.
→ I drove my rusty old green Ambassador back home. As it chugged slowly down street, its engine grunting and wheezing, its wheels wobbling all the way, I realized that it was time to buy a new car.

3.6 Conversation

Describing Your College

Annie : Roja! I heard you got into National College. Congratulations!

Roja : Yes, Annie. It's everything our seniors said it would be - and more!

The tall, imposing, colonial buildings... the football and basketball courts. the amphitheatre. It's all very beautiful! And – best of all – so quiet and green.

Annie : Really? Wow! You lucky girl! There's not a hint of green anywhere in my college. It's in the very heart of a concrete jungle.

Roja : But I heard you have a very modern building, with an air-conditioned library, new classrooms, and fully-equipped labs... All that must be wonderful.

Annie : Yes, that's true.. The building is indeed very modern and has many good facilities and conveniences. But I really envy you your campus. The trees, the open spaces.

Roja : The cactus garden.

Annie : You have a cactus garden? Tell me more!

Roja : It's in one corner of the campus, near the faculty residences. It's a fairly large garden, full of many different species of cacti. I often sit under a tree in the garden and read. It's a lovely, peaceful spot, and my favourite place in the campus.

Annie : (sighs) I can't even imagine something like that where my college is located.

Roja : Well, there is one thing that I don't enjoy, and that's the commute. I have to travel a whole hour and a half by bus to get there. And when classes get over, I have another long bus journey back to the city. It's exhausting! And it's worse during the summer.

Annie : I can imagine how tiring that must be

Roja : I guess that's the price I have to pay to reach a serene and beautiful campus.

Annie : Then, I think I should be happy with my modern, concrete building which is just a convenient metro ride away.

Roja : Ha, ha! It just goes to show that everything in life has its pros and cons!

Describing Your Course of Study

Aalam : Hi Roja! So good to see you after all this time! How've you been?

Roja : I've been well; thanks, Aalam. It's wonderful to see you too! Which college did you finally join? I remember you were spoilt for choice after your great results.

Aalam : I joined St Ignatius' College of Business Management. I'm glad I did : it's an excellent place to learn management. How about you, Roja? I remember you were undecided as to what to do after we graduated from school.

Roja : Oh, I followed my heart and chose to do a BFA from National College.

Aalam : BFA? What's that?

Roja : A Bachelor of Fine Arts.

Aalam : That sounds really cool! You've always been the most artistically gifted in our batch... But what exactly do you study?

Roja : Well ... a BFA is a degree in visual or performing arts. I've chosen to specialise in visual communication.

Aalam : What does that mean? What's visual communication?

Roja : It's how ideas and information are expressed through images, signs, art, films, and so on. We learn about the different ways in which this can be done.

Aalam : Umm..

Roja : You see that large hoarding over there? That ad is visual communication. The 'no parking' road sign below it is also an example of visual communication.

Aalam : Ah, I see... What's the course like?

Roja : We have to study a number of things such as design, art history, project management, etc. We are supposed to familiarise ourselves with drawing, sculpting, and painting. We have lectures on symbols, typography, colours. But it's not just lectures. We work in studios, and we need to complete a number of practical projects during the year.

Aalam : Sounds impressive! And I'm sure you're great at it. What are you planning on doing after this?

Roja : I don't know yet. I wanted to be a graphic designer. But I did an internship in a film studio last semester, and I really loved it. So, who knows?

Aalam : All the very best! Listen, I have to go now, but why don't we catch up latter this week? I'll give you a call.

Roja : Yes, let's do that. Till then!

Describing Your College

1. Write a dialogue in which a person describes her college to a friend.

Suma: Hi !Ramani. How are you?

Ramani: Hi !Suma. I am fine. How are you?

Suma: I am also fine. Tell me about your new college.

Ramani: I have recently joined M.A. English in the historic University College of Arts and Social Sciences, OU campus, Hyderabad.

Suma: Is it Arts College?

Ramani: Yes. It is well-known as OU Arts College which was built 100 years ago. And the building is the classical example for the Indo-Islamic architecture.

Suma: How is the college environment?

Ramani: The College has everything to make life more energetic, enthusiastic, beautiful and meaningful. The college is blessed with many eminent and experienced teaching staff and well-equipped classrooms. The college library possesses one of the largest collections of books on every subject under the sun.

Suma: Anything special?

Ramani: The indoor stadium, cricket ground, the sprawling Landscape Garden, Tagore Auditorium and many other facilities will add value to my life.

2. Write a dialogue in which a person describes her course of study to friend.

Amrutha: Hi !Samrutha. How are you?

Samrutha: Hi !Amrutha. I'm fine! I think you are happy with your new course.

Amrutha: Yes. It's really great to study the course.

Samrutha: Really! Will you tell me something about your new course study?

Amrutha: Of course! I have joined M.Sc. Cloud Computing in the OU Engineering College.

Samrutha: What is Cloud Computing? I'm blind about the course.

Amrutha: Cloud computing is the delivery of different services through the Internet.

Samrutha: Can you please tell me more about that?

Amrutha: These resources include tools and applications like data storage, servers, databases, networking, and software.

Samrutha: Wow, great! Wish you great career!

Amrutha: Thank you, Samrutha.

3.7 READING PASSAGE

Bathukamma : a vibrant Telangana Festival

Bathukamma is a floral festival celebrated in Telangana. It lasts for nine days during the second half of the monsoon season, with the festival's grand finale Saddula Bathukamma taking place just two days before Dussehra. It is a celebration of nature and a symbol of Telangana's cultural identity.

The festival begins with married women visiting the home of the parents. They clean the courtyards while the men go out into the fields and gather flowers. Wild flowers of varying colours that bloom across the uncultivated plains of the Telangana region like gunuka poolu, banti, nandi vardhaman, chemanti will be brought home in bags by the men.

Then the entire household sits down to make a Bathukamma. It is a conical arrangement where flowers are arranged in row after circular row on a taambalam, or brass plate.

By Suddula Bathukamma, the floral arrangements are ready. The festival involves women arranging brightly coloured flowers into floral arrangements that are immersed. As evening approaches, women dress just as colourfully as the flowers, and place their bathukammalu in their courtyards.

Celebrations involve forming a circle and singing and dancing around Bathukammalu. This human circle represents unity, love and sisterhood. Before sunset, the women carry them on their heads as they walk in a procession towards the nearest and largest water body and immerse the floral arrangements. This immersion is followed by sharing a maleeda, a sweet dish made from sugar and corn bread with their family and members of the neighbourhood.

3.8 WRITING

In descriptive writing, you describe a person, place, object, experience, emotion or situation in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. Your goal is to evoke a strong sense of familiarity and appreciation in the reader. This is done by using imaginative language, interesting comparisons, and images that appeal to the senses.

Learning to write descriptively will improve your writing by making it more interesting and engaging to read. It might also help you clarify your understanding of a subject, and will encourage you to expand your vocabulary.

Here are some guidelines for descriptive writing:

- **Be original:** Do not copy the writing of other people.
- **Be more observant:** Note all that is happening outside, inside, and all around the subject.
- **Involve all five senses:** What can you see, hear, smell, taste? How does something feel to the touch?
- **Talk about thoughts and emotions:** Convey your mood and feelings, as this will help your reader connect to you.
- **Use adjectives and adverbs:** These will make your writing more vivid. Instead of saying 'The lion rose to its feet and let out a roar', you could say 'The lion rose to its feet *majestically* and let out a *loud* roar'.

- **Use suggestive verbs:** Use verbs that add meaning to your sentence. Instead of saying 'She drank the tea', you could say 'She *sipped* the tea' in order to show how she drank the tea.
- **Use precise language:** Choose words carefully. Do not write 'He was a *cheap* man' when what you really intend to say is 'He was a *miserly* man' because 'cheap' has many meanings other than 'stingy'.
- **Organise your information:** This is essential in order to communicate clearly.

Descriptive Writing

1. Write a brief descriptive passage on each of the following topics.

- A treasured possession:** Treasured possessions may be concrete objects or abstract things. I happened to receive a copy of Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (OALD) from my English teacher in High School, when I scored the highest marks in 10th class. My teacher wrote an inspiring line on the first page of the Dictionary. Whenever I look up the Dictionary for words, it reminds me of my teacher's words. And I constantly get inspiration from the book. The copy of OALD remains my most treasured possession.
- Your pet:** Of all animals, dogs make wonderful pets. I have a nice pet dog. Its name is *Sweetie*. There are many things that my pet dog adds to my life. It is an affectionate companion for my children as well as elderly people like my parents. *Sweetie* is obedient creature and has been trained to guard my house. The simple act of taking my pet dog for a walk is a step towards an active, healthy life. *Puppy* has proven to be loyal friend to my family.
- A large tree:** There is a saying: If you save a tree, it saves you and whole mankind. Keeping that in mind we planted many small saplings on my college campus. Most of the plants have now grown into big trees. Among the trees, I love the neem tree located just before the college library. It is grown into large one and created a large beautiful canopy. Students throng and enjoy themselves under its sprawling shade. The large neem tree adds green beauty to our college greenery. We are fortunate to have the tree in our college.
- A birthday party:** Birthdays are important days in our life. Many people try to celebrate their birthdays in a grand fashion. Recently, I happened to attend a birthday party hosted by friend *Hrushikesh*. It was arranged in his home on 23 September 2016. His parents invited a large number of friends, relatives and other near and dear ones. The house was decorated beautifully. The guests presented him many valuable gifts, including their blessings. The dinner hosted at the end of the party was delicious. Musical concert thrilled everyone present at the party. It was a memorable party in my life.

- e) **Your college:** My university life is one of the most memorable phases in my life and career. I did my post-graduation at the historic University College of Arts and Social Sciences, OU campus, Hyderabad. It is well-known as OU Arts College. The college had everything to make life more energetic, enthusiastic, beautiful and meaningful. The college was blessed with many eminent and experienced teaching staff and well-equipped classrooms. The college library possessed one of the largest collections of books on every subject under the sun. The indoor stadium, cricket ground, the sprawling Landscape Garden, Tagore Auditorium and many other facilities added value to my life.
2. **Write a description of a person who sat opposite you on a train journey. Remember to use words to convey what the character, thoughts, and mood of the person seemed to be.**

Meeting people is one of the most satisfying experiences to me. We meet people accidentally. I happened to meet a special person on my journey to New Delhi last month. He was well-built, and strong. His eyes looked keen and caring. The man was in light blue suit and wore a tie. He seemed to be a medical professional as he had some medical journals in his hands. When he was getting into the train, he spoke in Hindi to the porter. He was also good at speaking fluent English as he spoke in English on mobile phone. He seemed to be confident.

The man in blue seemed to be polite and considerate towards others. He requested another co-passenger for newspaper. And he also shared his snacks with others in the evening. He had the habit of reading of books, as he pulled out a novel from his bag and began to read. At Agra railway Station, the man got down and walked away silently. I really enjoyed his silent company on the train journey.

3. **Think of a scene that grabbed your attention recently. What is your main impression of the scene? What made the scene so vivid or memorable? Write a descriptive paragraph to bring the scene alive once again.**

Recently I have visited the Tank Bund, Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad, the City of Pearls. It was the final day celebrations of *Bathukamma* Festival, Telangana's official festival. The Tank Bund area was colourfully decorated.

Bathukamma is a floral festival celebrated in Telangana. It lasts for nine days during the second half of the monsoon season, with the festival's grand finale – *Saddula Bathukamma*- taking place just two days before Dussehra. Both a celebration of nature and a symbol of Telangana cultural identity, the festival

involves women arranging brightly coloured flowers into floral arrangements that are immersed.

The festival begins with married women visiting the home of their parents. There, they clean the courtyard and make preparations while the men go out into the fields and gather flowers. Before winter, the monsoon rains replenish freshwater ponds while nurturing wildflowers of varying colours that bloom across the uncultivated plains of the Telangana region. The most abundant of these wildflowers include *gunukapoolu* (celosia), *tangedupoolu* (Tanner's cassia), *banti* (marigold), *chemanti* (chrysanthemum) and *nandivardhanam* (jasmine). The men bring home bags filled with such flowers, and then the entire household sits down to make a *Bathukamma*, which is a conical arrangement where flowers of alternating colours are carefully arranged in row after circular row on a *taambalam*, or a brass plate.

By *Saddula Bathukamma*, the floral arrangements are ready. As evening approaches, women dress just as colourfully as the flowers, and place their *Bathukamma* in their courtyards. Celebrations involve forming a circle and singing and dancing around the *Bathukammalu*. This human circle is meant to represent unity, love and sisterhood. Before sunset, the women carry the *Bathukammalu* on their heads as they walk in a procession towards the nearest and largest water body. When they reach the water body, they immerse the floral arrangements. Following the immersion, the women share *maleeda* (a sweet dish made from sugar and corn bread) with their family and members of their neighbourhood. It was really a memorable experience.

Sample Descriptive Passages

My father's old, green Ambassador lies covered in dust. The car looks weathered, with rust slowly spreading through the entire body like a cancer consuming its victim. Its tires rest flat on the ground. The hubcaps are gone, along with all the mirrors and extras on the car. The interior is a dirty brown, with holes covering almost every square inch of the seat covers. I last took it out fifteen years ago. As it chugged slowly down the street, its engine grunting and wheezing due to the effort it made, its wheels wobbling all the way, I realised that it was time to buy a new car. The Ambassador retired from service, and now spends its days in the garage in my backyard now. My children have asked me to dispose of it, but I cannot bring myself to do it. It reminds me of my childhood: it recalls fond memories of the long joyrides that my father would take me on. No, I will not get rid of it - I will have it cleaned and repaired.

The idea seems to rejuvenate me, and fills me with an energy and enthusiasm that I haven't felt in a while.

Mrs. Hema Raghavan used to teach us geography at school. She had soft features and kind eyes. Though she was a woman of slim build, Mrs Raghavan was remarkably strong and energetic. She wore her hair a small bun and dressed neatly in starched cotton saris that smelt faintly of sandalwood. She loved her subject and her students, which made our geography class hugely interesting and enjoyable. Mrs. Raghavan was a person of the highest integrity and courage. She was never afraid of standing against anything unjust or wrong. However, I think Mrs. Raghavan's nicest qualities, which attracted people to her, were her sense of humour and her warm affection for her students.

EXERCISE

I. Write a brief descriptive passage on each of the following topics.

a) A treasured Possession

A treasured possession is something that a person would give his/her all to safeguard it, regard less condition or situation. I personally had something very much like this. I had bought a Nike Backpack with money that I had earned. I searched for almost one week to buy the most suitable one. I had purchased it and I took care of it as it was my son/daughter. I give it the best care and always try to keep it in pristine condition.

I wash it on a regular basis to keep the charm of the bag it had when I bought it. I handle it with extreme care and I keep it in a shelf that is protected by newspapers which prevent dust from falling over it. It may sound very. Childish but it is something that I bought with my hard earned money and I like to keep it with th for a very long future ahead.

(b) Your Pet

We keep pets for pleasure. Some people keep dogs as pets. Other keep birds, rabbits or pigeons as pets. Pets are like our family members. They are carefully fed. Pet owners always protect their pots from danger. I have a pet dog. His name is Jack. Jack is very beautiful. The body of my pet dog is covered with soft white fur. The eyes of Jack are large and dark. If is very active and playful. It takes rice, biscuits and other food items. He lones me and is very obedient. Jack guards our house at night. When I come back from college, it begins to jump in joy. I love my pet very much. My parents also love the dog.

(c) A Large Tree

Trees are beautiful and useful gifts of nature. They are great friends of men. Trees give us flowers, fruits, timber, bamboo, fuels etc. We have a large banyan tree in our garden. We can rest under the cool shade of it. It is a huge evergreen perennial tree with branches. A specialized type of root is found hanging from the branches which is known as prop root that gives additional support to the stem. It produces flowers which is not normally visible from outside. Its fruit is small, round, reddish in colour containing seeds children play under its shade and climb its branches to play on it. Many birds make nests on its branches. The branches of the tree is so thick that you can not find anybody who climb to its top and sit there. Its trunk has become very big. Its shade fall on our house and the surrounding area is quite cool.

(d) A Birthday Party

Birthday - once in a year everybody eagerly waits for the day. It was on Saturday, 6th of August 2010, we had celebrated a fantastic birthday party of my cousin. Coincidentally, he was leaving to UK on a month official trip the next day. Myself, my sisters, brothers, my entire family members came to meet and see off him. He was over whelmed after seeing all of us gathered in his house to great him. All of us contributed money and brought cake, snacks, decorated the house with colourful balloons etc. Every one in the family forgot their age and started dancing happily for the music. It was a perfect family get together. To remember the day we had photos and video coverage. After the cake cutting we arranged dinner where in we had mouth - watering dishes, ice-creams, cold drinks and what not available. Hyderabad tradition everybody including elders and children had a masala pan after the dinner. Finally that was a memorable day for all of us in the family.

(e) Your College

My name is Tarun. The name of my college is St.Joseph's International college. Iam a 1st year Bachelor of business administration student. I love my college a lot because it possesses all the qualities of an ideal college. We have excellent course curriculum and faculty members. Our lectures hold a respectable place in the societies. My college principal is very particular in appointing the lectures. This is the reason nobody takes tuition classes after the college hours like students of other colleges. It is my firm belief that education is the best way to enlighten young minds and it can only be imported in a good environment having prosperous thinking.

- II. Write a description of a person who sat opposite you on a train journey. Remember to use words to convey what the character, thoughts, and mood of the person seemed to be.**

Answer :

Every day we meet so many people, sometimes we remember some people forever. I would like to tell about a different character of person when I was travelling from Hyderabad to Bangalore. A couple was also travelling in the same train. They were sitting opposite to our seat. The man looks to be an educated person but short tempered. But his wife was soft natured and convincing. He was shouting for pity things and not listening to anyone in the train. He did not maintain a decent language instead using vulgar slang dialect while talking to strangers in the train. He was even scolding his wife without any reason. He seems to be irritated person with an unpleasant mindset. Definitely if anybody is having this kind of persons in the family, I am sure nobody will be willing to go out with such a kind of character.

- III. Think of a scene that grabbed your attention recently. What is the main impression of the scene? What made the scene so vivid or memorable? Write a description paragraph to bring the scene alive once again.**

Answer :

A few days ago, when I was cruising along in the city with my dad I came across a car that grabbed my attention so much that I had stopped my car and watched it till. I couldn't see it anymore. It was a Rolls Royce. I was so awed by the presence it had and the beauty it possessed. It was as if time stopped in front of my eyes. Royalty oozed out of the car and it was a piece of machinery that only a handful of fortunate people could get their hands on I looked at my dad in way that I knew how I was moved just by the sight of the vehicle. It has inspired me to work harder than ever just to achieve what the man who owns the car did. I told to myself that "That is what will set me different from all the others". I wanted to enjoy the royalty and the special feeling that one gets when he watches the car go by. I was never so motivated ever before, but this very moment has certainly changed the way I will go about my future.

3.9 SOFT SKILLS

Non-verbal Communication and Body Language:

Non-verbal communication is a means by which you are able to communicate without speaking. This is possible by using clues-such as facial expressions, eye contact, posture, gestures- or by touch, or even by the use of silence. The way we walk, talk, sit and stand all say something about us. Research has revealed that non-verbal communication can be far more impactful than verbal or speaking.

Important elements of non-verbal communication include, but are not restricted to:

1. **Eye contact:** In non-verbal communication, eye contact is the most direct way to express range emotions. Through eye contact, you can convey trust, happiness, anxiety, fear, even disappointment through eye contact. Without eye contact, the person you are talking to feels uncomfortable or insulted.
2. **Clothing:** If you are dressed well, in clean, formal clothes, then you project an attitude of maturity and professionalism.
3. **Gesture:** Use of hands or arms to support what you are saying can aid others in understanding your point. Nodding or smiling are two positive means by which you can non-verbally indicate you are listening to someone.
4. **Posture:** The way you sit and stand tells a powerful story. If you wish to convey confidence, do not slouch. Stand up straight, as that gives an impression of strength, authority, and energy. Sit up straight, especially at formal meetings. Leaning back shows a relaxed, informal attitude. Slouching in your chair conveys a lack of energy.
5. **Distance:** Stand too close to someone likely makes them uncomfortable. Stand too far away may give the impression that you are not interested in them. Hence make sure that you are at an appropriate distance when communicating with someone.

3.10 VALUE ORIENTATION

Action speak Louder than words

'Actions speak louder than words' is a popular expression used to convey the notion that what you do is for more important than what you say.

People say things and make promises they have intention of keeping on a daily basis. You can tell someone you love him or her as many times as you want, but until your behaviour coincides with that, the other person will probably not believe you. Politicians, for example, constantly make promises to citizens that if voted, they will do their best to complete certain tasks. However, these are only claims, and the true test of their character is if indeed they actually do follow through on their promises.

In a work environment, this expression is particularly important. You will not be assessed by the speeches you make during meetings, or by the promises you make during interviews.

Executives will look at the quality and quantity of your work to determine whether you are a motivated individual that is an asset to the company.

Rahul Publications

Summary

The poem, 'A Psalm of Life' written by American writer Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is often subtitled "What the Heart of the Young Man Said to the Psalmist". The poem is a sacred song. It is an invocation to the mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Longfellow appeals to the fellow human beings to be optimistic.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow says that life is not an empty dream. It has a purpose. It is real and should be lived with earnest endeavour. The body will eventually decay and die, but the soul is immortal. Death is not its goal. The poet says:

***Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.***

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow advises us not to trust Future, even though it looks pleasant. The dead Past should be buried. He urges us to act or perform our duty with heart and soul in the living Present. The poet says:

***Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act, –act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!***

Throughout the poem, Longfellow compares life to a number of things. Longfellow uses many images of war in the poem. He says that 'the world is a broad field of battle'. We should fight like a hero, 'not like dumb, driven cattle.' The poet compares life with battle field and a voyage. The comparisons indicate that life is real and serious. The images of bivouac and strife indicate that life is a constant fight. The poet motivates us to face the realities of life as brave as a hero. He urges us that we should also leave behind us the foot prints on the sands of time to show a way for the 'shipwrecked brother' (the person in problems). Longfellow writes:

***In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!***

Longfellow feels that time is limited. So we should work hard patiently to achieve our goals. We should 'leave behind us our footprints on the sands of time'. So our life should become an example for others to follow in future. He says:

***Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;
Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.***

In the very beginning of the poem, Longfellow asks us not to tell him in a mournful tone about life. He opines that life is not an empty dream. It is real and serious and death is not its goal. The tone of the poem is not pessimistic. The poet advises us to live life with optimism-hope and understanding. The poem talks of death, says that life is a struggle, and mentions that our time is limited. From the views of the poet about life, we can understand that the tone of the poet is optimistic, not pessimistic. He advises us to learn to work hard and to be patient until the results come. He feels:

***Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.***

The tone of the poem is optimistic because, he urges us not worry about the future, the dead past and encourages us to act in the living present and leave footprints behind the sands of time. He also says that death is not our goal and we need to work hard to make our tomorrow better than our present. Longfellow also tells us that neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our destined goal. According to him, our goal is to make our life better tomorrow than what it is today.

తెలుగు సారాంశం

H.W. Longfellow అమెరికాకు సంబంధించినవారు. ఆయన పద్యాలు మిథ్యా వాదమును పురాతన జానపద సాహిత్యాన్ని కలిగియుండి romantic స్టైల్‌లో ఉంటాయి.

Psalm అంటే ఒక కీర్తన అనగా దేవుణ్ణి పొగడుతూ పాడే పాట. ఇక్కడ ఈ పద్యము మానవజాతికి ఒక నివేదన వలెనున్నది. ఈ పద్యానికి వేరొక చిన్నపేరు 'What the heart of the youngman said to the Psalmist', కవిగారి చేతనే ఇవ్వబడినది.

ఈ జీవితము ఒక ఖాళీ కలవలె ఉన్నది అని అనుకొనరాదు అంటున్నాడు కవి. అది సత్యము మరియు ఎంతో జాగ్రత్తగా దానిని నిర్వర్తించాలి. జరిగిపోయినది విడచిపెట్టి, మనిషి వర్తమానంలో బ్రతకాలి. అతడు భవిష్యత్తు కొరకు ఎదురుచూడాలి. ఇంతకుముందు చాలామంది ఉన్నత స్థానములకు, తమ గమ్యలక్ష్యాలకు ప్రయత్నించారు. వారు గొప్పవారయ్యారు వారిని అనుకరించి మనం ముందుకు సాగాలి. ఒక వ్యక్తి యొక్క అడుగుజాడలు, దురదృష్టవంతులుగా, నీరసపడిపోయినవారుగాను ఉన్నవారికి ఒక మార్గము చూపునట్లుండాలి. వారు ధైర్యము పొందాలి.

మనిషి ఈ ప్రపంచంలో బ్రతకడానికి ఎక్కువ ప్రయత్నము చేయాలి. కాలం అయిపోతోంది. గానీ ఒక్కొక్కక్షణం సమాధికి దగ్గర చేస్తోంది. ఇప్పుడు వ్యక్తి జీవితమనే యుద్ధరంగంలో ఉన్నాడు. యుద్ధంలోని ఒక సైనికునివలె, అతడు తాత్కాలికమైన నివాసము అయిన ఈ ప్రపంచంలో ఉండి, ఎంతో శ్రమపడి ముందుకుపోవాలి. ఆ కవి తార్కికవాదంతో ఉన్నాడు. ఏమి జరిగినా సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నాడు. ఈ జీవితం పూర్తిగా విజాయానికి లేక అపజయ్యానికి కాదు. విచారగ్రస్తమైన పాటలు విడిచిపెట్టాలి. మత్తులో ఉంటే ఆత్మచచ్చినట్లే కనుక చురుకుగా, జాగ్రత్తగా మరియు ధైర్యంగా జరిగే యుద్ధాన్ని ఎదుర్కొనాలి.

4

The Dear Departed

- Stanley Houghton

Glossary

acidly / 'æsidli / in a harsh or corrosive tone

auction / 'ɔ:kʃ(ə)n / a public sale in which items are sold to the person willing to pay the most

blind / blaind / a protective covering that shuts out light or hinders sight

bureau / bjʊərəʊ / a writing desk with drawers

complacent / kəm'pleisnt / showing smug satisfaction with your accomplishments

daft / dɑ:ft / silly or foolish

etiquette / 'etiket / rules governing socially acceptable behaviour

flushed / 'flʌʃt / having a red face due to emotion or exertion

furtively / fɜ:tɪvli / secretly

gallivant / gælɪvænt / to act or move without care, pursuing pleasure

hearth / hɑ:θ / fireplace

impassive / ɪm'pasi / not showing or feeling emotion

in complete mourning wearing unadorned black clothing made specially to mourn a death

malicious / mə'liʃəs / deliberately harmful

merry as a sandboy an expression meaning very happy

money-grubbing / 'mʌni grʌbɪŋ / greedy for money

pinch / 'pɪntʃ / (here) to take the belongings of others

precocious / prɪ'kəʊʃəs / (of a child) having developed certain abilities at an age earlier than expected

premium / 'pri:mjəm / an amount that needs to be paid as part of an insurance contract

provincial / prə'vɪnʃəl / (here) unsophisticated or narrow-minded

pry /praɪ/ inquire into the private affairs of others

public-house / 'pʌblɪk haʊs / a building with a bar that is licensed to sell alcoholic drinks

sash / sæʃ / (here) a strip of cloth worn round the waist as part of a dress

snug / snʌɡ / comfortable

stagger / stæg.ər / move unsteadily

stupefied / 'stju:pɪfaɪd/ struck dumb with astonishment and surprise

swindling / 'swɪndlɪŋ / deprive of by deceit

tail coat / teɪl kəʊt / a formal black coat for men

Tit-Bits a British weekly tabloid magazine

tongue / tʌŋ / (here) refers to the tongue of cattle used as meat

transfixed / træns'fɪkst / having your attention fixated as though by a spell

trifle / 'traɪfl / (here) something of small importance

vulgar / 'vʌlgə / (here) lacking refinement, cultivation or taste

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 50 TO 100 WORDS EACH

1. Discuss how the play explores the theme of the family responsibilities.

Ans :

Stanley Houghton's play *The Dear Departed* depicts the sad reality of the modern nuclear families that are strained with selfish interests and individual desires. Reflecting the society at large, the story of play takes place at the house of the Slaters. The two sisters Mrs. Amelia Slater and Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan exhibit utter indifference towards the suffering of their ailing father. The role of Mrs. Slater as the mother, the daughter, and the sister explains the degraded family relationships. Therefore the play explores the theme of the family responsibilities.

2. Describe the character of Henry?**Ans :**

Henry Slater is Amelia's husband. He is a stooping, heavy man with a drooping moustache. He is seen wearing a black tailcoat, grey trousers, a black tie and a bowler hat. In the introduction, he carries a little paper parcel. Henry Slater is far more scrupulous than any other person in this play. He is more sensible than the other characters of the play. Hence, he gives the logical suggestions while talking about the obituary notice to be given in the paper. He is a henpecked husband.

3. What is the significance of Mr. Merry weather's bureau in the extract?**Ans :**

In the play *The Dear Departed*, Stanley Houghton satirises the degradation of moral values in the British middle class. Mrs Amelia Slater always wants to have the bureau after grandfather's death. She feels she can easily take it before her sister Elizabeth Jordan arrives. As it has been bought recently, her sister doesn't know of it. She says if she leaves it in grandfather's room, her sister will drive a hard bargain. With the help of her husband Henry Slater, Amelia brings the bureau downstairs replacing it with an old desk. In trying to grab the things belonging to her father, greedy Amelia completely disregards modesty, decency and obligation towards her family.

Annotate the following lines in about 250 Words**1. 'Never mind the plaster. Do I look all right?'****Ans :**

The above dialogue is taken from the drama "The Dear Departed" written by Stanley Houghton. These lines are spoken by Mrs. Amelia Slater.

Mrs. Slater is of the opinion that her father is dead. She has made her husband send a telegram to her sister Elizabeth informing her about the news of the death of their father Abel Merryweather. Before they arrive, Amelia convinces her husband to grab as many articles of their father. She forces her husband to steal her father's slippers and bureau. Amelia and Henry bring down and keep it in the place of the chest of drawers. Meanwhile her sister and her husband arrive and knocks the door. Henry asks Amelia whether they have knocked much plaster of the wall while bringing the bureau down. Amelia asks him not to mind of the plaster instead asks him whether she looks all rights. She is least worried about her fathers dead rather than her dress and looks.

2. **'Henry' why shouldn't we bring that bureau down here now? We could do it before they come?**

Ans :

These dialogues has been taken from the play. "The Dear Departed" written by Stanley Houghton.

Mrs. Slater speaks these lines. She is selfish, greedy and dominating by nature. One morning Amelia found her father dead in his bed. Instead of calling the doctor, she confirms her father's death. She tells her husband to send a telegram about father's death and she calls her sister's family to divide their father's property. Before her sister's family arrives, she wishes to steal the bureau of her father and shift it in her room and replace it by her old chest of drawers. Henry suggests that she must arrange with Elizabeth when they are dividing things. But Amelia forces Henry to bring it down to her room before her sister and husband arrive.

3. **'Eh, what it is to have a low-money-grubbing-spirit.'**

Ans :

These lines are spoken by Amelia Slater. It is been taken from the play 'The dear departed' by Stantey Houghton.

Amelia Slater informs her husband that she always wanted to have her father's bureau after he died. Henry suggests her that she must arrange with Elizabeth when they divide things. Amelia says that Elizabeth knows that she is after it and She will drive a hard bargain over it. She exclaims that her sister is a money minded woman Amelia is not ready to share her father's bureau with her sister and so takes them in her possession before she arrives.

4. **'My heart's fit to break when I see the little trifles that belonged to grandfather lying around, and think he'll never use them again.'**

Ans :

This is a dialogue of Mrs. Slater taken from the drama. The Dear Departed" written by Stanley Houghton.

Mrs. Slater discovers that her father is dead. The Jordan's arrive and learn the details of grandfather's demise from the slaters. Henry expresses his doubt whether Elizabeth and her husband will come at all. He feels so because when the two sisters quarrelled, Elizabeth said that she would never set foot in their house again. But Amelia says that she will come fast for her share of her father's property. She says that her heart break down if she finds her fathers things lying around and advises her husband to make use of her father's slippers.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 250 WORDS EACH**1. Describe the relationship both daughters share with their father.****Ans :**

The drama, *The Dear Departed* is written by Stanley Houghton, a famous English playwright. The drama is a comedy based on the short story by French writer Guy de Maupassant. It depicts the idea that the death of a family member can be accompanied not just by grief, but by greed and a desire to maintain appearance.

The drama, *The Dear Departed* portrays the picture of how two daughters try to grab the possessions of their father, thinking that he is dead. Mrs. Amelia Slater is the elder daughter of Abel Merryweather. One day, she and her husband Mr. Slater are mistaken that Abel Merryweather is dead. She sends a word to her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan. Amelia is greedy and wants to grab certain things of her father Abel. Meanwhile, she wants to collect the bureau, the clock, the slippers and other article for herself.

After arriving, Elizabeth and her husband Jordan are eager to know about the payment of insurance installment, the wrist watch and the information to be given to the newspapers as part of obituary.

Stanley Houghton's play *The Dear Departed* depicts the sad reality of the modern nuclear families that are strained with selfish interests and individual desires. The story of the play reflects the reality of the society at large.

2. Examine the character of Mrs. Slater as mother, daughter and sister.**Ans :**

The drama, *The Dear Departed* is written by Stanley Houghton, a famous English playwright. The drama is a comedy based on the short story by French writer Guy de Maupassant. It depicts the idea that the death of a family member can be accompanied not just by grief, but by greed and a desire to maintain appearance.

Mrs. Amelia Slater is one of two daughters of Mr. Abel Merryweather who lives with her, along with her husband Henry Slater and daughter Victoria. The other daughter Elizabeth and her husband Ben Jordan stay separately. The two sisters are not on talking terms with each other as they often quarrel on things when in the same place. Mrs. Amelia Slater's husband, Henry and daughter Victoria stay in the house with her father but rarely care about his health and happiness.

As the mother, Mrs Slater is a bad example for a daughter. She shamelessly teaches her daughter Victoria deception and duplicity. When the sisters decide to start dividing their father's things, Mrs. Slater asks Victoria to go to her grandfather's room. Irritated by her mother's greed and frostiness she trudges to the room reluctantly.

As the daughter, Mrs. Slater is a big failure. She is indifferent and insensitive towards her aged and sick father. One day, Mrs. Slater finds her father motionless on his bed. She assumes the worst and declares him dead. She asks Victoria to change into sober clothes as a form of respect as they are in mourning of her father's death. Henry also joins them and the three start rearranging Abel's things for their own benefit. Henry sends a message to the Jordans and they are on their way to the house. Aware of the time that is at hand, Henry is encouraged by his wife to take her father's slippers. Then, Mrs Slater with the help of her husband moves her father's bureau in their own room in place of their old and creaky chest. Henry was not too happy about such disregard for the things of the recently departed and her daughter Victoria expresses her discontent vocally but to no avail.

When she learns about her father's reawakening from her daughter Victoria, Mrs. Slater tries to quell from her father any suspicion by saying that Ben has had a family bereavement and they were honoring the dead with their attire. When the father asks Mrs. Slater about his bureau she is mortified to come up with a sound excuse for moving it.

As a sister, Mrs Slater displays an utter disregard for her sister Mrs Jordan. She tries to deceive her sister by stealing the belongings of their father. Soon the Jordans arrive and the sisters give each other a cold and customary kiss. The four of them waste no time in talking about the funeral and in particular the bestowal of their father's things. The departed's insurance is discussed as well as the contents of his obituary.

When the father's reawaking, the grabbing and stealing nature of Mrs. Slater, Elizabeth takes the opportunity to have a dig at her sister, and accuses her and Henry of stealing. This ticks the Slaters and both the couples resort to finger-pointing and name-calling.

Through her dialogues, actions and manners, Mrs. Slater exhibits her own character threadbare. Mrs. Slater values artificiality, and worldly things. She is more scheming and hypocritical than her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan. She is greedy, selfish, and insensitive. As a mother, daughter, and sister, she is a big failure.

4.1 Pronunciation

Letters with Varied Pronunciation

The following letters in the English alphabet have more than one pronunciation.

- The alphabet **'a'** is pronounced

/æ/	in	advertise	/ædvətəɪz/
/ə/	in	admire	/əd'maɪə/
/el/	in	agent	/eldʒənt/
/ɑ:/	in	after	/ɑ : ftə/
- The alphabet **'e'** is pronounced

/e/	in	enter	/entə/
/I/	in	enter	/Iŋglənd/
- The alphabet **'i'** is pronounced

/I/	in	illusion	/Iluzhən/
/aɪ/	in	ice	/aɪs/
- The alphabet **'o'** is pronounced

/e/	in	ostrich	/əstrɪtʃ/
/əʊ/	in	old	/əʊld/
/ʊ/	in	wolf	/wʊlf/
- The alphabet **'u'** is pronounced

/ʌ/	in	under	/ʌndə/
/ju:/	in	usurp	/ju:zɜ:p/
- The alphabet **'c'** is pronounced

/s/	in	city	/sɪti/
/k/	in	car	/kɑ :/
- The alphabet **'g'** is pronounced

/dʒ/	in	ginger	/dʒɪndʒə/
/g/	in	gate	/geɪt/

- The alphabet 's' is pronounced

/s/ in sight /sart/

/z/ in rise /rarz/

EXERCISE

Identify the pronunciation of the letters in blue in each word. Transcribe the sound using IPA symbols, and pronounce the word correctly out loud.

1.	<u>c</u> ut	/k [^] ʌt/
2.	<u>c</u> ool	/k [^] U:l/
3.	<u>c</u> ent	/s [^] ent/
4.	face	/f [^] eɪs/
5.	d <u>a</u> nce	/d [^] a:ns/
6.	<u>c</u> ertain	/s [^] ɜ:tn/
7.	<u>g</u> eol <u>o</u> gy	/d [^] ʒɪ:ələdʒi/
8.	<u>g</u> eom <u>e</u> try	/d [^] ʒɪ:amɛtri/
9.	<u>g</u> arden	/g [^] a:dn/
10.	m <u>o</u> <u>v</u> ies	/m [^] u:vɪs/
11.	rea <u>s</u> on	/ri : z [^] ə n/
12.	<u>c</u> on <u>f</u> use	/K [^] ənfj [^] ʊ :z/
13.	<u>u</u> ltim <u>a</u> te	/ʌltɪmɪt/
14.	ump <u>i</u> re	/ʌmp [^] əɪə/
15.	<u>u</u> til <u>i</u> ty	/j [^] ʊ :tɪ tɪ/
16.	ut <u>o</u> pia	/j [^] ʊt [^] ə ʊ piə/
17.	<u>i</u> mp <u>e</u> ach	/ɪmpɪ:tʃ/
18.	impr <u>e</u> ss	/ɪmpres/
19.	in <u>a</u> ugur <u>a</u> te	/ɪnɔ:gj [^] ʊ reɪt
20.	<u>g</u> amble	/g [^] æmbəl/

4.2 GRAMMAR

I. Type Main Verbs and Tenses

A word which denotes action (e.g., sit, stand, play, work, study, teach) is known as a verb. You have already learnt about auxiliary verbs. Any verb that is not an auxiliary verb is called a **lexical verb** or a **main verb**.

Main verbs have the following forms : present, present participle, past, and past participle. Look at the table below for examples of how these forms vary.

Present	Present participle	Past	Past participle
begin	beginning	began	begun
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
do	doing	did	done
eat	eating	are	eaten
feel	feeling	felt	felt
go	going	went	gone
know	knowing	knew	known

EXERCISE

Complete the table below by filling in the simple present, present participle, simple past and past participle forms of the main verbs already present.

Present	Present participle	Past	Past participle
blow	blowing	blew	blown
catch	catching	caught	caught
draw	drawing	drew	drawn
give	giving	gave	given
lay	laying	laid	laid
pay	paying	paid	paid
take	taking	took	taken
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
throw	throwing	threw	thrown
swim	swimming	swam	swum

II. Lexical verbs show different time division through different tense forms. Take example, the verb write.

Tense	Past - B	Present - B	Future
Simple	wrote	write/writes	will write
Progressive	was/were writing	is/am/are writing	will be writing
Perfect	had written	has/have written	will have written
Perfect Progressive	had been writing	has/have been writing	will have been writing

EXERCISE

Complete the following tables by filling in the tense forms of the given main verbs.

Main verb	Simple past	Simple present	Simple future
drive	drove	drive/drives	will drive
happen	happened	happen/happens	will happen
look	looked	look/looks	will look
Main verb	Past progressive	Present progressive	Future progressive
open	was/were opening	is/am/are opening	will be opening
laugh	was/were laughing	is/am/are laughing	will be laughing
come	was/were coming	is/am/are coming	will be coming
Main verb	Past perfect	Present perfect	Future perfect
cook	had cooked	have/has cooked	will have cooked
clean	had cleaned	have/has cleaned	will have cleaned
create	had create	have/has created	will have created

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. How have you been doing ? (do)
2. The best days of my life were, (be) the ones spent (spend) at college.
3. Keep guessing (guess) the answers till you get them right.
4. Were you paying (pay) attention to what was being said?
5. Suraj loves (love) going to parties with his friends.
6. I have read (read) many books in the last one year.
7. Sheila has been, (be) working (work) very hard these days.
8. She has been wearing (wear) this expensive watch for quite some time now.
9. The children are, (be) beginning (begin) to enjoy their projects.
10. The last candidate interviewed scored (score) much better than the rest.

IV. Write the tenses of the words/phrases indicated in bold.

1. I **have had** this dress for quite some time now. Present Perfect.
2. Do you **know** the person who lives in this house? Simple Present
3. They **have been travelling** all night Present Perfect Continuous.
4. He **has been having** this problem with the computer since yesterday Present Perfect Continuous.
5. I **will follow up** with the client on the submitted proposal Simple Future.

V. Fill in the following blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Jyothi never tells, (never tell) lies for she really hates (hate) them.
2. When I heard, (hear) his version of the story, I was (be) extremely shocked (shock).
3. He graduated (graduate) from law school after having completed (complete) eight semesters.
4. Students who take (take) down notes end up scoring (score) well in the exams.
5. Teaching (teach) moral values at the right age is (be) very important.

4.3 VOCABULARY

Collocation

A collocation is a combination of words that are commonly used together, for example, firm hand shake, pay a visit, bitterly disappointed.

EXERCISE

I. Under line the correct allocations from the following options.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. do a mistake | make a mistake |
| 2. make a difference | bring a difference |
| 3. gossip writer | gossip columnist |
| 4. do your duty | work your duty |
| 5. speak fluent English | speak easy English |
| 6. press an icon | click on an icon |
| 7. have a conversation | make a conversation |
| 8. glare at | glare towards |
| 9. opposite statements | Contradictory statements |

II. Match the words from column A which collocate with those in column B

A	B
annual	a conclusion
chair	a deal
middle	turn over
close	forces
draw	staff
launch	figures
market	a meeting
sales	management
lay off	a profit
make	a product

Answer :

annual	-	turnover
chair	-	a meeting
middle	-	forces
close	-	a deal
draw	-	a conclusion
launch	-	a product
market	-	management
sales	-	figures
lay off	-	staff
make	-	a profit

III. Fill in the blanks by choosing the collocation given in the following box.

Save time	make time	take some time off	stall for time
bang on time	rough times	pressed for time	
buy time	run out of time	about time	

1. Kaif isn't late for the party. He came exactly at 7 pm - he is bang on time
2. We couldn't take up another assignment as we were pressed for time
3. John asked his father, 'Can you make time for me this weekend, Dad?
4. We've been going round in circles. If we take this route we shall save time
5. I think I shall run out of time to discuss the matter before submitting the project.
6. I'm sorry I cannot attend the call now. I've stall for time and have to rush.

7. Jyothi isn't ready for the presentation. She tried to buy time by requesting a postponement.
8. My computer is out of order for two weeks. I think it's about time to repair it.
9. Vishnu has been through some rough times.
10. This weekend I shall take some time off from work to meet my school friends.

4.4 SPELLING

Words ending in - tion and - ment

You have learnt that the suffix '-tion' means 'act of or 'state of being'.

The suffix '-ment' could indicate

- (i) an action or process (as in the word appeasement)
- (ii) the result of an action (as in the word advancement).
- (iii) or a state or condition (as in the word enjoyment)

EXERCISE

Complete the following using the suffixes '-tion' or '-ment'

1. addi - addition
2. inven - invention
3. manage - management
4. ambi - ambition
5. assign - assignment
6. emo - emotion
7. infec - infection
8. invest - investment
9. assess - assessment
10. dura - duration

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| 11. align | - | alignment |
| 12. interrupt | - | interruption |
| 13. loca | - | location |
| 14. emban | - | embankment |
| 15. obstruct | - | obstruction |
| 16. ship | - | shipment |
| 17. percep | - | perception |
| 18. retire | - | retirement |
| 19. commit | - | commitment |
| 20. fulfil | - | fulfilment |

4.5 PUNCTUATION

Question mark (?) and exclamation mark (!)

Question mark is used to

1. indicate a question.
e.g.: Have you understood?
Where are you going?
2. mark a tag question.
e.g.: It's simple, isn't it?
3. Indirect questions and polite questions don't take question mark
e.g.: He asked me why I was dull
Could you lend me your pen.

Exclamatory mark is used to

1. indicate an interjection. We use this symbol to show joy, surprise, shock, sorrow or a wish.
e.g : Alas! She is dead
Hurrah! We have won the match.

2. Mark the end of phrases and sentences expressing strong feeling or emotion
e.g: What a terrible fire it is!
3. indicate direct speech that represents something shouted or spoken very loudly.
e.g.: 'Run as fast as you can! he shouted.

EXERCISE

Punctuate the following sentences by using, wherever necessary, capitals and all the punctuation marks you have learnt so far.

1. are they arriving tomorrow
Are they arriving tomorrow?
2. do as i say
Do as I say.
3. he asked me what time it was
He asked me what time it was.
4. wow what an absolutely fantastic idea
Wow! What an absolutely fantastic idea!
5. i recommend that you write a letter of complaint
I recommend that you write a letter of complaint.
6. you are much better now, aren't you
You are much better now, aren't you?
7. how extraordinary
How extraordinary!

8. what a hot day let's stay at home
What a hot day! Let's stay at home.
9. who's there oh, it's you
Who's there? Oh! It's you?
10. 'how long will it take us to reach there' he asked
'How long will it take us to reach there?' he asked.

4.6 CONVERSATION

Leaving a Voicemail & Making an Appointment over Phone

1. Write a dialogue in which a person is fixing a business appointment.

Anuradha: Mr. Reddy's office!

James: Hello, may I speak to Mr. Reddy, please?

Anuradha: I'm afraid he's in a meeting until noon today. Would you like to leave a message?

James: Well, I need to speak with him, so is it possible I could make an appointment? This is James Xavier here.

Anuradha: Could you please hold for a minute, Mr. Xavier. I'll take a look at his schedule. What date and time would be convenient for you?

James: Sometimes next week, if possible. I gather he's away the week after the next.

Anuradha: Yes, that's right. We have a new branch opening in Mauritius the week after the next.

James: I need to see him before he goes away. Could I meet him next Monday?

Anuradha: Shall we fix it at 3 pm that Monday, in Mr. Reddy's room?

James: Yes, that's great. Thank you very much.

Anuradha: Okay, then. Goodbye.

Leaving a Voicemail

Follow the outline provided below when leaving a voicemail:

Introduction: 'Hello, this is Tilak speaking...'

'Hello, my name is Tilak Reddy...'

Reason for calling: 'I'm calling to find out if you're interested in...'

'I'm calling to let you know...'

'I was hoping we could discuss...'

Leaving your phone number:

'My phone number is...'

'Please feel free to call me anytime at...'

'You can reach me at...'

Concluding lines: 'I look forward to hearing from you. Take care...'

'Thank you very much. Goodbye...'

(I) Draft voicemails for the following situations.

1. You call a designer in the hope of placing an order for banners to be made for your college's annual fest, but your call goes to voicemail.

Hello, this is Hrishi speaking. I'm calling to place an order for banners to be made for my college's annual fest. Please feel free to call me anytime at 9959001122. I look forward to hearing from you. Stay safe during the time of COVID-19. Thank you very much.

2. You call your teacher to discuss ideas you have for a seminar, but must leave a voicemail as she cannot pick up your call.

Hello, Madam! My name is Gnanika, studying B.Sc. (M.P.Sc.) First year. Madam, I'm calling to discuss the ideas I have for the ensuing seminar. Please call me anytime at 9959112233 to know when to meet you at your office. I look forward to meeting you. Thank you very much, madam.

3. Your friend was supposed to pick you up from the airport, but he has not arrived and his phone is not reachable. Leave him a voicemail informing him of your situation, location, and plan of action.

Hi ! This is Smiti calling from the Rajeev Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad. The flight landed here a half-an-hour ago. Presently, I'm waiting at the Waiter's Cafe in the lounge. You can reach me at 9988776655. If you can't turn up here in an hour, I'll hire a cab and reach home. Looking forward to meeting you! Bye.

(II) Look at the following scenarios and write down how you imagine the conversations will go. Practice these conversations with a partner.

1. You wish to consult your family doctor about the pain you feel in your shoulder, and need to make an appointment to meet him.

Doctor's Assistant: Good morning, Dr Prasad's office. How may I help you?

Patient: Hello, I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr Prasad, please.

Doctor's Assistant: Have you been in to see Dr Prasad before?

Patient: Yes, I have. He is my family doctor! I consulted him last month.

Doctor's Assistant: Fine, what is your name?

Patient: Siddhartha.

Doctor's Assistant: Thank you, Mr.Siddhartha. What's the reason for your making an appointment?

Patient: I haven't been feeling pain in my shoulder since yesterday.

Doctor's Assistant: Do you need urgent care?

Patient: No, not necessarily, but I'd like to see the doctor soon.

Doctor's Assistant: Of course, how about next Tuesday? There's a slot available at 6 in the evening.

Patient: I'm afraid I have the evening shift in my office from 6 pm. Is there anything available before 4 PM the same day?

Doctor's Assistant: Let me see. Not on Tuesday, but we have a three o'clock in the evening next Wednesday. Would you like to come in then?

Patient: Yes, next Wednesday at three in the evening would be great.

Doctor's Assistant: All right, I'll pencil you in for three o'clock in the evening next Wednesday.

Patient: Thank you for your help.

Doctor's Assistant: You're welcome. We'll see you at the appointed time. Goodbye.

Patient: Goodbye.

2. **Your teacher wishes to discuss your poor performance in the mid-term examinations and how you can improve.**

Student: Hello! May I know who is speaking?

Lecturer: Hello! Veena. I'm MsShalini, your English lecturer.

Student: Oh! Thank you very much for calling me. Madam, may I know the reason for calling me?

Lecturer: I'm calling you to discuss your poor performance in the mid-term examinations. You are a bright student but I don't know the reasons for such dismal performance.

Students: Madam, for the mid-term examinations, I didn't prepare well. Moreover I'd missed some lessons due to my poor health which also affected my performance. Madam, I need your guidance for improvement.

Lecturer: Sure. Firstly, be regular to classes. Then, prepare a practical timetable and plan of action. Next, collect the relevant material of the subject. Finally, execute the timetable and the plan of action sincerely.

Student: Thank you very much, Madam for the guidance. I'll follow your suggestions.

Lecturer: All the best, Veena!

Student: Thank you very much. Goodbye, Madam.

Lecturer: Goodbye, Veena!

3. You need to coordinate with your friends on when and where you are meeting this evening.

Raju: Hi, Ramu! What a surprise to have your voice! I have just thought of calling you. What's up?

Ramu: Hi, Raju! It seems to me that we have met ages ago. Shall we meet this Sunday?

Raju: I too feel the same. This Sunday would be a great day, if we can meet. Then, where shall we meet?

Ramu: It's better to meet at our college canteen!

Raju: Due to Sunday, our college may not open on that day.

Ramu: No...no... These days our college is open on Sundays also. There are special classes for students for compensation of the loss of classes during the lockdown due to the COVID-19.

Raju: Great!. Shall we also call our friends for the meet?

Ramu: Sure. At what time shall we meet?

Raju: Is it okay for you to meet at 10 AM?

Ramu: It's okay for me and let's convey the same and conform with our friends.

Raju: Looking forward to meeting you!

Ramu: Same with me! Goodbye!

Raju: Goodbye.

4.7 READING PASSAGE

Hussain Sagar

Hussain Sagar is a lake in Hyderabad that was built by Hazrat Shah Wali in 1562, during the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah, for the purpose of meeting the water and irrigation requirements of the city. It is considered an important tourist destination and popular landmark as it connects the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The lake is also famous for its gigantic status of the Buddha. It took 200 sculptors two years to chisel 450 tonnes of white granite rock into the statue that now weighs 350 tonnes and 16 meters tall. The statue was erected on a red lotus shaped pedestal on 12 April 1992.

Lawn and 33 statues of famous personalities were built alongside the road as part of an initiative to beautify the city. Necklace road was constructed to help with the increasing flow of traffic. Buddha Purnima Project arranged for the Lumbini Park to feature. Musical fountains, a variety of Bonsai plants, and boat rides to the Buddha Statue. It became a popular destination for tourists and locals.

Tank Bund and the statue of Buddha have become a symbol of modern Hyderabad. City's first power station, mint compound, and telephone exchange developed nearby.

It is busy during festival of Ganesh Chaturthi when idols of Ganesh are immersed in the lake. Unfortunately, over the years the lake has shrunk by almost half, from 24 square kms to 13 square kilometres. The National conservation plan has pushed for efforts to be made to conserve and restore Hussain Sagar.

4.8 WRITING

Dialogue - Writing

A dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. They are typically found in creative writing as part of a play, film or book, but may also be used in a working environment to train employees on what to say or how to speak in certain situations.

Points to be followed when writing a dialogue

1. Depending on the situation and the relationship between the speakers, a dialogue may be formal or informal.
2. It should sound natural.
3. Use common expressions like 'How' re you? 'It's so lovely to hear from you! and 'Yes please, thanks'.
4. Using contractions like 'He'd, 'Hasn't etc.
5. Including interjections or exclamations like 'Oh' or 'Goodness'!
6. Avoid having the speakers use each other's names too frequently.
7. Dialogue must always be grammatically correct.

Salesman: Good morning, sir. How can I help you?

Customer: Good morning. I'm looking for a formal shirt to wear to an interview.

Salesman: A light colour will be most suitable. Do you have any colour preference?

Customer: Well, I'd like something in blue.

Salesman: I think you'd like this shirt. It's 100% cotton and slim fit.

Customer: What's the price?

Salesman: The price is Rs. 1500. But there's a sale going on, and so you'll get a 20% discount.

Customer: Can I pay for it with my credit card?

Salesman: Yes, sir

Customer: Great, I'll try it on. If it fits, I'll take it. Thanks.

Salesman: Not at all, sir. Happy to help!

EXERCISE

1. **Write a short dialogue between two friends who meet by chance at a shopping mall.**

Sita: Hey Gita! What a surprise to see you here!

Gita: Hi Sita! I'm so happy to see you again.

Sita: Where have you been all these days? We haven't met for ages.

Gita: I've been very busy with my family responsibilities.

Sita: Oh I see! Yes, that does require a great deal of hard work.

Gita: I've just moved to a new house near this shopping mall.

Sita: That's good. This is my number. Lot to converse with you, come to my house.

Gita: Certainly. Let's be in contact regularly. Bye.

Sita: Nice to meet you Bye. Take care.

2. **Write a short dialogue between two colleagues who are trying to decide which one of them will present their work at the annual sales meeting.**

Kumar: Good morning, Raj! I'am so happy to tell you about my marketing area profits.

Raj: Isn't it! That's nice. Even I'm eagerly waiting for the annual sales meeting for my presentation.

Kumar: Ok, Even I have to present my work report on that day,

Raj: No, kumar. Our chief has asked me to present the report.

Kumar: I see. Then I'll present my report at any other time.

Raj: So nice of you. Thank you, kumar.

Kumar: You are most welcome.

4.9 SOFT SKILLS

Interpersonal Skills

The term 'interpersonal skills' refers to your ability to communicate and interact with people, either individually or part of a group. In a work environment, it is important to develop the following interpersonal skills.

- a) **Communication:** Communication is the life line of an organization. It is the ability to clearly explain your point of view, while simultaneously to willingly listen to others. When speaking, be polite, use an appropriate tone and volume, and try to stay positive.
- b) **Non-verbal Communication:** Non-verbal communication is a means by which you are able to communicate without speaking. This is possible by using clues- such as facial expressions, eye contact, posture, gestures- or by touch, or even by the use of silence. The way we walk, talk, sit and stand all say something about us. Research has revealed that non-verbal communication can be far more impactful than verbal or speaking. Non-verbal communication can allow you to project professionalism and self-confidence.
- c) **Negotiation:** Negotiation skills refer to the ability to resolve issues or conflicts (differences of opinions) through discussion, clarification, agreement and cooperation.
- d) **Problem- Solving:** Problems are part and parcel for any organization and for personal life as well. Problem-solving skills are the ability to find solutions to difficult or complex issues. These skills typically involve the following steps:
 - 1. Identifying the problem,
 - 2. Brainstorming and generating potential solutions,
 - 3. Evaluating the risks and benefits of each potential solution, and
 - 4. Implementing the wisest course of action.
- e) **Decision- making:** It is the skill of identifying and choosing alternatives based on values and preferences. It the skill of making choices. It involves the following five steps:

1. Identify the goal/decision.
2. Identify the options or alternative course of action.
3. Study the possible consequences of various alternatives.
4. Implement the decision.
5. Evaluate the decision.

4.10 VALUE ORIENTATION

Faith Can Move Mountains

Faith can move mountains is an encouraging expression used to suggest that if your beliefs and convictions are strong, then you will be capable of accomplishing remarkable deeds. The mountains represent all the difficulties you might face, while faith can represent a number of things - from one's spiritual beliefs to one's inner motivation and self confidence.

Faith is a strong unshakable belief in God, it is absolute trust in God. His form, action and words. But faith is also necessary in oneself and others to help accomplish tasks successfully.

Faith in oneself is an indispensable quality for any sports professional. A firm belief in one's own abilities can lead to much success. Having faith gives one self protection.

Mahatma Gandhis : Life is a clear example of how one's faith can move mountains. He believed in the truth and steadfastly clung to the belief that India should acquire independence only through non-violence. He truly embodies the idea that 'faith can move mountains'.

Summary

The drama, *The Dear Departed* is written by Stanley Houghton, a famous English playwright. The drama is a comedy based on the short story by French writer Guy de Maupassant. It depicts the idea that the death of a family member can be accompanied not just by grief, but by greed and a desire to maintain appearance.

The drama, *The Dear Departed* portrays the picture of how two daughters try to grab the possessions of their father, thinking that he is dead. Mrs. Amelia Slater is the elder daughter of Abel Merryweather. One day, she and her husband Mr. Slater are mistaken that Abel Merryweather is dead. She sends a word to her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan. Amelia Slater is greedy and wants to grab certain things of her father Abel. Meanwhile, she collects the bureau, the clock, the slippers and other article for herself.

After arriving, Elizabeth and her husband Jordan are eager to know about the payment of insurance installment, the wrist watch and the information to be given to the newspapers.

When Abel Merryweather gets up and gets shocked to see how his daughters are after his wealth. And he announces that he will marry again to get rid of his daughters. On knowing the harsh reality, the father decides not to live with any of his daughters. He even expresses his final intention to change his will. He declares that he is going to give everything to Mrs. Shorrocks whom he will marry. He feels that by marrying Mrs. Shorrocks he will have someone to look after him whole-heartedly without considering him to be a burden.

Through her dialogues, actions and manners, Mrs. Amelia Slater exhibits her own character threadbare. Mrs. Slater values artificiality, and worldly things. She is more scheming and hypocritical than her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan. She is greedy, selfish, and insensitive. As a mother, daughter, and sister, she is a big failure.

Stanley Houghton's play *The Dear Departed* depicts the sad reality of the modern nuclear families that are strained with selfish interests and individual desires. Reflecting the society at large, the story of play takes place at the house of the Slaters. The playwright applies many literary devices to criticize basic human characteristics. He uses a combination of dramatic irony, sarcasm, simultaneous speech, humour and twist in the drama to criticize human traits.

తెలుగు సారాంశం

Stanley Houghton, ఇంగ్లీషు నాటక రచయిత, ఆయన నాటకములలో సందర్భమునకు తగిన మంచి సంభాషణలుంటాయి. 'The Dear Departed' అనబడే ఈ నాటకంలో, కుటుంబంలో ఒకరికొకరితో ఉండే సంబంధాలు, 'Abel Merryweather' అనే వ్యక్తి యొక్క ఇద్దరు కుమార్తెల యొక్క స్వార్థప్రయోజనాలు చూపబడినవి.

ఆ రోజు Abel యొక్క బిడ్డలు పొరపాటున అతడు చనిపోయాడని తలంచారు. ఎక్కువ తలనొప్పితో బాధపడుతూ ఆయన పండుకొనేవున్నాడు. ఆయన కుమార్తె అమీలియాస్లేటర్, ఆయన చనిపోయాడని అనుకొని, తరూతి కార్యక్రమాలను ప్రారంభించినది. ఆతన తండ్రి యొక్క చెప్పులను తీసికొనమని భర్తతో చెప్పించి. విచారం వెలిబుచ్చుట కొరకై తన 10 సంవత్సరముల కుమార్తె విక్టోరియాను, నల్ల దుస్తులు ధరించమని చెప్పినది. వాళ్ల నాన్నగాని గదిలోని బ్యారోను క్రిందికి తన గదిలోనికి తెచ్చి, తన గదిలోని పాత డ్రాయర్లను అక్కడ ఉంచింది. తన సోదరి ఎలిజబెత్ మరియు ఆమె భర్త జోర్డాన్ యొద్ద జాగ్రత్తగా వ్యవహరించమని చెప్పింది.

ఎలిజబెత్ కూడా, తన తండ్రి వస్తువుల నుండి ఎంతవరకు అవకాశముంటే అంతవరకు తాను పొందడానికి అతురతపడింది. తండ్రి తన గడియారాన్ని తన కుమారుడికిస్తానని ప్రమాణం చేశాడని అన్నది. ఆమె, తన భర్త ఆయన పట్ల ఎంతో శ్రద్ధ కలిగి జాగ్రత్తగా వున్నామని అంటుంది. వారు, ఈ వార్త వార్తాపత్రికలకు ఇచ్చారా లేదా తెలిసికొన్నారు. ఇన్స్యూరెన్సు ఇన్స్టాల్మెంటు కట్టారా అని కూడా తెలిసికొన్నారు. ఆయన త్రాగుబోతుతనాన్ని గురించి విమర్శించారు. పెద్దకూతురు కూడా, అనేక సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆయనతో ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నానన్నది తమతో వున్నప్పుడు వారు పడిన ఇబ్బందుల గురించి చిన్న కుమార్తె ఏకరువు పెట్టింది.

మనుమరాలిని రసీదు వెదకుమని చెప్పారు. ఆమె పైకి వెళ్లి వెంటనే తిరిగి వచ్చి, తాతగారు క్రిందకి వస్తున్నారు అని అరచింది. తరువాత Abel Merry weather వచ్చి వారి విచారం వ్యక్తపరచే ద్రస్సును గమనించాడు. తరువాత తాను జాన్షరాక్స్ యొక్క భార్యయైన విధవరాలిని పెళ్లి చేసికొంటున్నానన్నాడు. ఆమె అతనిని చనిపోయే వరకు జాగ్రత్తగా చూస్తుంది. తరువాత వారు క్షమాపణలు కోరడం, వారి వస్తువుల విషయం మాట్లాడడం అటు ఒప్పుకొనలేదు.

**FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES &
MANAGEMENT**
B.A. / B.Com. / B.Sc. / BBA / BSW I-Year I-Sem (CBCS) Examination
November / December - 2020
GENERAL ENGLISH
PAPER - I

Time: 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

PART - A

Answer any **four** of the following

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

I. Answer as directed

- (a) Accommodate _____ (Correct the spelling)
- (b) Reason _____ (add able/ible)
- (c) A bad workman always blames his tools. (Write the type of noun)
- (d) Interest _____ (Add a prefix or a suffix)

II. Answer as directed

- (a) Unbearable (underline the suffix)
- (b) Honest _____ (Write the noun form)
- (c) Receipt _____ (Correct the spelling)
- (d) The dog chases _____ own tail, (it's/its/its')

III. Answer as directed

- (a) He is older to his friend. _____ (correct the sentence)
- (b) Able _____ (add a prefix or suffix to make a new word)
- (c) Faith _____ (Write the adjective form)
- (d) It was an amazingly awful show, (underline the oxymoron)

IV. Answer as directed

- (a) They are enjoying _____ in the picnic, (themselves/theirselves/ themselves)
- (b) Write the noun form of empower _____.

- (c) I told you a million times to come early, (underline the hyperbole)
(d) She is as happy as a lark, (underline the simile)

V. Answer as directed

- (a) Endeavor _____ (Write the phonetic symbol of the underlined sound.)
(b) Teacher _____ (Is the underlined sound a plosive/ affricate?)
(c) The word eye has _____ phonetic symbols.
(d) Ju: is a _____ sound, (vowel/consonant)

VI. Punctuate the following

- (a) He wrote a big letter but the handwriting was not legible
(b) When we saw him he was almost in tears
(c) This bag has chips chocolates biscuits and some cool drinks.
(d) The hyderabad central university is in the outskirts.

VII. Expand the following sentence into a paragraph.

Growing one's own vegetables can be a great hobby.

VIII. Complete the following conversation

A: Hi! I'm Nisha

B: _____

A: Have you come here for an admission?

B: _____. And what about you?

A: _____

B: Shall we _____ ?

PART- B

Answer any three of the following

(3 x 20 = 60 marks)

9. Was Charlie Deshler's decision to marry Dorothy right? Did he get betrayed by Dorothy's beauty?
10. Narrate Dorothy's character and how does it lead Charlie into a mental asylum?
11. Who according to you are happy after having read the lesson 'Happy People'?

SOLVED PREVIOUS QUESTION PAPERS

12. Why does Inge say that we know very little about the people around us? What according to him are the sources of happiness?
13. Write the relevance of the title of the poem 'A Psalm of Life' while referring to the Psalm from the Bible?
14. How does the poet want us to be prepared for life when he says life is not an 'empty dream'?
15. Describe the relationship of the two sisters with their father in the play 'The Dear Departed'? What does it say about human relationships and their values?
16. Give an account of how materialistic desires of human beings lead them towards sinful deeds while referring to the play 'The Dear Departed'.
17. 'Doubt is the beginning of wisdom.' Elaborate the line with some illustrations.
18. Write a short note on 'The Million March' and its significance.

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ANSWERS**I. Answer as directed.**

- (a) accommodate (b) reasonable
(c) common noun (d) **disinterested**

II. Answer as directed.

- (a) Unbearable (b) honesty
(c) receipt (d) its

III. Answer as directed.

- (a) He is **elder** to his friend. (b) abled / **disable**
(c) faith**ful** (d) It was an amazingly awful show.
(Oxymoron)

IV. Answer as directed.

- (a) themselves
(b) empowerment
(c) I told you a million times to come early. (hyperbole)
(d) She is as happy as a lark. (simile)

V. Answer as directed

- (a) Endeavor /e/ (b) Teacher - **Plosive**
(c) Eye - /aɪ/ (d) /jʊ:/ is a **consonant sound**.

VI. Punctuate the following

- (a) He wrote a big letter, but the handwriting was not legible.
(b) When you saw him, he was almost in tears.
(c) This bag has chips, chocolates, biscuits, and some cool drinks.
(d) The **H**yderabad **C**entral **U**niversity is in the outskirts.

VII. Expand the following sentence into a paragraph.

'Growing one's own vegetables can be a great hobby. It has two important benefits. The first one is health benefits. The second one is financial in nature. The home-grown vegetables are fresh and grown without pesticides. Growing one's own vegetables also has financial benefits. This saves thousands of rupees. Hence it is a good idea to have our own vegetables grown.'

VIII. Complete the following conversation

A: Hi! I'm Nisha.

B: **Hi! I'm Thrisha.**

A: Have you come here for an admission?

B: **Yes. I've come for an admission.** And what about you?

A: **I've also come here for an admission.**

B: Shall we **share the same room in the college hostel after our admission.**

PART - B

9. Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 5, Q.No. 3
10. Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 3, Q.No. 1
11. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 1
12. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 31, Q.No. 1,
Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 33, Q.No. 3
13. Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 55, Q.No. 1
14. Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 54, Q.No. 2
Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 56, Q.No. 2
15. Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 1
16. Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 2
17. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 48, Topic No. 2.10
18. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 45, Topic No. 2.7

**FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES &
MANAGEMENT**

B.A./B.Com./B.Sc./BBA/B.S.W. I - Semester (CBCS) Examination

Nov./Dec. - 2019

**GENERAL ENGLISH
PAPER - I**

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

PART - A (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)

Note: Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions.

1. Answer as directed
 - (a) Sridhar was sleeping in the garden. ((Identify and underline the common noun).
 - (b) A _____ of sailors. (Fill in the blank with a collective noun).
 - (c) Chronology, (Identify and underline the root in the given word).
 - (d) Momento. (Correct the spelling)
 - (e) Food (write the phonetic transcription the given word).
2. Answer as directed
 - (a) Children should obey _____ paints. (Use appropriate pronoun).
 - (b) She is one of those which help old people. (Correct the sentence).
 - (c) Our team won the hockey champion. (Add appropriate suffix to the Underlined word).
 - (d) Don't be _____ (child) (Use an appropriate prefix).
 - (e) Admission (Correct the spelling)

SOLVED PREVIOUS QUESTION PAPERS

3. Answer as directed
- (a) Where your friends going yesterday? (Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'be').
 - (b) Where _____ you see my phone. (Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary 'do').
 - (c) She wanted to _____ her best suit (Choose between 'wear' 'ware')
 - (d) Keep _____ (guess) the answers till you get the right one. (Fill in the blank with the correct form of the 'guess').
 - (e) alas we lost the match (punctuate the sentence)
4. Answer as directed
- (a) Give the past and past participle forms of the verb 'know'.
 - (b) How have you been ? (Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'do').
 - (c) Many do a mistake out of carelessness. (Correct the underlined collocation).
 - (d) necessity is the mother of _____. (Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'invent').
 - (e) Write the homophone for the word — 'cot'.
5. Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.
Doubt is the beginning of wisdom.
6. What is the importance of goal-setting in one's personal and professional life?

PART - B (4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer the following question

7. (a) What was Charlie's outlandish dream?
- OR
- (b) What is the significance of the title The Curb in the Sky'?
8. (a) According to Inge, what makes some people happy and why?
- OR
- (b) What lesson can one learn from story of the ambassador and his servant in Inge's essay?

9. (a) What lessons can we learn from "psalm of Life". ?

OR

- (b) What is the tone of the poem 'psalm of Life'. Explain with examples.

10. (a) Bring out the hypocrisy of human beings as seen in The Dear De parted.

OR

- (b) Examine the character of Mrs. Slater as mother, daughter and sister?

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ANSWERS

1. (a) Sridhar was sleeping in the gargen.
(b) Crew
(c) Chrono
(d) Memento
(e) /fu : d/
2. (a) their
(b) She is one of those who help old people.
(c) Championship
(d) Childish
(e) Admission
3. (a) Where were your friends going yesterday ?
(b) did
(c) wear
(d) guessing
(e) Alas! We lost the match.
4. (a) past tense form – knew
past participle – known
(b) How have you been doing?
(c) Many commit a mistake out of carelessness.
(d) Necessity is the mother of invention.
(e) cot - got
5. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 48, Topic No. 2.10
6. Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 25, Topic No. 1.9

PART - B

7. (a) Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 4, Q.No. 2

OR

- (b) Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 5, Q.No. 3

8. (a) Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 1

OR

- (b) Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 2

9. (a) Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 55, Q.No. 1

OR

- (b) Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 56, Q.No. 2

10. (a) Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 1

OR

- (b) Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 2

FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES
B.A. / B.Com. / B.Sc. I-Semester (CBCS) Examination
June / July - 2019
GENERAL ENGLISH
PAPER - I

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

PART - A (4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

Note: Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions.

1. Answer as directed.

- (a) Some students from city find English language easier students from village (Identify and underline the common noun)
- (b) A _____ of cattle. (Fill in the blank with a collective noun).
- (c) Audience. (Identify and underline the root in the given word).
- (d) Privilege. (Correct the spelling).
- (e) She went to play cricket said her father (punchate the sentence).

2. Answer as directed.

- (a) He is proud of _____ ancestry. (Fill in the blank with appropriate pronoun).
- (b) Everyone should take their seat. (Correct the underlined word).
- (c) He was given a bowl of chocolates. (Add an appropriate suffix to the underlined given word).
- (d) Many students are regular to college. (Add a prefix to form the antonym of the given word)
- (e) Write the antonym of the word – 'deep'.

3. Answer as directed.

- (a) _____ you see the cat jump on the rat yesterday ? (Fill in the blanks with the correct auxiliary verb).
- (b) That hotel _____ my all time favourite. (Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary verb).
- (c) She was _____ with his speech. (Choose between 'bore' and 'boar').

- (d) She was lost in her in her own _____ (Fill in the blank by adding the correct suffix to 'reflect').
- (e) Write the synonym of the word – formal.
4. **Answer as directed.**
- (a) hit. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
- (b) apple. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
- (c) pound. (Write the phonemic symbol of the underlined diphthong).
- (d) fear. (Transcribe the sound of 'g' in the given word using IPA symbols).
- (e) Write the adjective form of the word – confidence.
5. **Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.**
Practice makes a person perfect.
6. Write an essay the importance of body language in effective communication ?

PART - B (3 × 20 = 60 Marks)

Note: Answer any **THREE** questions.

7. How did the clash of personalities between Charlie and Dorothy affect Charlie ?
8. Write about the character of Dorothy.
9. What are the sources of happiness, according to Inge, and what can we learn from them ?
10. Why did Inge include the story of the ambassador and his servant in his essay ?
11. What is the aim of life as you understand from Longfellow's Psalm of Life ?
12. What is meant by psalm and do you agree with the views of Longfellow's Psalm of Life ?
13. Justify the title of the play The Dear Departed.
14. What do you understand about human beings from The Dear Departed ?
15. What is the central theme of Stanely Houghton's The Dear Departed ?

ANSWERS

1. (a) Some students from ity find english language easier than the students from village.
(b) herd
(c) Audience
(d) Privilege
(e) "she went to play cricket" said her father.
2. (a) her (b) her / his
(c) bowlful (d) irraegutar
(e) shallow
3. (a) Did (b) is
(c) bored (d) reflection
(e) ceremonial / official / legal / ritual
4. (a) hit / hxt / (b) apple / xpl /
(c) peund / ə ʊ / (d) fear / frar /
(e) confident
5. **Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.**
Practice makes a person perfect.

Ans :

Value Orientation

Practice makes perfect is a popular expression that emphasises the importance of doing something again and again until you are capable of completing the task in the best manner possible. Every individual learns from their mistakes you will steadily improve. Practice is the act of rehearsing a behaviour over and over, or engaging in an activity again and again, for the purpose of improving or mastering it.

Sports teams practice to prepare for actual games. What is needed in order for a person to be able to master a musical instrument. For e.g : A violinist does not learn to play the instrument after one lesson, but keeps at it, working hard and practicing daily

until they master the art. Even then, in order to maintain their fluency, they must practice. The same holds true for sports people as well. Tendulkar became the 'Little Master' only through perseverance, practising in the nets day in and day out for many years.

The proverb stresses the importance of continuous practice to learn anything. There is no short-cut to get mastery in a trade, art or sport. Only rigorous practice will make a person perfect in any field of activity. Mere knowledge of a thing is not enough to acquire mastery in it. One has to practice it to have mastery over it. Perfection can be achieved only through practice. A child learn things through practice. We may know a rule in physics or mathematics. But we can have perfection in the subject only when we practice similar examples again and again.

'Practice makes perfect' is applicable in the world of academics as well; merit-holders in board examinations achieve such high marks by studying and revising every day so that they have a thorough understanding of the subject. Only through regular practice can you become perfect or proficient in something.

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6. Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 84, Topic No. 3.9

PART - B

7. Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 5, Q.No. 3
8. Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 3, Q.No. 1
9. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 1
10. Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 2
11. Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 55, Q.No. 5, 1
12. Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 56, Q.No. 2
13. Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 1
14. Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 1
15. Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 2

**FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES &
MANAGEMENT**

B.A. / B.Com. / B.Sc. / BBA / BSW I-Year I-Sem (CBCS) Examination

Model Paper - I

GENERAL ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION-I (4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any four of the following:

1. Answer as directed.
 - a) Bob Dylan, the Nobel Prize winner, is an American songwriter. (Identify the common noun)
 - b) A _____ of cattle. (Fill in the blank with a collective noun)
 - c) Generation. (Identify the root word)
 - d) tommorow. (Correct the spelling)
 - e) viratkohli is the Indian cricket captain (Punctuate the sentence.)
2. Answer as directed.
 - a) The dog is chasing _____ own tail. (Fill in the blank with appropriate pronoun)
 - b) Rahat and I is friends. (Correct the underlined word).
 - c) A number of people try to _____ each other on Facebook. (Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'friend'.)
 - d) _____ figure. (Add appropriate prefix to form the antonym of the given word)
 - e) Write the antonym of the word 'hate'.
3. Answer as directed.
 - a) Many youngsters meet an untimely death as they _____ not know how to swim. (Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary verb).
 - b) He _____ going to be angry when he finds it out. (Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary).
 - c) The stone broke the window _____. (Fill in the blank with the correct option between 'pane' and 'pain').

- d) They were unable to find good _____ ((Fill in the blank by adding the correct suffix to 'accommodate').
- e) Write the synonym of the word 'cover'.
4. Answer as directed.
- a) Ice. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
- b) Ostrich. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
- c) Point. (Write the phonetic symbol of the underlined word).
- d) Ginger. (Transcribe the sound of 'G' in the given word using IPA symbols).
- e) _____ is an art. (Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'manage').
5. Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.
'Actions speak louder than words.'
6. Explain 'non-verbal communication' and describe the significant elements of non-verbal communication.

SECTION - II (4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer the following questions in about 300 words each.

7. a) Explain the causes for Charlie's mental breakdown in "The Curb in the Sky".
- OR
- b) What lessons can couples learn from "The Curb in the Sky"?
8. a) What, according to Inge, make people 'happy', and who are the happiest people?
- OR
- b) What is the relevance of the story of the ambassador and his servant in "Happy People"?
9. a) What does Longfellow compare life to in "A Psalm of Life"?
- OR
- b) Justify the title of the Poem "A Psalm of Life" by Longfellow.
10. a) Discuss how human beings are depicted in the play "The Dear Departed".
- OR
- b) In "The Dear Departed", between Amelia and Elizabeth, who is more scheming and hypocritical? Justify your answer.

Answers For Model Paper - I

SECTION- I (4 X 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any four of the following:

1. Answer as directed.

- a) winner and songwriter
- b) herd
- c) Gene
- d) tomorrow
- e) Virat Kohli is the Indian cricket captain.

2. Answer as directed.

- a) its
- b) Rahat and I are friends. (Correct the underlined word).
- c) A number of people try to **befriend** each other on Facebook.
- d) **disfigure**.
- e) love

3. Answer as directed.

- a) do
- b) is
- c) pane
- d) accommodation
- e) wrap

4. Answer as directed.

- a) Ice /aɪs/. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
- b) Ostrich / 'ɒstrɪtʃ / (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
- c) Point / pɔɪnt / (Write the phonetic symbol of the underlined word).
- d) Ginger /dʒɪndʒə/ (Transcribe the sound of 'G' in the given word using IPA symbols).
- e) management

5. Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.

'Actions speak louder than words.'

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Topic No. 3.10, Value Orientation.

6. Explain 'non-verbal communication' and describe the significant elements of non-verbal communication.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Topic No. 3.9, Soft Skills.

SECTION- II (4 × 15 = 60 Marks)

Answer the following questions in about 300 words each.

7. a) Explain the causes for Charlie's mental breakdown in "The Curb in the Sky".

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 4, Q.No. 2.

OR

- b) What lessons can couples learn from "The Curb in the Sky"?

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 5, Q.No. 3.

8. a) What, according to Inge, make people 'happy', and who are the happiest people?

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 1.

OR

- b) What is the relevance of the story of the ambassador and his servant in "Happy People"?

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 2.

SOLVED MODEL PAPERS

9. a) What does long fellow compare life to in "A Psalm of Life"?

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 58, Q.No. 3.

OR

- b) Justify the title of the Poem "A Psalm of Life" by Longfellow.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 55, Q.No. 1.

10. a) Discuss how human beings are depicted in the play "The Dear Departed".

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 93, Q.No. 1.

OR

- b) In "The Dear Departed", between Amelia and Elizabeth, who is more scheming and hypocritical? Justify your answer.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 93, Q.No. 2.

**FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES &
MANAGEMENT****B.A. / B.Com. / B.Sc. / BBA / BSW I-Year I-Sem (CBCS) Examination****Model Paper - II****GENERAL ENGLISH**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION-I (4 × 5 = 20 Marks)**Answer any four of the following:**

1. Answer as directed.
 - a) William Shakespeare was a great English dramatist. (Identify the common noun)
 - b) I stood on a balcony overlooking the park. (Identify the root word, prefix and suffix in the underlined word.)
 - c) Hypocracy (Correct the spelling.)
 - d) A number of people try to friend each other on Facebook. (Fill in the blank by adding a prefix to the underlined word.)
 - e) i was born at gandhi memorial hospital in hyderabad. (Rewrite the sentence using capital letters where necessary.)
2. Answer as directed.
 - a) A _____ of stars. (Fill in the blank with a collective noun.)
 - b) It is _____ to smuggle gold. (Add appropriate prefix to legal to form the antonym of the given word.)
 - c) The dog is chaging _____ own tail. (Fill in the blank with appropriate pronoun).
 - d) Many youngsters meet an untimely death as they _____ not know how to swim. (Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary verb: did/will/do).
 - e) premchand's stories in my opinion are some of the best in indian fiction (Add commas and full stop, and capitalize letters where required.)
3. Answer as directed.
 - a) She is one of those which help old people. (Correct the sentence by replacing the underlined word)
 - b) The stone broke the window _____. (Fill in the blank with the correct option between 'pane' and 'pain').

SOLVED MODEL PAPERS

- c) Curiosity is the mother of all _____ (Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'invent').
 - d) From next week, support for the outdated software will be _____ (Fill in the blank by adding an appropriate prefix to the word 'continued').
 - e) 'how long will it take us to reach they're asked (Punctuate the sentence.)
4. Answer as directed.
- a) Kite. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
 - b) Yellow. (Transcribe the sound of 'Y' in the given word using IPA symbols).
 - c) Girl. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
 - d) Oil. (Write the phonetic transcription of the given word).
 - e) are they arriving tomorrow (Punctuate the sentence.)
5. Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.
'Doubt is the beginning of wisdom'
6. Write briefly about the importance of interpersonal skills in our life.

SECTION - II (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions.

7. a) Write the character sketch of Dorothy.
OR
b) Narrate, in your own words, Charlie's outlandish dream
8. a) What, according to Inge, are the sources of happiness? List the kinds of people whom Inge considers 'happy'
OR
b) Write a character sketch of William Ralph Inge, as revealed solely by his views in this essay.
9. a) Is the poem "Psalm of Life" pessimistic or optimistic? Give your reasons.
OR
b) According to the poet, what should be aim of human life?
10. a) Examine the character of Mrs Slater in the play "The Dear Departed".
OR
b) Describe the relationship between the daughters and the father in the play "The Dear Departed".

Answers For Model Paper - II**SECTION - I (4 × 5 = 20 Marks)**

Answer any four of the following:

1. Answer as directed.
 - a) dramatist
 - b) 'look' - root word, 'over-' -prefix and '-ing'-suffix
 - c) Hypocrisy
 - d) befriend
 - e) I was born at Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Hyderabad.
2. Answer as directed.
 - a) constellation
 - b) illegal
 - c) its
 - d) do
 - e) Premchand's stories, in my opinion, are some of the best in Indian fiction.
3. Answer as directed.
 - a) She is one of those who help old people.
 - b) pane
 - c) invention
 - d) discontinued
 - e) 'How long will it take us to reach there?'he asked.
4. Answer as directed.
 - a) Kite / kart /
 - b) Yellow / 'jeləʊ /
 - c) Girl / gɜ:l /
 - d) Oil / ɔɪ /
 - e) 'Are they arriving tomorrow?'

5. Expand the following topic sentence into a paragraph.

‘Doubt is the beginning of wisdom’

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-2, Topic No. 2.10, Value Orientation.

6. Write briefly about the importance of interpersonal skills in our life.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-4, Topic No. 2.10, Soft Skills.

SECTION- II (4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions.

7. a) Write the character sketch of Dorothy.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 3, Q.No. 1.

OR

- b) Narrate, in your own words, Charlie’s outlandish dream.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-1, Page No. 4, Q.No. 2.

8. a) What, according to Inge, are the sources of happiness? List the kinds of people whom Inge considers ‘happy’.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 32, Q.No. 1.

OR

- b) Write a character sketch of William Ralph Inge, as revealed solely by his views in this essay.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-2, Page No. 33, Q.No. 3.

9. a) Is the poem "Psalm of Life" pessimistic or optimistic? Give your reasons.

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 56, Q.No. 2.

OR

- b) According to the poet, what should be aim of human life as mentioned in the poem: A Psalm of Life?

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 55, Q.No. 1.

10. a) Examine the character of Mrs Slater in the play "The Dear Departed".

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-4, Page No. 93, Q.No. 2.

OR

- b) Describe the relationship between the daughters and the father in the play "The Dear Departed".

Ans :

Refer to Lesson-3, Page No. 93, Q.No. 1.