

**Punjab Edusat Society**

# **JOSH – SOFT SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

WORKBOOK – Class XI

This is the workbook for the above class, to be used in conjunction with the episode being broadcast

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# Session 1

## Introduction to Josh

Questions we need to answer

Do I think that English communication is essential in today's work environment?

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Do I think that I need to have better communication skills? Explain.

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Do I aspire or dream about being a well groomed professional in future? Explain.

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Do I think that I need to be groomed into a more globally accepted professional? Explain.

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Do I believe that I will do better in life with improved communication? Explain.  
Think of how my life will change if I have better communication, in terms of both professional and personal life. Write it down.

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### 3 Pronged approach

- Standardized e- learning Modules to be run through EDUSAT
- ILT at the campus through pre identified and pre trained teachers from the campus
- Practice to be provided through the Computer Based Training Software at the campus

### Key Features

1. Standardized programme
2. Multi point learning and development
3. Exit level testing and certification
4. Placement Support
5. Industry involvement in the programme
6. Future offerings

### Learning Tools and Process

- I. E-learning video broadcast every day for an hour.
- II. Workbook with each student that has to be brought in the E-learning class every day. The workbook is designed in a manner which can co-relate with the E-learning sessions.
- III. Software installed in your computer lab to practice the learning of the class.
- IV. Facilitating teachers would be there to help out in the process with any difficulties one has.

### Lifestyle changes

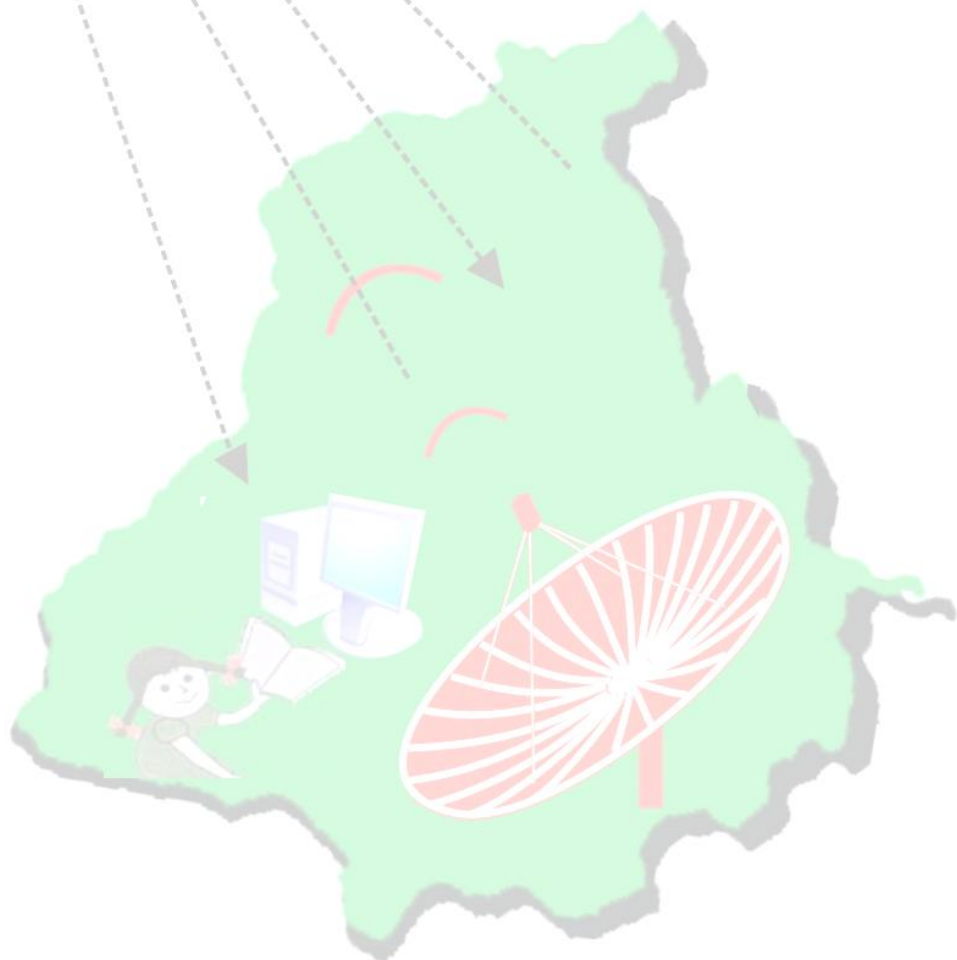
There is an old saying that “if you wish to change something about your life, then you will have to change the way you live”.

To achieve self-change you will also have to undergo extensive change in the way you live currently and one has to be prepared for it. We would recommend some changes you can bring into your life

- a. Believing - The primary factor to your success will be, to believe that you can do it. If you can dream it and believe it then you can do it. So believe in yourself and believe in the strength of the programme.
- b. Reading - Read English newspapers and books. This will familiarize you with the language and help you understand your learning.
- c. Writing – Try and write for some time about something every day. The best is to write a diary every evening where you jot down the events of the day.
- d. Speaking – This is the key. This is the most important area of implementation and if it is not done learning would not remain with you. Try and speak as much as possible in English. Try forming peer groups where you decide to converse in English and correct each other.
- e. Listening – Watch English programs like news on TV or movies / drama etc. This is required to make you feel exposed to the language. If possible try and hear some English songs and sing along. This will build further comfort with the language

## Key pointers

- Attend all required classes regularly as each session will be telecast only once.
- Carry your workbooks every day for the class.
- Be seated in the class at least 10 minutes before the scheduled broadcast time.
- Maintain complete decorum in the class and participate actively in all the exercises both vocal and non-vocal.
- The sessions should not be used for finger pointing at your colleagues but collective learning and development.
- Do home assignments wherever required, discuss them with your classmates and teachers.
- Buy a dictionary and bring it to class every day. This will help you learn new words every day.
- Remember: Change is painful but means progress and growth. So do not give up even when it hurts too much.



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## SESSION 2

### INTRODUCING ONESELF

What is a Self-Introduction?

- The art of formally presenting oneself to another person in order to make that person's acquaintance.

Purpose of an introduction

- An exchange of basic information.
- An ice-breaker.

#### Conversation 1: A Rusty Start?

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Aman and Sandeep meet each other without a round of introductions.

- Sandeep: "Hello!"
- Aman: "Hi! How are you?"
- Sandeep: "Fine. How about you?"
- Aman: "I'm fine too."
- Sandeep: "What's your name?"
- Aman: "I'm Aman. What's your name?"
- Sandeep: "Sandeep."
- Aman: "I'm studying in the Govt. Model High School."
- Sandeep: "So am I. I'm in Class XI (Arts). You must be in the Science or Commerce stream."
- Aman: "I'm in the Science stream."
- Sandeep: "Where do you live?"
- Aman: "I live down the road. And what about you?"
- Sandeep: "I live in the next sector."
- Aman: "How do you travel to school?"
- Sandeep: "By bus. I walk to the local bus stop every morning. Then I take bus no. 121 at 7:10."
- Aman: "Why don't we travel together to school? I need some company... ."
- Sandeep: "That's a very good idea. Let's meet under the big mango tree at the corner of the sector."
- Aman: "Done! Be there at ten to seven."
- Sandeep: "O.K. I'll see you tomorrow, then."
- Aman: "Right. I'll be there."

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## Analyzing Conversation 1

- The conversation begins on an awkward note. Initially, we notice a question and answer format.
- Aman and Sandeep probe each other for the most basic information!
- This is because they do not introduce themselves.
- An introduction is an ice-breaker. It would enable them to open the conversation with ease.

## A Replay of Conversation 1

- Sandeep: "Hello! I'm Sandeep. I live down the road and I'm a Science student at the Govt. Model High School."
- Aman: "Hi, Sandeep. I'm Aman. I'm in the same school, in Class XI Arts. And I live in the next sector."
- Sandeep: "Nice meeting you."
- Aman: "Likewise. Sandeep, since we live nearby and study at the same school, why don't we travel together. I need some company... ."
- Sandeep: "That's a very good idea. I go to school by bus. I walk to the local bus stop every morning. Then I take bus no. 121 at 7:10. You're welcome to join me."
- Aman: "I'll do that. Where should we meet in the morning?"
- Sandeep: "We can meet under the big mango tree at the corner of the sector."
- Aman: "Done! Be there at ten to seven."
- Sandeep: "O.K. I'll see you tomorrow, then."
- Aman: "Right. I'll be there."
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## Conversation 2 : A formal Self-Introduction

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### Yuvika introduces herself in an interview

- Yuvika: "May I come in?"
- Mr. Puri: "Yes, please."
- Yuvika: "Good morning. I'm Yuvika Grewal."
- Mr. Puri: "Good morning, Yuvika. Please take a seat."
- Yuvika: "Thank you."
- Mr. Puri: "I'm Sanjeev Puri, the Principal of the college. These are my colleagues on the Interview Board."
- Yuvika: "I'm pleased to make your acquaintance."
- Mr. Puri: "So tell me something about yourself Yuvika."
- Yuvika: "I'm from a service class family. My father is an engineer. He is a government employee. My mother is a teacher in a private school. I have an elder brother, he's doing engineering. I have done my schooling from Government Model High School, scoring 79% in the Arts stream. I have scored 91% marks in English. Being good at English, I want to do my graduation in



English Honours. After college, I want to try for the Civil Services. In my free time, I enjoy reading. I also like to participate in debates.”

- Mr. Puri: “And why do you want to join the civil services?”
- Yuvika: “I want to serve my country. Our Administrative Services literally run the nation. That is why I want to join the civil services.”
- Mr. Puri: “Yuvika, we’re impressed with your sense of focus. You’re obviously a good student. You’re also intelligent and have good communication skills. I think you will be a welcome addition to our college.”
- Yuvika: “Thank you, sir. I will make the college proud of me.”

Pick the best option

- What do you think is the main reason why Yuvika has cleared the interview?

She has scored good marks in her exams.
She has a sense of purpose.
She speaks good English.

Let us note

- Yuvika is able to communicate her sense of purpose or focus.
- Apart from having good communication skills, she is well-prepared with her Self Introduction.
- The interview therefore falls into place.

Structure of a Self-Introduction

- Depends upon the individual and the scenario.
- In case of the student seeking admission to college or the fresher seeking a first job:

Name
Family Background
Education
Ambition
Hobbies

### 1. Family Background : An Extension of Yourself

Family Background means

- The kind of family one comes from in general.
- Details of the nuclear family or the immediate family only.
- Profession of the father and mother.
- The number of siblings one has and what their occupations are.

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Towards Better Expression.

My father is a farmer.
My father is an agriculturist.
My father is a businessman.
My father is an entrepreneur.
My mother is a housewife.
My mother is a homemaker.
I come from a middle class family.
I come from a service class family.

## 2. Friend Circle: A Reflection of Oneself

Which makes a better impression?

- “My friends are cool. They are not studious. Our group has a simple philosophy – live and let live. We have a lot of fun together. We see films, go on joyrides and hang out all day.”
- “I have three good friends. We are a close knit group. We are good students. We also have a lot of fun together. After school, we play football. In the holidays we join hobby courses.”

Remember that

- You can easily be judged by your friends.
- Your choice of friends reflects your sense of judgement.
- It also reflects your personality.
- It’s as important to present your family and friends well as it is to introduce yourself well.

Common Indian Errors in a Self Introduction

Exercise 1: Correct the following sentences

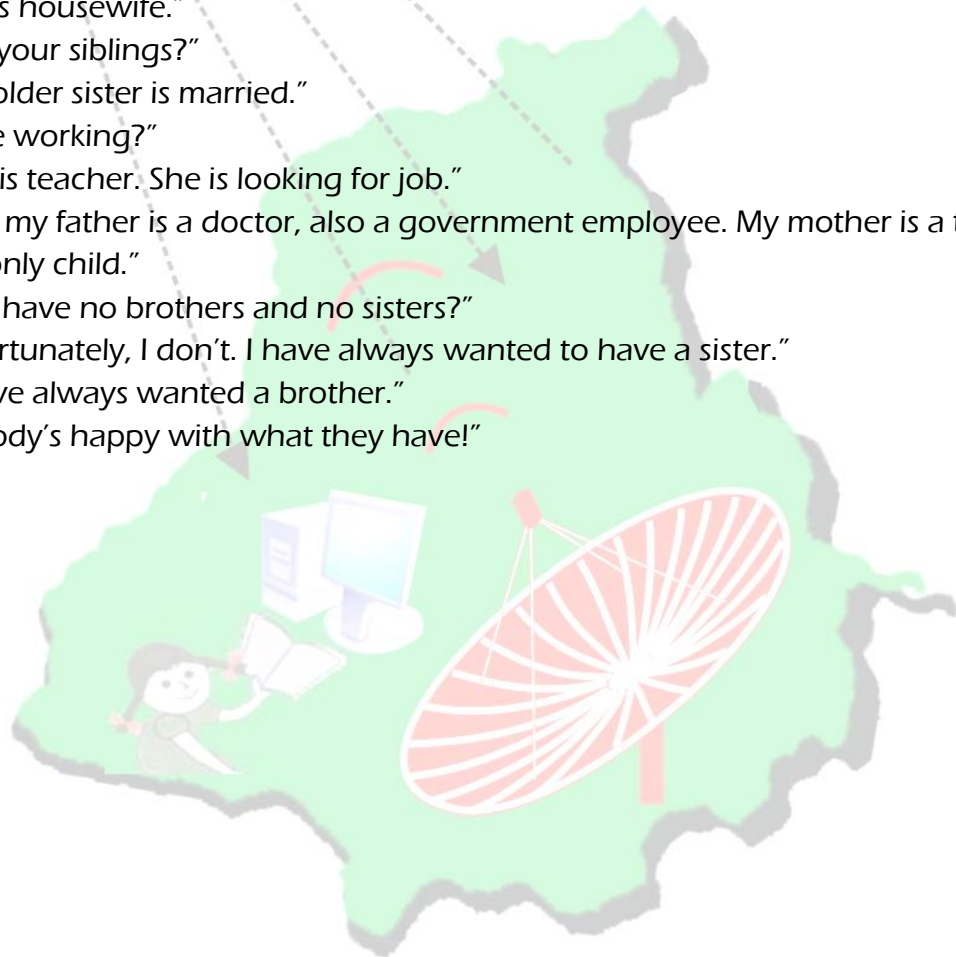
- Myself Jyoti.
- I belong to Shahabad.
- My father is doctor.
- My father is a government employ.
- My mother is a house maker.
- I have two brother and one sister.
- My older brother is working.
- My younger brother is doing his engineering.
- My hobby is listening music.

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## Exercise 2:

Supriya and Vineet meet at a birthday party. While Vineet speaks grammatically correct English, Supriya makes a few common errors. Let us correct these.

- Supriya: "Hi! Myself Supriya."
- Vineet: "Hello Supriya. My name is Vineet."
- Supriya: "What's your good name again?"
- Vineet: "It's Vineet."
- Supriya: "Ok. How are you, Vineet?"
- Vineet: "Fine, thank you. And what about you?"
- Supriya: "I'm fine too. I am Neha's neighbour. You are her friend?"
- Vineet: "That's right. We study in the same class, and are good friends."
- Supriya: "You speak good English. Are you from middle class family?"
- Vineet: "I am indeed from a service class family."
- Supriya: "So am I. My father is doctor."
- Vineet: "What about your mother?"
- Supriya: "She's housewife."
- Vineet: "And your siblings?"
- Supriya: "My older sister is married."
- Vineet: "Is she working?"
- Supriya: "She is teacher. She is looking for job."
- Vineet: "Well, my father is a doctor, also a government employee. My mother is a teacher and I am an only child."
- Supriya: "You have no brothers and no sisters?"
- Vineet: "Unfortunately, I don't. I have always wanted to have a sister."
- Supriya: "I have always wanted a brother."
- Vineet: "Nobody's happy with what they have!"



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## SESSION 3

### TALKING ABOUT HOBBIES

#### Origin of the word

- Comes from the word hobby-horse.
- A hobby-horse was a wooden toy made to be ridden just like a real horse.
- From this came the expression "to ride one's hobby-horse", meaning "to follow a favourite pastime".
- The expression led to the term hobby.
- A hobby is thus a regular activity for fun's sake.

#### Definition

- A hobby is an interest or enjoyable activity that somebody pursues in his or her spare time.
- A hobby is a pass time that takes somebody's mind off more routine or serious things.

#### Common Hobbies

Drawing	Travelling
Singing	Chatting online
Dancing	Surfing on the web
Reading	Watching films / TV
Handwork	Playing Games
Listening to music	Writing

#### Exercise 1: Are these their hobbies?

Sania Mirza	Playing tennis?
Sushmita Sen	Writing poetry?
Sachin Tendulkar	Playing cricket?
Rahul Dravid	Surfing on the net?
Kareena Kapoor	Acting?
John Abraham	Riding bikes?

## Listening to Music - Let's be more specific.

### Note: Correct Usage

- I like listening music.
- I like listening to music.
- I like to listen music.
- I like to listen to music.
- My hobby is to listen music.
- My hobby is listening to music.

### Consider the Response

- "What do you do in your free time?"
- "I listen to music."
- "What kind of music do you like to listen to?"
- "Any kind of music."
- "What kind of a music album would you buy?"
- "Slow songs ... romantic songs ... songs from old Hindi films ..."

### Analyze the Response

- Any kind of music.
  - Highly unspecific
- Slow songs ... romantic songs ... Songs from old Hindi films ...
  - Lack of vocabulary.
  - Poor expression.

### On Reflection

- The speaker is searching for words to describe the kind of music he/she likes to listen to.
- Inadequate Vocabulary leads to a breakdown of grammatically correct English.
- She ends up speaking in snatches or phrases, instead of sentences.

### Approaching music

- A genre based approach – talking about a particular style or category of music.
- An artist based approach – talking about a few preferred singers.

### Examples of Music Genres

Folk Music – of a particular culture or tradition.
Popular Music – accessible to the public.
Devotional Music – songs in praise of God.
Classical Music – based on a set format.

### Replay 1

- "What do you do in your free time?"
- "I listen to music."
- "What kind of music do you like to listen to?"
- "I like popular music. I'm especially fond of the remixes of songs from old Hindi films. Bally Sagoo's Chura Liya is one of my favourite remixes."

### Favourite singers

- If your hobby is listening to music, you would have more than one favourite singer.
- Name two or three of the singers you prefer to listen to.
- What kind of songs do they sing?
- What do they have in common?

### Replay 2

- "What do you do in your free time?"
- "I am fond of listening to music."
- "What kind of music do you like to listen to?"
- "I like the songs of Remo Fernandez and Ila Arun. Both singers have a unique style of their own. I appreciate their originality."

### Playing Cricket - Ground or Street?

### Consider the Response

- "What do you do in your free time?"
- "I play cricket."
- "At what level?"
- "No! I just play with my friends. Just for fun, you know. I'm not serious about playing cricket. It's only my hobby!"

### They all play cricket

- One may aspire to be a professional cricketer.
- Many of us play competitive cricket at the school or college level.
- We may learn to play the game in a professional set-up like a stadium or an academy.
- A lot of us play cricket for leisure in a playground or on the street.

### Put yourself in his shoes...

- Sandeep has been playing cricket since he was a kid.
- He used to play in the park with his friends.
- Then he started playing in the school ground.
- He made it to the school team as an opener and spin bowler.
- He also takes coaching at a cricket academy in the holidays.

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## Replay 1

- "What do you do in your free time?"
- "I play cricket."
- "At what level?"
- "I have been representing my school for the last two sessions. I have gone on to play junior cricket at the national level. We made it to the semi-finals of the Ranji trophy. I opened the batting and also contributed as a spin bowler."
- "Are you planning to be a professional cricketer?"
- "I do take some professional guidance at a cricket academy in the holidays. I will pursue my interest in the game as far as possible."

## A different case

- Anil has only played street cricket.
- He plays cricket in the school ground, in the park and on the drive of his house.
- He does not play competitive cricket.
- He is only an amateur cricketer.

## Replay 2

- "What do you do in your free time?"
- "I play cricket."
- "At what level?"
- "I am an amateur cricketer. I play street cricket with my friends. I am also very fond of watching cricket, and have seen at least the highlights of every match played by India in the last two years."
- "Who do you think is a better captain – Kumble or Dhoni?"
- "Kumble is better in the sense that he is a seasoned cricketer. But I don't think a comparison is really necessary. Dhoni is the captain of the future, in all forms of the game. I think Kumble is facilitating that."

Travelling- Not merely in the Imagination!

## Consider the Response

- "What are your hobbies?"
- "My hobbies are listening to music, playing cricket and travelling."
- "Tell me about the last trip you took?"
- "Trip?"
- "Describe the last place that you travelled to?"
- "I have not been outside Yamunanagar."
- "What do you mean when you say that travelling is one of your hobbies?"
- "I mean I want to travel someday."

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## Understanding the word

- To travel is to go on a journey or tour. It may be for work or for leisure.
- Travelling as a hobby is connected to going on trips for leisure.
- One should be a frequent traveller in this case!

## Replay

- "Tell me about the last trip you have taken?"
- "Last October, my family took a trip to Darjeeling. We spent a week at the hill station. We travelled by the Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Silliguri. Then we took a cab to the hill station, which is only two hours uphill.
- "Wonderful! And where did you stay in Darjeeling?"
- "We stayed at a guest house in the town. Every morning, we would wake up early to see the famous sunrise in Darjeeling. We did our site-seeing. We also visited the village of Pashupati, across the Nepal border."
- "What all did you see in Darjeeling?"
- "The main attraction of Darjeeling is a glorious view of Kanchenjunga, the third highest mountain in the world. We travelled to the highest point in the area, Tiger Hill to view the mountain at sunrise. As the first rays of light reach the peak, the ice cap turns pink in colour! The effects lasts for only a few minutes."
- "That's amazing. I wish I could have seen it too. And other than the sunrise what all did you do?"
- "Apart from that there is the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, which includes a museum. There is a zoo nearby as well. It is one of the few places in Asia where snow leopards breed in captivity. There are small lakes, monasteries and of course, the toy train you may have seen in several Hindi films."
- "Like Aradhna and Parineeta?"

## Judging you by Your Hobbies The Hobby Question in the Interview

- Your hobby is an expression of the kind of person you are.
- The depth of interest you seem to take in your hobby reveals your character traits. It may be used to judge you as a prospective employee.
- Your communication skills are also likely to be judged by the ease with which you talk about your hobbies.

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# SESSION 4

## VOCABULARY: HOUSE

### KINDS OF HOMES

A hut is a very basic, temporary shelter.
A lodge is a hut, normally used as a gatehouse.
A cottage is a small house, often with a thatched roof.
A cabin is a small cottage, often connected to holidaying.
A house is a permanent shelter, larger than the hut.
A bungalow is a large house with grounds.

#### Farmhouse and Barn:

A farmhouse is a type of building or house in agricultural surroundings. In other words, it is a house on a farm. It often shelters the owners as well as the workers on the farm. It may be single or double story. These homes are usually built in a practical, rather than decorative manner.

#### Apartment Houses or Flats

An apartment building or block of flats is a multi-unit dwelling made up of several apartments (US) or flats (UK).

Where the building is a high-rise construction, it is termed a tower block.

An individual flat at two levels is termed a duplex.

#### Riddles for You! Do you know these house-based terms?

"We couldn't buy a ticket. It was h \_ \_ \_ \_ full at the theatre."

Family is also called h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Locally produced as opposed to imported would be h \_ \_ \_ g \_ \_ \_ \_ .

"How do you like your new school?"

"I love it. It has a very h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ atmosphere."

A group of small business enterprises, as opposed to the multinationals is called a c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ industry.

When compared to a cramped flat in a metropolis, the farmhouse in the ancestral  
village is like a palace or p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

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## LOCATION AND ADDRESS

### Location of a Farmhouse:

The farmhouse, in the proper sense of the word, would not be set in a city or a village. It is an independent dwelling, consisting of a shelter and the fields around it.

It may be modified into a social or commercial institution like a marriage palace, a hotel, a school or a club.

### Address of a Farmhouse:

Name:	Kapoor Farms
Road / proximity to the village:	Sohana - Kharar highway
District:	Distt. Roopnagar
State :	Punjab
Pin # (important):	1403001

### Address of a House in a City: House

#, Street #:	4221, Sector #:
Sector 64	
City:	Mohali
State – Pin #:	Punjab - 160062

### Location of a House in a City

"The sector 64 lies across the road from the PCA stadium. The house is situated close to the Sylvie Park."

Although the address pinpoints the location of the house in a city, simple directions can further assist the person trying to reach the house.

### Giving Good Directions:

"Our home address is 101, Model Town. If you're at the city centre, the best route to Model Town is the Dakshin Marg. The colony is situated on the left of the main road. As you enter the colony, our home is in the third row of flats on the left."

#### Note:

The speaker has given accurate information to the person who is coming home.

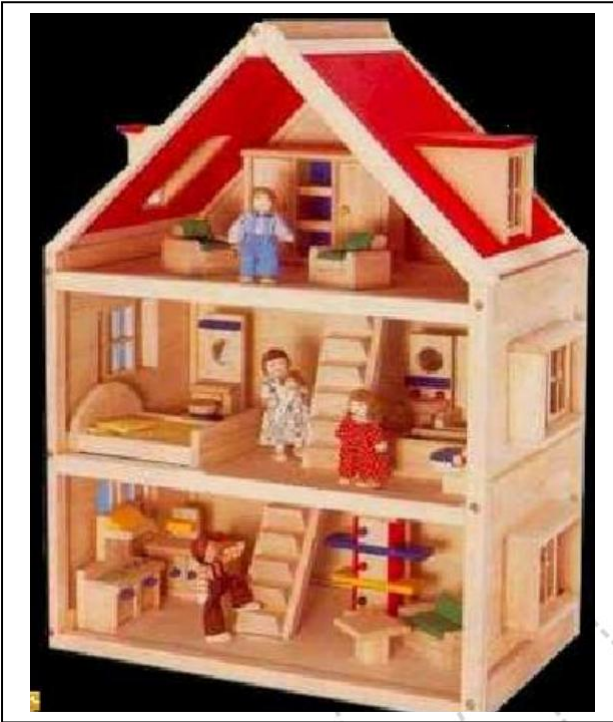
She gives the address first. So, the person seeking information need not raise questions.

The directions on the location of the house are a further assistance to a person not familiar with her locality.



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## STRUCTURE OF A HOUSE



When we try to describe houses, the structure of the house is important.

Let us talk about the structure of the multi-storied house in the picture. Take a close look at the picture.

The doll's house in the picture has an attic on the top floor, a bedroom on the middle floor and a kitchen and sitting room on the ground floor.

We need to familiarize ourselves with terms like attic, in order to describe the structure the house.

The top floor: the attic in this house.

The attic is the room under the sloping roof of a house. It may be called loft, garret, uppermost floor or top storey. It is normally used for storage purpose. It may also be used as a living space.

Is there a bed on the top floor?  
Is there a wardrobe in the attic?  
Is there a table on the upper storey?

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

What is the attic used for?

- A store.
- A workroom.
- A lounge.

The middle floor: the bedroom in this house.

Is there a bed on the middle floor?  
Is there a wardrobe on the first floor?  
Do I have a window in my bedroom?

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Where's the bathroom?

- In the attic.
- On the ground floor.
- Attached to the bedroom.
- It's not visible.

The ground floor: the living room.

Is there a bed on the ground floor?  
Is there a wardrobe in the sitting room?  
Is there a table in the sitting room?  
Do I have a kitchen in my house?

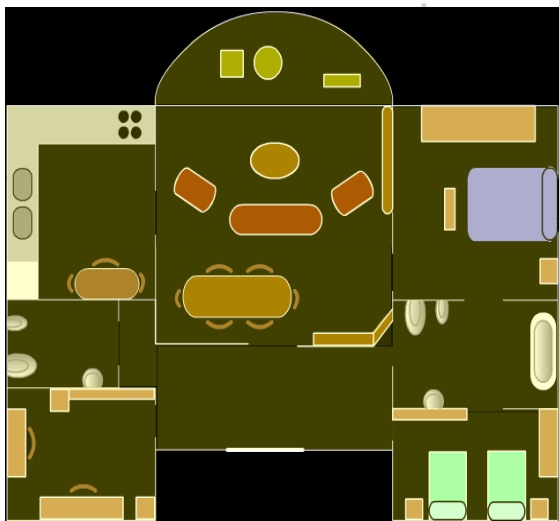
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.  
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

A Doll's House.

The doll's house is a three storied house with a sloping roof. The ground floor consists of a kitchen cum living room. The floor space is divided into the two parts by the staircase. There is a spacious and airy bedroom on the first floor. The top floor or the attic is probably used as a lounge, for there is seating in the middle of the room. It does not seem to be a very practical house, for no bathroom is visible. Also, the arrangement of the rooms is improbable. So we may assume that the figures in the pictures are only dolls.

### LAYOUT OF A HOUSE

The layout of the house is another important feature of the house. Layout means the house plan or design. Let us consider the layout of a single story house.



Through the front door of the house, we enter the hall. Beyond the hall, there is a living room and further, a semi-circular terrace at the back of the house. The rest of the house consists of two wings. In the left wing, there is a study in the front of the house and the kitchen at the rear, with the toilet between them. We may enter the study or the toilet from the hall, and the kitchen through the living room. The other wing consists of two bedrooms, with a bathroom, approachable from both. The smaller bedroom, like the study, opens into the hall and the master bedroom, in contrast opens into the living room.

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A recap of the rooms in the house:

Hall	Study	Bedroom
Living room	Toilet	Bathroom
Terrace	Kitchen	Master bedroom

Exercise: Pick the right option.

From the hall:

Can I enter the study?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Can I enter the kitchen?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Can I see the terrace?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Can I look into the master bedroom?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

## FURNISHINGS

Definition and examples.

Furnishings are the articles of furniture and other useful or decorative items for a room.

Furniture: beds, table and chairs, wardrobes, clothes rack, etc.

Useful items: curtains, cushions, mats, cooker, cutlery and crockery, etc.

Decorative items: carpets and drapes, pictures, decoration pieces, potted plants, etc.

Answer in yes or no.

Is there a bed in the bedroom?

Is there a wardrobe in the kitchen?

Is there a cooker in the bathroom?

Is there a table in the sitting room?

Is there a bathtub in the toilet?

Is there a bedside table in the bedroom?

Is there a table in the terrace?

Are there chairs in the study?

## DESCRIBING A GOOD HOUSE: ACTIVATING PASSIVE VOCABULARY

Describing a good house.

comfortable	spacious	airy
luxurious	roomy	well-located
furnished	independent	convenient

Exercise: Replace the word good with the correct adjective given in the table above.

Lalit lives in a good house (with big rooms).

Mohit's house is good because it is close to his father's office, as well as his school.

Sumit's family has a good (fresh air) flat on the top floor of an apartment block.

In Amit's opinion, a single room is good (easy to maintain).

Few people will have good houses (by themselves) in a metropolis like Bombay.

Think of your dream house, along with its location, structure, layout and furnishings. Try to describe it in your own words.

## SESSION 5

### VOCABULARY: SCHOOL

What is a school?

A school is an institution where students learn under the supervision of teachers.

Look at the picture.



Is it a school?

A blackboard is set up under a tree.

There is a teacher.

There are several students in front of the teacher.

Some are seated on the ground, while others are standing.

A few students have notebooks.

The Essence of a School.

The size and scope of schools can vary. It depends on the resources and goals of the communities that provide for them. A school may simply be an outdoor meeting spot where one teacher comes to instruct a few students. On the other hand, it may be a large campus consisting of many buildings and a very large numbers of students and teachers.

A good school would be affiliated to a board of school education. This standardizes formal education.

School and Schooling.

School is a most general term in certain parts of the world. It may stand for any teaching or training institute. A school may also be dedicated to one particular field, such as a school of management or a school of dance.

In India, the term college is used for education higher than a certain level. Regular schooling is meant for children of a certain age group. There are also special programmes of adult education.

In schooling by correspondence or online, teaching and learning take place outside of a school building.

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They all go to school. Whether they study or not!

Amit is two and a half years old. He goes to a special school near his house. He does not study there. He sings, draws and plays for three hours everyday. The purpose of the school is to prepare him for real school the following session.

What is this school? What class does Amit study in?

Rahul wants to be a doctor. He has to take his entrance exams next year. So he needs special attention. He puts in extra study at an institute. It helps him focus his efforts to get admission in a medical college.

What do we call this sort of a school?

A young actress performs well in her very first film. She has not acted in TV serials. Nor has she made an appearance in music videos or advertisements. She is not a beauty queen or a model. She is a trained actress from a certain school. Can you name it?

Auntie opened her school ten years ago. She taught two children under a tree. Next year, she moved into a two-room house with twenty-five students. Then she rented a small building and arranged classes up to the fifth standard. I study in the tenth standard at the same school.

Auntie's school is \_\_\_ f f \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ d now.

### Classroom, School building and Campus

The classroom: The classroom is the basic unit of a school building, where the act of instruction takes place. A classroom must have a board for the teacher to use. A good classroom may have pin up boards for charts or other teaching aids. The use of multimedia is a progressive step in the Indian classroom.



#### Soni's Classroom

Soni's classroom is a long room. It seats forty students. Each student has a desk and chair. The students sit spaced apart and not in pairs. Her height makes Soni a back bencher. But she has no problem seeing the board, for it is positioned high above the teacher's table.

The classroom is well ventilated by huge windows. It is carpeted. The walls are painted brown and the ceiling is white.

The School Building: Classrooms are constructed into a unit or building. A large school is organized into several buildings. There are multi storied buildings in city and classes are arranged in a pattern. Sometimes, there are floors or wings for separate parts of the school. There is also space for outdoor activities.

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## The Building of Paru's School

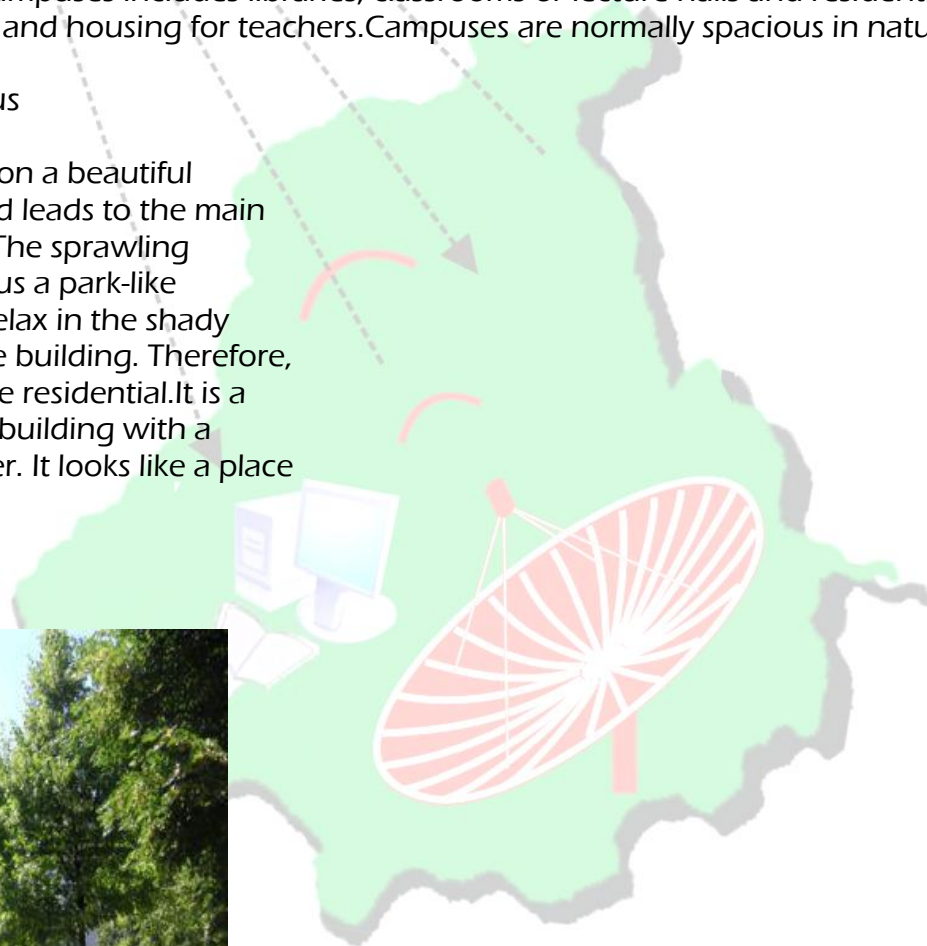
The building is multi-storied. From the location of the front door, we get the impression that the school is built in two wings. These may be for separate parts of the school. Let us imagine the primary school in the left wing and the secondary school in the right wing of the building. There is plenty of space for other co-curricular activities. Apart from the three floors, there is a basement as well as an attic. The school building is imposing in its size and architecture.

## The School Campus

The campus is the land on which a college or university and its related buildings are situated. A school campus would be smaller than that of a university. It would consist of the school building, grounds and hostels. Campuses includes libraries, classrooms or lecture halls and residential areas like hostels for students and housing for teachers. Campuses are normally spacious in nature.

## Garima's School Campus

Garima's school is built on a beautiful campus. A winding road leads to the main building of the school. The sprawling grounds give the campus a park-like appearance. Students relax in the shady lawns at the front of the building. Therefore, the school appears to be residential. It is a beautifully constructed building with a sloping roof and a tower. It looks like a place of historical interest.



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## Kinds of Schools

### Day School and Boarding School

A boarding school is a usually fee-paying school where some or all pupils not only study, but also live during term time, with their fellow students and possibly teachers. The word 'boarding' in this sense means to provide food and shelter.

Day school does not provide living arrangements for its students.

Students live at home and study at school.

The school routine is normally from seven or eight in the morning to two or three in the afternoon.

Give it a thought: Name the schools in the ancient history of India. Were they boarding schools or a day schools? What was the mode of payment by the student?

### Schooling in India

1. Standardized Education
2. Several stages of schooling
3. These are progressive in nature.

#### Standardized Education

Pre primary	4 – 5 yrs	LKG – UKG
Primary	6 – 10 yrs	I – V standard
Secondary	11 – 15 yrs	VI – X standard
Senior Secondary	16 – 17 yrs	XI – XII standard

#### Stages of Formal Education

##### A Beginning: Pre Primary School Education

Pre primary school education is a period of transition or change from the home to the school or more formal education. Children are taught to develop basic skills through creative play and social interaction. In India, there are often separate pre primary schools, also known as nursery or play school. This stage may extend by one or more years.

Question: What is the full form of LKG and UKG?

##### Primary Education: From class I to V.

For students in age group 5 – 9 yrs, Government schools employ a no - failure policy. Students are promoted to the next stage of education. The government has set the target of 100% enrolment in primary school before 2012.

Question: Do you think we can achieve the goal?

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## Secondary Education

In India, secondary education is for five years – from standard VI to X. It follows on from primary education. Students progress to secondary school between the ages of 11-12, and finish between the ages of 15-16. A person who passes class the X board exam is known as a m \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_, because the qualification may be termed as m \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ n.

## Higher Secondary Education

Higher Secondary education in India provides students with an opportunity to specialize in a particular field. There are three fields of general education – science, commerce and arts. Polytechnics provide an opportunity to pursue professional education at this stage.

Question: Most schools arrange an occasion for the class passing out of school. What is the party called?

## Some Features of the Affiliated School

A board of schooling like CBSE, ICSE or the State Boards aim to maintain standards in school education in India.

## Match the Columns

An office	lodgings for out-station students.
A library	special rooms for practical sessions.
Laboratory	where students eat lunch.
Dormitories	where students read or issue books.
A field	for administrative work.
Auditorium	for sports or physical education.
Canteen	where school events are held.

## A Brief Quiz: School Subjects

- 1 You can't use a calculator in the \_\_\_\_\_ exam.
- 2 You have to study \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to be a doctor.
- 3 I'm no good at \_\_\_\_\_. I can't draw or paint very well.
- 4 I want to study French at university because I like learning \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 We learned about the Ancient Egyptians in our last \_\_\_\_\_ class.

Discuss it with your friends:

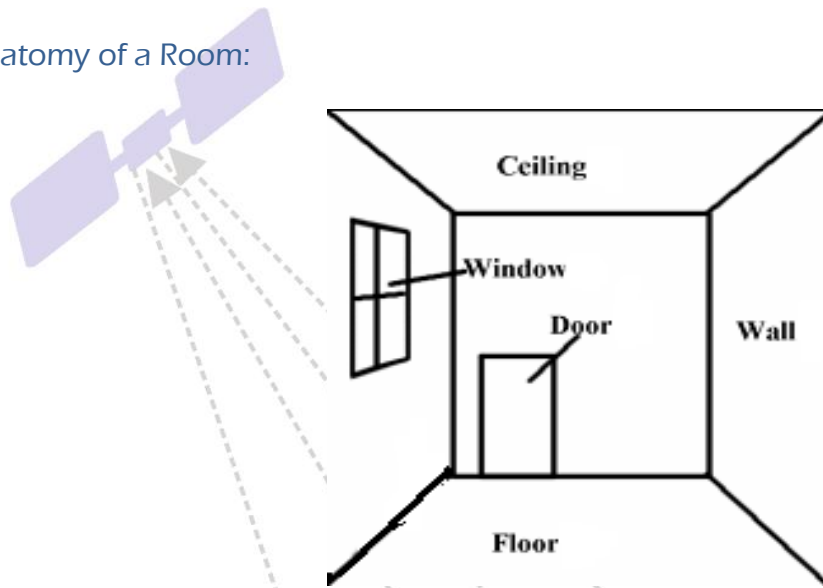
Should we change our marks based system to a grades based system?

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## SESSION 6

### VOCABULARY: ROOM

#### Anatomy of a Room:



1. The room is viewed from within.
2. It has a geometrical shape - cubic in this structure.
3. We may call a room square shaped (the floor) or circular (the walls).
4. There may be a number of doors and windows.
5. The floor or ceiling may be at more than one level.

#### Layout of rooms:

1. A design or plan of the room.
2. It's position in the building.
3. Size and shape of the room.
4. Shows the way things are arranged.
5. Pertains to the construction stage.
6. The work of the architect.
7. Not to be confused with furnishing.

#### Furnishing of a room:

Furnishings is the articles of furniture and other useful or decorative items for a room.

1. Furniture – beds, table and chairs, wardrobes, clothes rack, etc.
2. Useful items – curtains, cushions, mats, cooker, cutlery and crockery.
3. Decorative items - carpets and drapes, pictures, decoration pieces, potted plants.



### Introduction: The Classroom

#### My classroom

1. The teacher's table is positioned on one end of the room. A dictionary, a box of chalk and a pair of scissors lie in the drawer of the table.
2. The blackboard is on the wall behind it. Since the students sit facing it, this is the front of the classroom.
3. There is a clock on the back wall, for the benefit of the teacher.
4. The walls are painted white. So is the ceiling. The flooring is beige.
5. The door and the window are opposite each other, on the remaining walls of the classroom.
6. A single desk and a chair indicate where the students sit.
7. There are two students in the classroom – a boy and a girl. This means that the school is co-educational.
8. The students carry bags to school. These contain their books and notebooks. Their pencil boxes would contain a pen, a pencil and a compass, along with other stationary.

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Exercise: Match the Sentences and Objects.

1. They are rectangular.



2. It is round.



3. It is very big.



4. She is tall.



5. It is very long.



6. They are young.



Making use of these sentences, describe your schoolroom.

The schoolroom.

The schoolroom was very big. The teacher seemed so tall! This is partly because the students were young. I was amongst them. There was an alarm clock on her desk. It was round. She gave us rulers. They were rectangular. Then she checked our pencils. My pencil was short. She gave me another pencil, which was very long. I could hardly write with it!

Pick the right option:

The teacher seemed so tall! This is partly because the students were young. I was amongst them.

1. What is the age-group of the speaker?
  - a. Infancy
  - b. Kindergarten
  - c. Teenage

Exercise: In which room will you find whom?

An actor	Operation Theatre
Some teachers	Kitchens
Two convicts	Study
A secretary	Studio
Scholars	Staff room
A writer	Prison cell
A surgeon	Office
A chef	Library

Exercise: Fill in the blank with correct room.

On New Year's Day

1. The writer was in his \_\_\_\_\_, writing his greatest book.
2. The surgeon was called to the \_\_\_\_\_ for an emergency surgery.
3. A group of scholars was reading in the college \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The reporters waited for the actor at the gate of the \_\_\_\_\_ where he was shooting.

## Domestic Space and Public Place



### Domestic Space

1. Domestic relates to the home and to family life.
2. One's domestic space is the space within the four walls of the house.

### Rooms of the home



Dining room  
Bedroom  
Nursery

Drawing room  
Parlour  
Sitting room

### What are these rooms?

Bedroom

room

room

room

Cooking area

Study

Dressing room

Where we sleep Living

room Where we relax Drawing

room For entertaining guests Dining

room For taking our meals Kitchen

Quiet place to read or work

Place for clothes

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## Public places



Areas other than the home are generally public places. These are available for the use of the general public. The road, streets, parks and market places are very obvious examples. Waiting rooms, public libraries, auditoriums or gymnasiums are public places. Not to be confused with the question of ownership – public or private.

Theatre  
Auditorium



Waiting room  
Lounge



Restaurant  
Banquet Hall



What are these places?

Office	A workplace
Showroom	A large shop
Waiting room	Place to wait
Reading room	Place to read in an institution
Gymnasium	Place to take exercise indoors
Lounge	Institutional waiting room
Auditorium	A hall for functions
Common room	A large living room in a hostel

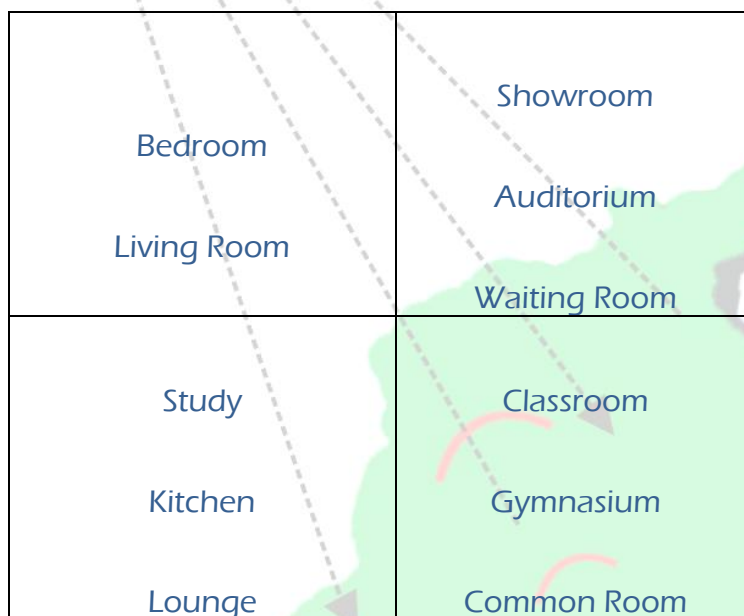
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Exercise: Determine whether the following places are domestic space or public place.

Office	Kitchen	Bedroom
Common Room	Showroom	Study
Theatre	Waiting room	Classroom
Living room	Lounge	Gymnasium

Functional variation



### Meghna's home: A detailed description: Layout of the flat

1. Meghna lives on the fourth floor of an apartment block with her sister.
2. There are two rooms in the flat - a living room and a bedroom.
3. The living room serves as the dining room as well as the sitting room.
4. The dining table is arranged close to the kitchen.
5. There is a carpet in the sitting area or the lounge. On the carpet, a sofa set is arranged around a coffee table.
6. The bedroom has an attached bathroom and a balcony.

Furnishings of the bedroom

1. Bed
  - Bed sheet
  - Pillow case
2. Cabinet
  - Personal belongings

### 3. Wardrobe

- Clothes

### 4. Dressing table

- Hairbrush
- Hair drier
- Comb

### A description of the bedroom

1. The two sisters share a bed. The bed is arranged against one wall of the room. It is covered with a pink bedcover. The pillows are blue in colour.
2. They have a wardrobe for their clothes.
3. They also have a bedside cabinet for other personal belongings.
4. A brush, a comb and a hair drier lie on a dressing table in a corner of the room.

### Furnishings of the living room

- Carpet
- Sofa
- Cushions
- Television
- Study table
- Bookshelves
- Dining table

1. The living room is multipurpose.
2. There is a carpet in one corner. A sofa is placed on the carpet. It has a set of colourful cushions arranged on it.
3. At the other end of the carpet there is a study table. A bookshelf is placed next to it.
4. A television set is placed beyond the bookshelf, in the corner of the room.
6. A dining table stands near the entrance to the kitchen.

### The kitchen

- Cabinet
- Knife
- Wash basin
- Saucepan
- Stove
- Frying pan
- Refrigerator
- Kettle
- Dishwasher
- Sieve
- Microwave oven
- Dustbin

Home Assignment: Making use of the given terms, describe Neha's kitchen.

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## SESSION 7

### TALKING ABOUT HOUSE, ROOM AND SCHOOL

#### Conversation 1: Sonia Meets Anu

"Hi! I'm Anu. Are you Sonia?"

"That's right. I expected to meet you a week ago."

"Oh, my mom was unwell. So I could not join the course on time. I'm sorry I wasn't here to help you set up our room."

"That's perfectly all right! How's your mom?"

"She's fine now. It was nothing serious. Only viral fever. But I wanted to be by her side, since I wouldn't be returning home for months."

"Where are you from?"

"I'm from Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh. And you?"

"A village near Ambala. It takes only two hours by bus to get back home. I'll be going home on weekends!"

"You're a lucky girl! I wish I could do the same."

"You can come along with me, of course! You're my friend, aren't you?"

#### About Sonia and Anu

Did they know each other before the conversation?

Are they classmates?

Are they room mates?

Are they friends?

Where does the conversation take place?

#### Analyzing the Conversation.

Sonia learns that Anu is her classmate and room mate.

She is from a similar background.

She understands that Anu would be feeling homesick.

She empathizes with Anu.

The invitation therefore should not be taken at face value.

If you were Anu, and Sonia says, "You can come along with me, of course! You're my friend." How would you respond?

Option 1: "Yes, I am. Thanks you for the invitation. I'll be happy to accompany you home on our weekends."

Option 2: "Thanks for the invitation. I'll let you know if I'm free to accompany you this weekend."

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Conversation 2: On House.

Match the Columns

Cottage	A luxury home.
Farmhouse	A permanent, independent shelter.
Duplex	A house on a farm.
House	An individual flat at two levels.
Bungalow	A small house with thatched roof.
Mansion	A large house with grounds.

Conversation 2: House Warming Party.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning, Mrs. Sharma. How was your weekend?"

"Rather hectic, sir. We were moving house."

"Moving house? Tenant problems?"

"Oh no, we've moved into our own flat."

"Congratulations, Mrs. Sharma! When is the house warming party?"

On Saturday. Here is the invitation card for the office staff."

"I accept the invitation on behalf of the staff. We will certainly be there."

"Thank you, sir. We've moved to the Sunshine Colony on the Link road. It's about 5 km down from the DAV School. The address is mentioned on the card."

"I've never been to that part of the city. How is the locality?"

"Very lively. There are huge apartment blocks there, as well as duplexes."

"What sort of a flat have you bought?"

"We've bought a two bedroom flat on the fifth floor. The bedrooms are roomy, and have attached bathrooms. The hall has an open kitchen."

"It sounds nice."

"I like it a lot. It's airy, spacious and convenient in the sense that the colony is well managed. There is an assured water supply. And domestic help is available. So it's a comfortable home to live in."

"What about the location?"

"One can't help that!"

"Your next target is a car of your own, Ma'am."

What words does Mrs. Sharma use to describe her home?

comfortable	furnished	airy
luxurious	roomy	well-located
spacious	independent	convenient

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### Conversation 3: School

Features of a good school: a recap

Affiliated	Reputed	Affordable
Nearby	Co-educational	Established
Result oriented	Organized	Big

Arun Kumar has a talk with his father about seeking admission.

“Arun!”

“Yes, Daddy.”

“It’s time to think about admission to class XII. What stream would you like to study?”

“I want to study Commerce.”

“All right. With your high marks, getting a place in a good school should not be a problem.”

“Yes, Dad. I’ve spoken with some of the kids in the colony. They tell me that the Holy Faith School is the best here because it is result oriented.”

“Is it CBSE affiliated?”

“No, it is affiliated with the State Board.”

“I have also been talking to my colleagues. They tell me that the Government Model High School is a very good school, with a good building and good grounds. There are good teachers and a good library to read in.”

“But their result is not as good.”

“Marks are not everything, son. You need to be in a good atmosphere in order to develop a good personality.”

“Will that help me get admission in the best college?”

“That will help you all your life.”

Analyzing the expression

“I have also been talking to my colleagues. They tell me that the Government Model High School is a good school, with a good building and good grounds. There are good teachers and a good library to read in.”

A good school

Affiliated  
Nearby  
Result oriented

Reputed  
Co-educational  
Organized

Affordable  
Established  
Big

A good teacher

Qualified  
Dedicated

Knowledgeable  
Organized

Experienced  
Committed

Good building

Roomy

Spacious

Big

Good grounds

Clean

Large

Sprawling

Good library

Small

Big

Digital

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Good atmosphere  
Positive

Healthy

Constructive

Conducive

Good personality  
Strong

Balanced

Developed

Expressive

Impressive

Fill in the blanks

"The Government Model High School is a \_\_\_\_\_ school, with a \_\_\_\_\_ building and \_\_\_\_\_ grounds. There are \_\_\_\_\_ teachers and a \_\_\_\_\_ library to read in."

"But their result is not as good."

"Marks are not everything, son. You need to be in a \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere in order to develop a \_\_\_\_\_ personality."

Conversation 4: A Room of One's Own

"Good morning, ma'am. I'm Puneet Garg. I'm calling in response to your advertisement."

"What do you do?"

"I'm doing my B.Tech. I am staying in my college hostel at present. But I'm unable to concentrate on my studies and want a room of my own."

"The advertisement is for a fully-furnished annexe. There is one bedroom with an attached bathroom. There is a kitchen counter in the bedroom itself."

"That sounds fine, ma'am. I don't plan to cook a full-fledged meal!"

"You can easily make yourself a cup of tea."

"I see! Well, I need a furnished place... When may I come to see the room?"

"As soon as possible."

"One last question. What does fully-furnished mean, as per your advertisement?"

"It means that you can move in with your personal belongings. We provide everything from furniture to utensils."

What does fully furnished mean?

Bed

Study table

Cupboard

Cooking range

Refrigerator

Computer

Rug

Towel

Toothbrush

Shoes

Photo-frames

Curtains

Why is Puneet interested in the room?

It is a good bargain.

It is fully furnished.

It is a spacious set of rooms.

As an annexe set, it would be peaceful.

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## SESSION 8

### SENTENCES I

A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought.

OR

A sentence is a series of words that explore one idea and it starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It usually has a subject, an object and a verb (e.g. The dog bit the cat - dog is the subject, bit is the verb, cat is the object).

#### EXAMPLES OF SENTENCES

1. Ritu is a great dancer.
2. I like to play cricket.
3. Ruchi is a pretty girl.
4. Blue is my favourite colour.
5. What is your name?

#### KINDS OF SENTENCES

1. Declarative - A declarative sentence makes a statement. A declarative sentence ends with a period.

Example: The house will be built on a hill.

2. Interrogative - An interrogative sentence asks a question. An interrogative sentence ends with a question mark.

Example: How did you find the card?

3. Exclamatory - An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.

Example: The monster is attacking!

4. Imperative - An imperative sentence gives a command.

Example: Chetan, try the other door.

Sometimes the subject of an imperative sentence is understood.

Example: Look in the closet. (You, look in the closet.)



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EXERCISE 1: Identify the kind of sentence:

1. Many foods today were first found in the new world.

- Declarative
- Interrogative

2. Potatoes come from Peru.

- Declarative
- Interrogative

3. Wild rice is a special kind of plant.

- Declarative
- Interrogative

4. Does anyone know the origins of the hot dog?

- Declarative
- Interrogative

5. What kind of cloth is used to make a curtain?

- Declarative
- Interrogative

6. Where were the peanuts first grown?

- Declarative
- Interrogative

7. Look at that strange mask.

- Imperative
- Exclamatory

8. What a great disguise that is!

- Imperative
- Exclamatory

9. You really fooled me!

- Imperative
- Exclamatory

10. Put the costume on quickly.

- Imperative
- Exclamatory





11. Please tie my shoes for me.

- Imperative
- Exclamatory

EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct option:

1. Jayant had an accident last night.

- a. I'm sorry to hear that.
- b. That's terrific!
- c. He must be proud of it.

2. Their plane should be here in no time.

- a. Let's wait for them at the main lobby.
- b. Let's come back tomorrow.
- c. Let's see if they're at the lobby.

3. Give me a call when you get back from your trip.

- a. I'm sorry to hear that.
- b. I'll surely do that.
- c. Why should you call me?

4. If you have 10 marbles and you take five away, then you add three to that number, how many marbles do you have?

- a. None is left.
- b. Eight, of course.
- c. That's easy. I have 18.

5. The game ended in a tie.

- a. What a bargain!
- b. Who bought the tie?
- c. How come?

6. What did Meeta do when her father gave her the stuffed animal?

- a. She cuddled it.
- b. She called the animal protection department.
- c. She phoned the police.

7. Kirti can speak three foreign languages.

- a. She must be tired.
- b. She must be a talented girl.
- c. She surely knows the ropes.

8. Bijay flunked the exams.



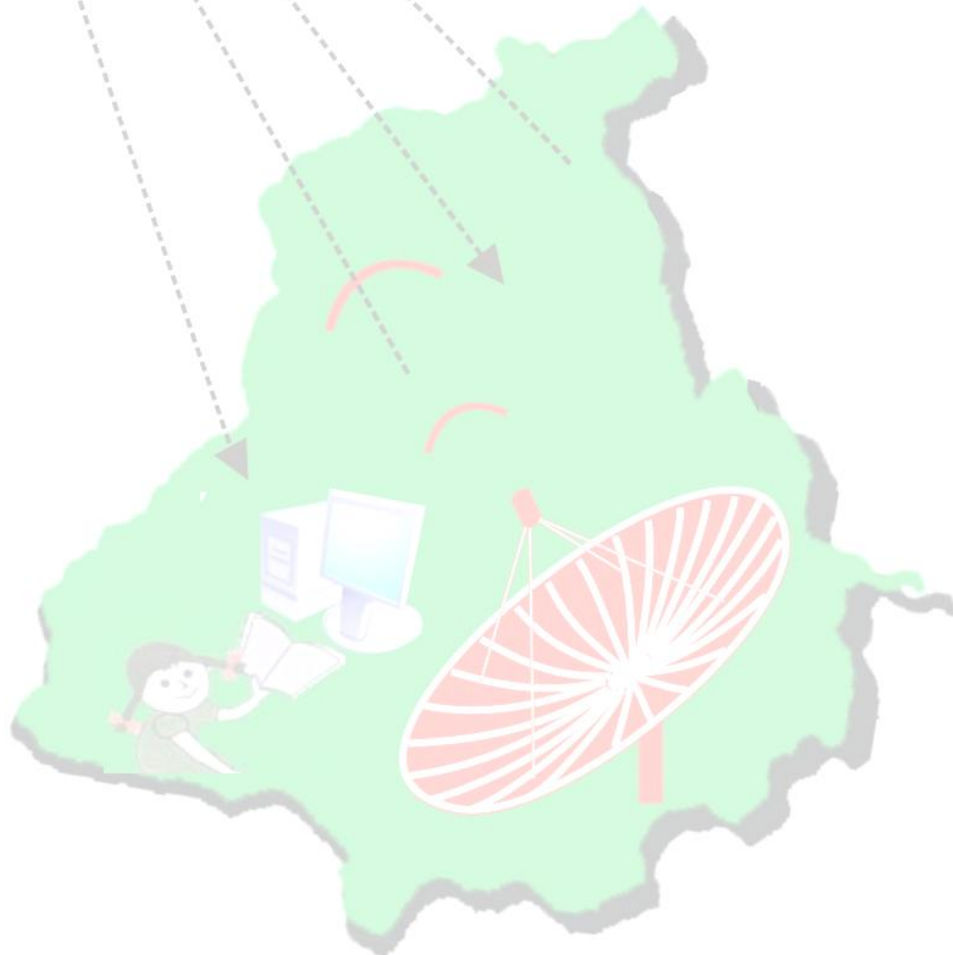
- a. He must be really upset.
- b. It should be getting better soon.
- c. He must have studied a lot.

9. We'd like some vanilla ice-cream, please.

- a. What flavour would you like?
- b. Rare or well done?
- c. Sorry, we ran out of vanilla.

10. My TV isn't working.

- a. We've already called a repairman. He should be soon here..
- b. OK. I'll call you later.
- c. Why don't you watch something else?



## SESSION 9

### SENTENCES II

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence names someone or something and tells what that person or thing is or does.

e.g. Sam went to the store.

A fragment is a group of words that do not express a complete thought.

e.g. Spent hours in gift shops.

Remember that a sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with an end punctuation mark (full stop, question mark or exclamation mark)

Kinds of sentences

Assertive / Declarative sentence

Question / Interrogative sentence

Imperative sentence

Exclamatory sentence

A declarative sentence makes a statement. It ends with a full stop.

E.g. The house will be built next year.

An Interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

E.g. How was the party?

An Exclamatory sentence shows strong feelings. It ends with an exclamation mark.

E.g. The lion is attacking!

An Imperative sentence gives a command or makes a request.

E.g. Radha, try the other door.

Sometimes the subject of an imperative sentence (You) is understood.

E.g. Look in the closet. (You, look in the closet.)

Is it a sentence or a fragment?

my family visited many places this year

going to the house

make things by hand

machines change people's lives

i love to watch movies

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What kind of sentence is it? Add the correct punctuation mark.

What kind of candy do you like

Go get the paper off the porch

Wow, you did great

I love to watch old movies

Look at the sentences.

The cat sat on the mat.

The tired cat sat on the mat.

The cat, which was wet and bedraggled, sat on the mat.

The old cat, which was wet and bedraggled, sat on the dusty rug in front of the fire.

Subject and Predicate

Subject is the naming part of the sentence.

The subject of the sentence tells you who or what the sentence is about.

E.g. My friend Mark loves to write. (Mark is who the sentence is about so Mark is the subject of the sentence).

Predicate is the telling part of the sentences.

The predicate of the sentence tells you what the subject is doing or has already done.

E.g. My friend Mark loves to write. (Mark is the subject, loves to write is the predicate of the sentence).

Complete Subject and Complete Predicate

The complete subject includes all the words that name who or what the sentence is about, while the simple subject is the main word or words in the complete subject.

E.g. The empty glass fell onto the floor. (glass is the simple subject, the empty glass is the complete subject.)

The complete predicate includes all the words that tell what the subject of the sentence is or does, while the simple predicate is the main word or words in the complete predicate.

E.g. The empty glass fell onto the floor. (fell is the simple predicate, fell onto the floor is the complete predicate.)

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Further Examples:

Milky coloured glass is used to make light bulbs.

Sheela is a great singer.

A pizza is an Italian food item.

Classification of sentences based on structure:

A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause with no dependant clause.

A compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clauses. These clauses are joined together using conjunctions, punctuation or both.

A complex sentence consists of only one independent sentence clause and one or more dependent clauses.

A complex compound (or compound complex sentence) consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clause.

Examples of simple sentences.

The singer bowed.

The baby cried.

The girl ran into her bedroom.

Examples of compound sentences.

Lalit bought the book, or so I thought.

Either he goes or I go.

Meeta understands Maths, she has studied it for years.

Examples of complex sentences.

When I saw what you had done, I was happy.

Exercise: Rewrite the words in the form of meaningful sentences

caught hold by arm the man he the

I a think man there is the door at

woman red dress wearing is the

you clean should clothes wear day every

minute you eyes close your for a

see come with a film us

I new jeans pair bought a of

little the child down fell

tiger national animal our is

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## SESSION 10

### INTRODUCTION TO PARTS OF THE SPEECH - I

The eight parts of speech are: nouns, verbs, pronouns, interjections, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions.

#### NOUN:

A Noun is a word that names a person, a place, a thing or an idea.

Examples:

The girl is crying

The cat is meowing.

That is a house.

Exercise: Underline the nouns.

1. It's a good rule to never put your pet spider into your wallet.
2. Anurag advised Annie to visit Bangalore in the spring.
3. Luck is usually a matter of choosing to do wise things.
4. My favourite colour is red but I admire your lovely green dress.
5. Dimple had a strange habit of gargling her soup whenever we dined publicly.

#### PRONOUN:

A pronoun is a word which is used in place of one or more nouns. It may stand for a person, a place, a thing or an idea.

Example:

Ashima is a beautiful girl. Ashima is my niece.

Ashima is a beautiful girl. She is my niece.

#### Types of pronouns:

**Personal Pronouns:** These pronouns stand for three persons i.e. the person speaking, the person spoken to, the person spoken of.

E.g. I, me, mine, you, your, yours, she, her, hers, it, its, we, us, our, ours, they, them, their, theirs.

**Reflexive Pronouns:** They refer to the same person as the subjects of the verbs. E.g. myself, yourself.

**Demonstrative Pronouns:** These pronouns are used to point out things or objects either lying at hand or at a distance.

E.g. This, that, these, those.

**Relative Pronouns:** These pronouns refer to persons or things in a general way. They do not refer to any particular person or thing.

E.g. anybody, each, either, none, someone, one, etc.

**Interrogative Pronouns:** These pronouns are those pronouns which are used for asking questions.

E.g. who, whom, what, which, whose

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**Exercise 1:** Fill in the blanks:

- I. This is my car. This car is \_\_\_\_\_.
- II. It was our gift. That gift was \_\_\_\_\_.
- III. These are their notebooks. These notebooks are \_\_\_\_\_.
- IV. That is his school. That school is \_\_\_\_\_.
- V. He is my friend. I am \_\_\_\_\_ friend.

**Exercise 2:** Pick the correct Pronoun

Example: \_\_\_ often reads books. (Peter)

Answer: He often reads books.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is reading a book. (Geeta)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is black. (The blackboard)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are on the wall (The posters)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is running. (The dog)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are watching TV. (My mother and I)

**VERBS:**

A Verb is an action word.

Examples of Verbs

I am a student

The students passed all their courses.

Ramesh sings.

Sunder is rewarded.

The tiger is alive.

**Types of Verbs**

1. Transitive Verbs: A transitive verb requires an **object** to complete its meaning.

For Example:

"She gave \_\_\_\_\_."

She gave money to charity.

"Jimmy bought \_\_\_\_\_."

Jimmy bought flowers for his friend.

2. Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require objects to complete their meaning.

Examples:

The building collapsed.

The car crashed.

The glass broke.

3. Finite Verbs: A finite verb makes an assertion or expresses a state of being and can stand by itself as the main verb of a sentence.

Examples:

The truck demolished the restaurant.

The children were born last year.

4. Non-finite Verbs: The verbs that cannot, by themselves, be main verbs.

Example:

The broken window . . .

The jumping jack...

ADJECTIVES : An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.

E.g. A pretty girl.

Exercise

Underline the adjectives:

Sprint

Fast

Chase

Tasty

Smooth

Climb

Wind

Vicar

Kind

Shady

Did you lose your address book?

Is that a wool sweater?

Just give me five minutes.

- Which?  
- What Kind?  
- How many?

Exercise :

Add an adjective to each sentence to make it complete.

1. For example. The powerful lion pounced.

2. Peter opened the \_\_\_\_\_ parcel.

3."Look at the \_\_\_\_\_ sea."

4. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ children around.

5. It looked like there had been a \_\_\_\_\_ accident.

6."Go and wait by the \_\_\_\_\_ trees over there."

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# SESSION 11

## INTRODUCTION TO PARTS OF SPEECH - II

### ADVERB

Modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

#### Examples

- He runs fast.
- She is quite an intelligent girl.
- She ran very fast.

#### Kinds of Adverbs:

- Adverbs of manner (how?)
- Adverbs of time (when?)
- Adverbs of place (where?)
- Adverbs of degree (what extent?)

He ran quickly.	How did he run?
She left yesterday.	When did she leave?
We went there.	Where did you go?
It was too hot.	How hot was it?

#### Kinds of Adverbs

Adverb of Manner - happily, quickly, slowly, badly.  
He happily went away to the party.  
The train arrived quickly after the first one had departed.  
He slowly climbed up the mountain.  
He was hurt badly in the accident.

Adverb of Time - then, now, soon.  
Soon, it will begin to rain.  
When can we go there?  
Now, we will begin to eat our food.

Adverb of Place - there, here, nowhere.  
We will go there at 12 o'clock.  
When will you come here?  
It is here that I want you to come and sit down.

Adverb of Degree - more, very, barely, vaguely.  
He vaguely knew the answer.  
He vaguely could guess what time it was.

Exercise: Pick out the adverbs from the following sentences:

- I. The driver drove the car dangerously.
- II. Rohan was reading loudly.
- III. Kapil slept soundly.
- IV. Do your homework carefully.
- V. The Lion roared fiercely.
- VI. She walked fast but missed her bus.
- VII. Akbar ruled wisely. The people in his kingdom were happy.
- VIII. Geeta does her work neatly.

## Preposition

A preposition introduces a noun or a pronoun or a phrase or a clause functioning in the sentence as a noun.

The word or word group that the preposition introduces is its object.



They received a postcard from Bunty telling about his trip to Canada.

### Examples

- The book is on the table.
- My car is at the house.
- There is a new roof on the house.
- The house is in Mumbai city.
- There are five rooms in the house.

### Some Common Prepositions

aboard  
about  
beneath  
except  
upon

behind  
below  
beyond  
over

from  
in by  
on  
until

throughout  
to  
along  
up

### Types of Prepositions

- Simple prepositions (e.g. at, on, by, with, of, off, for etc.) and
- Compound prepositions (e.g. into, upon, within, without, beneath, besides etc.)

Exercise: Pick out the prepositions in the following sentences.

- a. Open your book at page 55.
- b. The small child hid behind his mother.
- c. My five-year old sister is very fond of watching cartoons.
- d. I looked for you at the station.
- e. Sonali cut the cake with a knife.

## CONJUNCTION

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A conjunction is a word that joins words or group of words.

### Examples

and            until            or            because  
when        either/or        neither/nor        but

1. Mohan and Ajay are brothers.
2. Samir ran fast but Alok ran slowly.
3. Is your car black or green?
4. He was angry because somebody had broken the flower vase.

Exercise: Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentences:

1. Would you like to have tea or coffee?
2. If you revise your test paper, you will get better marks.
3. Rohit agreed to help Shyam when he heard his story.
4. She speaks fluently but makes a lot of mistakes.
5. The match will not begin until the referee blows the whistle.

### Interjection

An interjection is an exclamatory word that expresses emotion. E.g. Bravo! Hurrah! Oh! Alas!

Example:

Oh! What a cute baby!  
Wow! Look at the sunset!

Exercise

Match the Interjections in Column A with a sentence each in Column B to make meaningful sentences:

Hush!	I have won the first prize.
Hello!	A wonderful hit.
What!	The baby is asleep.
Bravo!	How are you?
Hurrah!	You are late again.

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## SESSION 12

### NOUNS I

Noun:

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or an idea.

Examples of Nouns:

Person: teacher, student, lawyer, principal, Ram, Sita.

Place: school, park, zoo, shop, lake, kitchen, shopping mall.

Thing: desk, bed, chair, table, book, boat, train, bus.

#### Quiz

- The cat is purring.
- The fox is running fast.

The noun: number

A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be a singular noun.

Example: class, buffalo, roof, foot, sheep, etc.

A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in a plural noun.

Examples: classes, buffaloes, roofs, feet, sheep, etc.

Singular and Plural Nouns:

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
cat	cats
ball	balls
pen	pens
brick	bricks
tree	trees
boy	boys
puppy	puppies
man	men

## Rules for changing Singular to Plural Noun:

1. Singular noun: To change singular noun to plural noun, add s.

Examples:

Book	Books
Baseball	Baseballs
Pencil	Pencils

2. Nouns ending in Y: If a noun ends with a vowel followed by a 'y', add an s.

Examples:

Key	Keys
Toy	Toys
Tray	Trays

3. More nouns ending in Y: a consonant and a 'y', change the 'y' to an 'll' and add ies.

Examples:

Puppy	Factory	Bunnies
Lady	Company	Parties
Butterfly	Puppies	Factories
Bunny	Ladies	Companies
Party	Butterflies	

4. Nouns ending in -'s', 'x', 'ch', 'sh': If a noun ends with 's', 'x', 'ch', 'sh', add an es.

Examples:

Bus	Buses
Box	Boxes
Church	Churches
Dish	Dishes

Some nouns have special plural form.

Sheep	Sheep
Hair	Hair
Fish	Fish
Deer	Deer
Chicken	Chicken

Some nouns do not follow any rule to change in plural form.

Man	Men
Mouse	Mice
Ox	Oxen
Child	Children
Person	People
Tooth	Teeth
Goose	Geese

EXERCISE 1:

Determine whether the underline nouns are singular or not:

1. I ate ten pancakes.
2. Do you like to eat chocolates?
3. My brother had a bowl of cereal.
4. The men ate a dozen eggs.

EXERCISE 2:

Determine whether the underline nouns are plural or not:

1. The dog was playing in the puddles.
2. He ran quickly around the yard.
3. The rain was pouring from the sky.
4. He barked at the geese flying over head.

Exercise3:

Choose the pair with correct spellings:

sheep – sheeps

country – countries

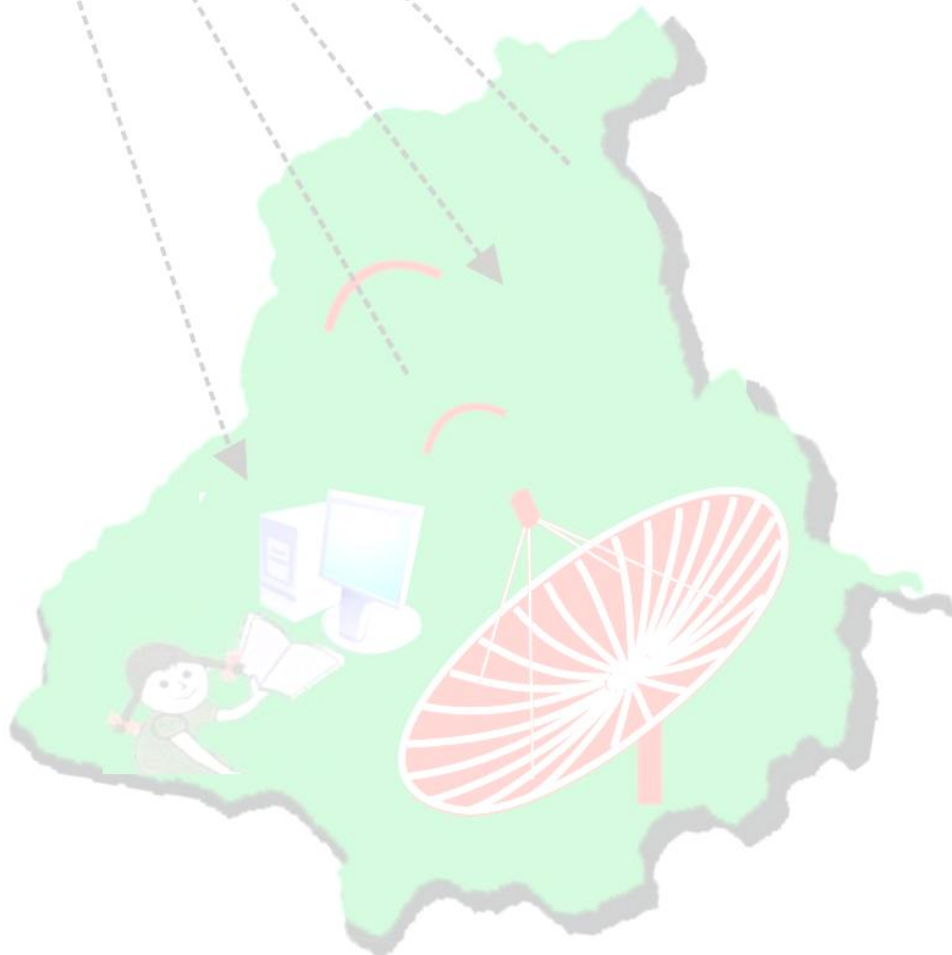
box – boxies

cow - cowses

## COMPOUND NOUNS

A compound that has one head, with which it begins, usually pluralizes its head:

attorney general	attorneys general
court martial	courts martial
governor-general	governors-general
passerby	passersby
son-in-law	sons-in-law



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## SESSION 13

### TYPES OF NOUNS

#### Noun:

A noun is the name of a person place, thing, or idea.

OR

Whatever exists, we assume, can be named, and that name is a noun.

Examples:

The girl is crying.  
The cat is meowing.

#### KINDS OF NOUN

There are five kinds of nouns namely:-

1. Common noun
2. Proper noun
3. Material noun
4. Collective noun
5. Abstract noun

#### 1. Common noun

Common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind. It is not capitalized.

Examples:

girl, boy, table, person, king, colour, school, city, satellite, car, actor, etc.

#### 2. Proper noun

A Proper noun, names a specific person, place, or thing. It is almost always capital.

Examples: Rajesh, Mumbai, Pakistan, India, Hinduism.

#### 3. Collective noun

Collective nouns are those which can take a singular form but are composed of more than one person or thing.

Examples: team, class, committee. 4. Abstract noun

An Abstract noun refers to events, concepts, feelings, qualities, etc. and does not have any physical existence.

Examples: warmth, justice, grief, happiness.



The names of the Arts and Science are also abstract nouns.

Examples: physics, history, music, english grammar, etc.

### 5. Material Nouns

Material Nouns are those nouns which name things out of which other things are made.

Example:- Iron, wood, gold, silver, cotton, rock, stone, platinum, copper, marble, brass, lead, clay, tea, sugar, salt, bread, paper, wine, linen, etc.

### CATEGORIES OF NOUN:

1. Count nouns

2. Mass nouns

### Count nouns

Count nouns are those which name anything that can be counted.

Examples: four books, two continents, a dozen buildings, twenty students, three children, fifty runs, seat, door, dollars, house, newspaper, stars, oranges, computers, sun, trees, people, room, etc.

### Mass nouns

Mass nouns refer to things which cannot be counted. They are also called Non-Count Nouns. They are also called non-count nouns. They have no plural form.

Examples: water, air, energy, blood.

### COMPOUND NOUNS

A compound noun consists of two or more words used together to form a single noun.



## KINDS OF COMPOUND NOUN:

1. Noun which consists of two or more words joined together.

Examples:

blue + print = blueprint  
base + ball = baseball  
black + board = blackboard  
wall + paper = wallpaper

2. Noun consists of words joined by one or more hyphens.

Examples:

son-in-law  
passer-by  
runner-up

3. Noun which consists of two words are often used together even though they are not joined.

Examples:

Ice cream      Shoe shop      Physics teacher  
Mountain lion      Distance learning      Lawn tennis      Woman judge

4. This noun is a proper name that consists of more than one word.

Examples:

Mrs. Singh      Mr. Kumar      United States of America      Bay of Bengal

### EXERCISE1: Point out the nouns in the following:

1. The crowd was very big.
2. Always speak the truth.
3. We all love honesty.
4. Our class consists of twenty pupils.
5. Chandigarh is a big city.

### EXERCISE2: Point out the nouns in the following sentences:

1. Without health there is no happiness.
  2. He gave me a bunch of grapes.
  3. Our team is better than theirs.
  4. Never tell a lie.
  5. The streets of our city are good.
- THE NOUN: GENDER** A noun that denotes a male animal is said to be of the male gender.

Example: boy, lion, hero, cock-sparrow etc.

1. The sun sheds his beams on rich and poor alike.
2. Death has cast his shadow on him.

A noun that denotes a female animal is said to be of the female gender.

Example: girl, lioness, heroine, hen-sparrow etc.

1. Peace has her own victories.
2. Spring has spread her beauty over the earth.

A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female (i.e., thing without life) is said to be of a neuter gender.

Example: book, pen, room, tree.

1. The hockey team is back. It had gone to England for a match.
2. The baby is crying because it's toy has broken broke.

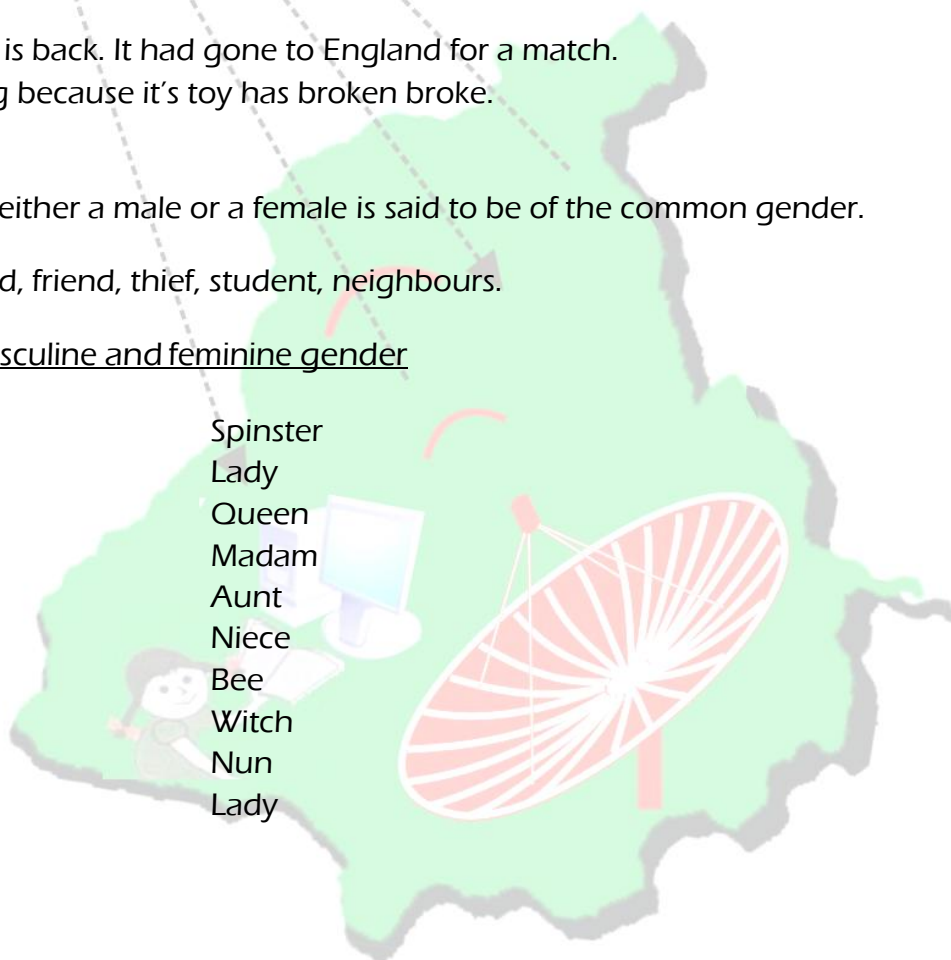
A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the common gender.

Example: parent, child, friend, thief, student, neighbours.

#### More examples of masculine and feminine gender

Bachelor  
Gentleman  
King  
Sir  
Uncle  
Nephew  
Drone  
Wizard  
Monk  
Lord

Spinster  
Lady  
Queen  
Madam  
Aunt  
Niece  
Bee  
Witch  
Nun  
Lady



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# SESSION 14

## PRONOUNS I

### Definition of Pronouns

The pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.  
So, it may stand for a person, place, thing, or idea.

### Examples of Pronouns

Neha is my sister. She's nine years old.  
Karnal is my hometown. I like it very much.  
The telephone is ringing. I'll answer it.  
Corruption is increasing in our society. We need to curb it.

### Kinds of Pronouns

- Personal Pronouns
- Reflexive Pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Distributive pronouns
- Indefinite Pronouns
- Interrogative Pronouns
- Relative Pronouns

### Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to specific person or thing.  
They can be used as the sentence a subject or an object.  
The first person is the speaker, the second person the one spoken to and the third person the one spoken about.

### Forms of Personal Pronouns

I	My
We	Our
You	Your
He	His
She	Hers
It	Its
They	Their

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## Examples

1. I went to school
2. We are hosting a party.
3. This is my bag.
4. Our house is peaceful.
5. You ate a sandwich.
6. She is gone.
7. He is waiting.

## Exercise 1: At the Party

Pick the right Personal Pronoun.

Kapil: Do you know all these people?

Karin: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are all my friends. (they / them)

Kapil: Who is the person in the corner?

Karin: \_\_\_\_\_'s my ex-friend. Don't look at him. (he/ him)

Kapil: Who is he talking to?

Karin: \_\_\_\_\_ new friend, Ashok. (he's / his)

Kapil: Why are they here?

Karin: My roommate invited \_\_\_\_\_. (they/ them)

Kapil: I've had enough! Where is the Coke?

Karin: \_\_\_\_\_ can find some Coke in the refrigerator. (you/ we)



## Reflexive Pronouns

The Reflexive Pronoun is formed by adding the suffix self / selves to the personal pronoun. Each personal pronoun has its own reflexive form. The action done by the subject turns back upon the subject. Refer back – reflex.

### Forms of Reflexive Pronouns

I	Myself
You (singular)	Yourself
You (plural)	Yourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves

### Examples

I hurt myself.

The band call themselves Euphoria.

We decorated our classroom ourselves.

### Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with Reflexive Pronouns.

She did it by \_\_\_\_\_ (alone).

That man is talking to \_\_\_\_\_. (he's mad)

I'll do it \_\_\_\_\_. (no one else will help)

They ate all the food \_\_\_\_\_. (no one else had any.)

Help \_\_\_\_\_! (be at home)

### Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to point out things or objects either at a distance or lying at hand.

This, that, those and these are demonstrative pronouns.

### Examples of Demonstrative Pronouns

These [apples I'm eating] are delicious.

Those [sandwiches that I had yesterday morning] were even better.

This [book in my hand] is well written.

#### Exercise 4

Substitute the phrases with Demonstrative Pronouns.

The house next door is better constructed than the one down the street.

The books I'm looking at are classics. The ones in the next shelf are on religion and mythology.

Are you looking for the pen in my hand or the pencils on the table?

#### Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns refer to persons or things in a general way. They do not refer to a particular person or thing.

#### Examples

All	All were invited to dinner.
Some	Some turned up.
Many	Many feigned sickness.
Few	A few declined the invitation.
One	One friend accepted with joy!
None	None could understand why!
Others	Others could only stare.
Somebody	Somebody offered to help the host.

#### Exercise 5

Complete the sentences with the correct Indefinite Pronouns.

Somebody / none of / a few / anybody / all

He is not a popular writer, for \_\_\_\_\_ his stories are well known.

It was a good concert because \_\_\_\_\_ the singers were good.

"\_\_\_\_\_ left a card on my doorstep. Happy Birthday to me!"

"Is \_\_\_\_\_ at home?"

There were only \_\_\_\_\_ people in the park at five in the morning.

## SESSION 15 PRONOUNS II

### Distributive Pronouns

Distributive pronouns are used to refer to a number of persons or things, one at a time. They are always singular.

Each – every one of a number

Either – any one of the two

Neither – none of the two. Negative of either

### Examples

Each student got a farewell gift.

We respect each other in class.

I take either tea or coffee in the morning.

My sister neither takes tea nor coffee.

### Ex 1: Edit the Paragraph

We went into every shop in the marketplace. My mom examined each article carefully before making the purchase. I needed a pair of shoes. I would have been happy with neither the black sandals or the red slip on shoes I saw. But mom liked either of them. So I settled for a pair of sneakers.

### Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns are used for asking questions.

### Examples

What did you eat?

Who is your best friend?

Which film should we see?

Whose is the pen?

Whom should I approach for advice?

### Exercise 2: Frame suitable questions!

Ans: My name is Sania Mirza.

Ans: I am a professional tennis player.

Ans: I live in Hyderabad, but I travel a lot.

Ans: I always travel by air.

Ans: My role model is Steffi Graf.



## Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns are those that join two sentences and refer back to the nouns going before them. *Who, whose, whom, which* and *that* are common relative pronouns.

### Example

The roses have wilted. My friend gave them to me yesterday.

The roses that my friend gave me yesterday have wilted.

The eggs are bad. I bought the eggs yesterday.

The eggs that I bought yesterday are bad.

Chess is a difficult game to play. It is a very old game.

Chess, which is an old game, is difficult to play.

Here is the beggar. I have given him money.

Here is the beggar whom I have given money.

Ex 3: Connect the pairs of sentences using Relative Pronouns.

The matter has been settled. We were discussing it last night.

---

The man is sitting in my office. He is a policeman.

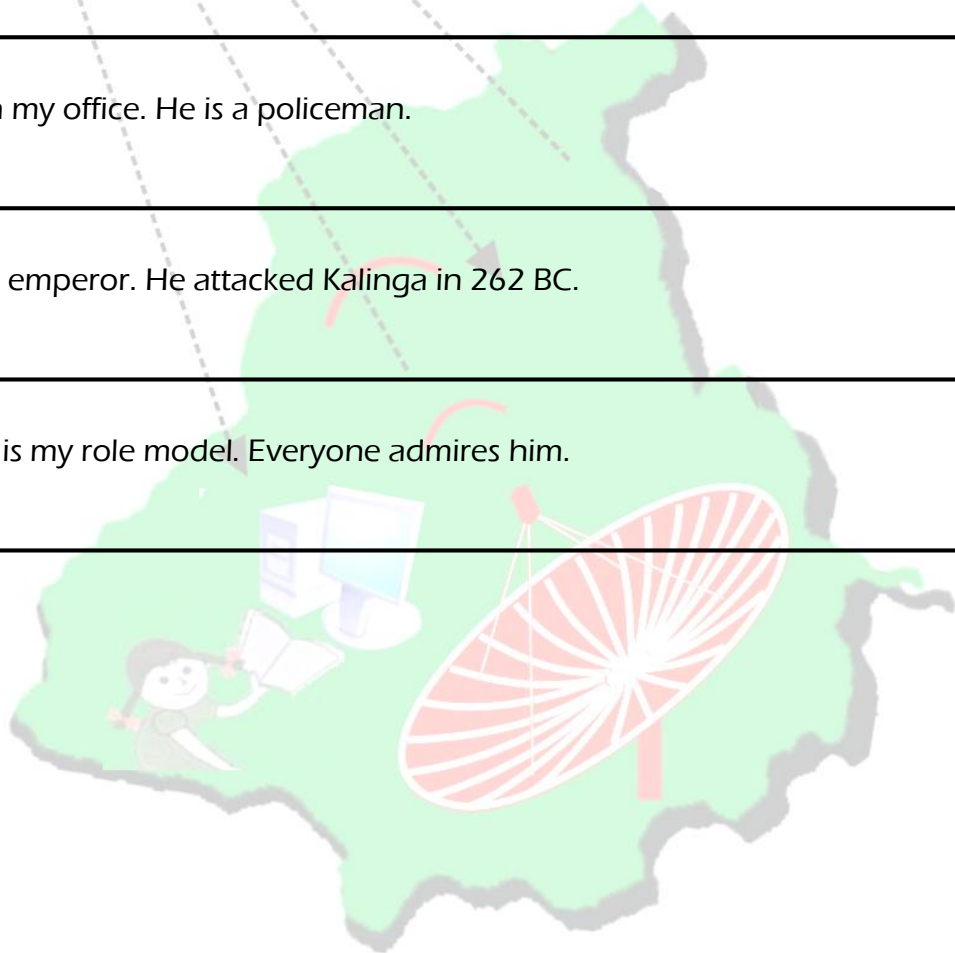
---

Ashoka was a great emperor. He attacked Kalinga in 262 BC.

---

Amitabh Bachchan is my role model. Everyone admires him.

---



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Ex 4: Fill in the Blanks with who, whose, which and that to complete the story.

This is the bank \_\_\_\_\_ was robbed yesterday. A boy \_\_\_\_\_ sister is in my class was in the bank. The man \_\_\_\_\_ robbed the bank had two pistols. He wore a mask \_\_\_\_\_ made him look like Mickey Mouse. He came with a friend \_\_\_\_\_ waited outside in the car. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ gave him the money was young. The bag \_\_\_\_\_ contained the money was yellow. The people \_\_\_\_\_ were in the bank were very frightened. A man \_\_\_\_\_ mobile was ringing did not know what to do. A woman \_\_\_\_\_ daughter was crying tried to calm her. The car \_\_\_\_\_ the bank robbers escaped in was orange. The man \_\_\_\_\_ drove the car was nervous. He didn't wait at the traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_ were red. A police officer \_\_\_\_\_ jeep was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.

#### A Brief Test

Are the sentences correct?

If you see your parents, give my regards to them.

He should be ashamed of his self.

We came across a friend of ourselves in the park.

I can't find my pen. May I borrow yours?

I do my work and they do their.

Despite the artist's age, its painting is good.

I cut me when I was chopping vegetables.

Don't be afraid, it is I.



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## SESSION 16 THE SPACE AROUND US

### At the Mall

A mall is a modern version of the historical marketplace.

Synonyms of mall.

Bazaar	Shopping plaza
Department store	Outlet
Emporium	Mart
Variety store	Supermarket

What is a mall?

- A mall is a collection of independent shops, entertainment or refreshment facilities and parking areas constructed and maintained as a single unit.
- They are large buildings which come up in fast expanding cities where there is less space available.
- The aim of a mall is to fulfill the consumer's needs at a single location. They are also open for long hours and provide shelter from the weather.

Concept of the Mall

- Think of that special day when you go out with your family.
- You see a film at a certain cinema hall.
- Then you shop at a particular marketplace.
- Finally, you eat out at a family restaurant.
- The mall enables you to do all that within a single building.



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## Conversation 1: A Day in Metropolitan Mall

- Father: "Happy Birthday, Sunny!"
- Daughter: "Thank you! I'm fourteen years old now ...."
- Father: "You're growing up fast! What do you want to do today?"
- Daughter: "I want to go to Metropolitan Mall!"
- Father: "Okay ... we'll go to the mall today! Let's make our plans. What should we do first?"
- Daughter: "First of all, we'll see a film!"
- Father: "All right. Which film do you want to see?"
- Daughter: "Chak de India."
- Father: "Why don't we see the film in the cinema hall down the street?"
- Daughter: "No! We'll see it in the Metro!"
- Father: "Why do you want to see it in the mall?"
- Daughter: "Because after the film, I want to eat a dosa at Sagar Ratna."
- Father: "So do I. I love dosas! We'll eat at Sagar Ratna. And what should we buy for on your Birthday?"
- Daughter: "I want a new pair of jeans, a black T-shirt, a jacket and a pair of shoes."
- Father: "Okay. But we'll have to drop by the bank first."
- Daughter: "Oh, Daddy! The stores accept payment by debit card. You don't need to go to the bank!"
- Father: "Indeed. So we don't need to carry cash. Not even change?"
- Daughter: "Only parking fare. And we're not parking outside! I want to see the parking area in the basement."

### Exercise 1: Pick the Right Option

- 1) The Metropolitan mall is likely to be located
  - a. In a village.
  - b. In a small town.
  - c. In a large city.
- 2) The mall is not likely to include
  - a. Entertainment facilities like a multiplex or pool tables.
  - b. Eating places like restaurants or ice cream booths.
  - c. Out door activities like a horse riding club.
- 3) What is the purpose of the trip?
  - a. It's in celebration of the daughter's birthday.
  - b. Shopping for a trip they have planned.
  - c. A survey of the construction of the mall.
- 4) How will Daddy make payments at the mall?
  - a. He will pay in cash.
  - b. He will sign bills and clear them later.
  - c. He will pay by debit card.

## At the Fast Food Restaurant

McDonalds is the most widely-known fast food restaurant chain in the world.

### What is a fast-food restaurant?

- A fast food restaurant is a specific type of restaurant characterized both by its fast food menu and by self service as opposed to table service.
- The food is normally Western-style. It is cooked in bulk in advance and kept hot to order. One may eat there or take away packed meals.
- Fast food restaurants are usually part of a restaurant chain, which sends standardized foodstuffs to each restaurant from central locations.

### Concept of a fast food restaurant

- Food is available in a short period of time. One generally drops in for a quick meal or orders food from these restaurants.
- They offer bread based food in general. It's convenient for snack parties, rather than a full fledged meal.
- It is good quality food, although high in calorie content.
- The self serve style appeals to young people in India.

### Conversation 2: Grabbing a bite at McDonalds

---

- Jagjit: I'm hungry!
- Colleague: Haven't you had lunch?
- Jagjit: No! I was too busy at lunch time.
- Colleague: Okay. Why don't you order a meal from the dhaba downstairs?
- Jagjit: I'm tired of the food they serve! It's too oily!
- Colleague: It is rather oily! If you want a snack, you can order a pizza from Dominos. That won't be oily, but it's more fattening!
- Jagjit: Oh, I don't care!
- Colleague: I can see that! You've put on a few kilos...
- Jagjit: Look who's talking! How long do they take to deliver the pizza?
- Colleague: Half an hour.
- Jagjit: That's too long! I'm just too hungry!
- Colleague: All right. Just dash across the road, run around the block and grab a bite at McDonalds!
- Jagjit: In office hours?
- Colleague: Just be back in fifteen minutes!
- Jagjit: Fifteen minutes!
- Colleague: That's right! It's possible. People do it all the time. I'll cover for you. Go on, get, set, go!
- Jagjit: I'm gone!
- Colleague: Wait ... get me a veg burger! Here's a hundred bucks!
- Jagjit: Bye! See you in fifteen minutes.

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## Exercise 2: True or False?

McDonalds serves Indian food.

Fast food restaurants employ lots of waiters.

You have to book a table in advance.

The food is high in calorie content.

You can take away packed meals.

## At the Multiplex

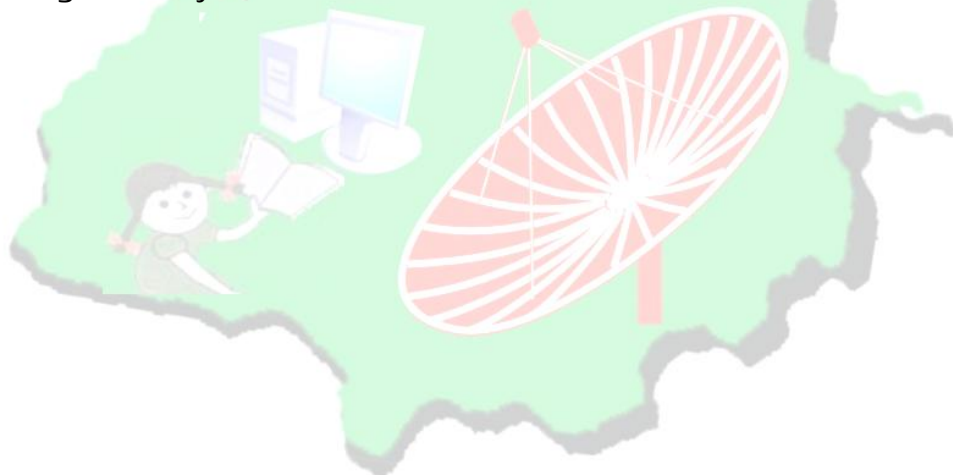
### A Revolution in Indian Cinema.

#### What is a Multiplex?

- A multiplex is a movie theater complex with three or more screens.
- The largest of these are sometimes referred to as megaplex. It is a loose difference, depending on the number of screens.
- Multiplex theatres nearly always feature regular seating; however, the screens are nearly always smaller than those found in conventional cinema halls.

#### Concept of a Multiplex

- Think of the time you see a film in a cinema hall.
- You want to see a particular film and go to the hall it is being screened it.
- Or you may plan an outing and make a selection of the films being screened at various cinema halls at a particular time.
- A multiplex offers greater choice. Films are screened throughout the day on several screens.
- Facilities like booking are easily available.



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### Conversation 3: Let's go to PVR!

---

- Mother: What should we do on Sunday?
- Son: Let's see a movie, mom.
- Mother: I don't think I have the energy! Standing in those long lines to buy tickets and popcorn ...
- Son: I wouldn't take my mother to such a place. We'll go to PVR.
- Mother: To see a Hollywood film?
- Son: Or a Bollywood film for that matter. We'll see what we want to see. All the new films are screened there!
- Mother: How can all the new films be screened at one hall?
- Son: It's a multiplex with eight screens. It's like eight small halls rolled into one. And the crowd is pretty decent there too.
- Mother: So we turn up at PVR at whatever time we like?
- Son: That's right!
- Mother: And the movie we want to see will be shown.
- Son: Yes. We may have to wait for half an hour or so... We'll have a snack, or take a stroll around the place. We'll have a good time!

#### Exercise 3: True or False?

A multiplex has only one screen.

A megaplex is a large multiplex.

A single film is screened on many screens.

The screens are larger than the normal hall screens.

Multiplexes are found in large cities.

## At the Cyber Cafe

The first cyber café opened in March 1994 in Toronto, Canada.

### What is a cyber café?

- Internet cafés or cyber cafes are located world-wide, and many people use them regularly if they don't have internet access at home or while they are travelling.
- They offer access to the internet. The most common function is use of e-mail and instant messaging services to keep in touch with family and friends.
- Another common function is entertainment – playing games or chatting online.

### Concept of a Cyber Café.

- Cyber cafés are a natural evolution of the traditional café.
- Cafés started as places for information exchange, and have always been used as places to read the paper, send postcards home, play traditional or electronic games, chat with friends, find out local information.
- With internet access in demand, cyber cafes have mushroomed across the world.

### Conversation 4 – Applying Online.

- Customer: "Good morning! I need a system for half an hour."
- Mr. Sharma: "Only half an hour? Why don't you take your time? We have just reduced our rates to twenty rupees per hour only."
- Customer: "Okay... one hour. I'll sign the entry register."
- Mr. Sharma: "The system will be available in about five minutes."
- Customer: "All right. I need to send an application online, Mr. Sharma. I may need your help."
- Mr. Sharma: "Certainly, what are you applying for?"
- Customer: "For admission to college. I want to study law in IIL, Pune. Unfortunately, I missed the admission notice in the paper. The last date for submitting the application is too close for comfort. So I'm planning to do it online."
- Mr. Sharma: "That's not a problem. A lot of people put in their applications online. And in case you need to attach your details to the application, we have installed a programme called Resume Wizard."
- Customer: "That's a relief!"
- Mr. Sharma: "And why is that? You've one of our oldest customers. When have we ever failed you?"
- Customer: "Never, Mr. Sharma. It's just that I've only come here to check my mail, chat and play some games. And net surfing, of course!"
- Mr. Sharma: "Most people do that! And then they start online job hunting, shopping online and even working on the net. I see it happen everyday!"
- Customer: I am sure you do. Well thank you so much for being so helpful.

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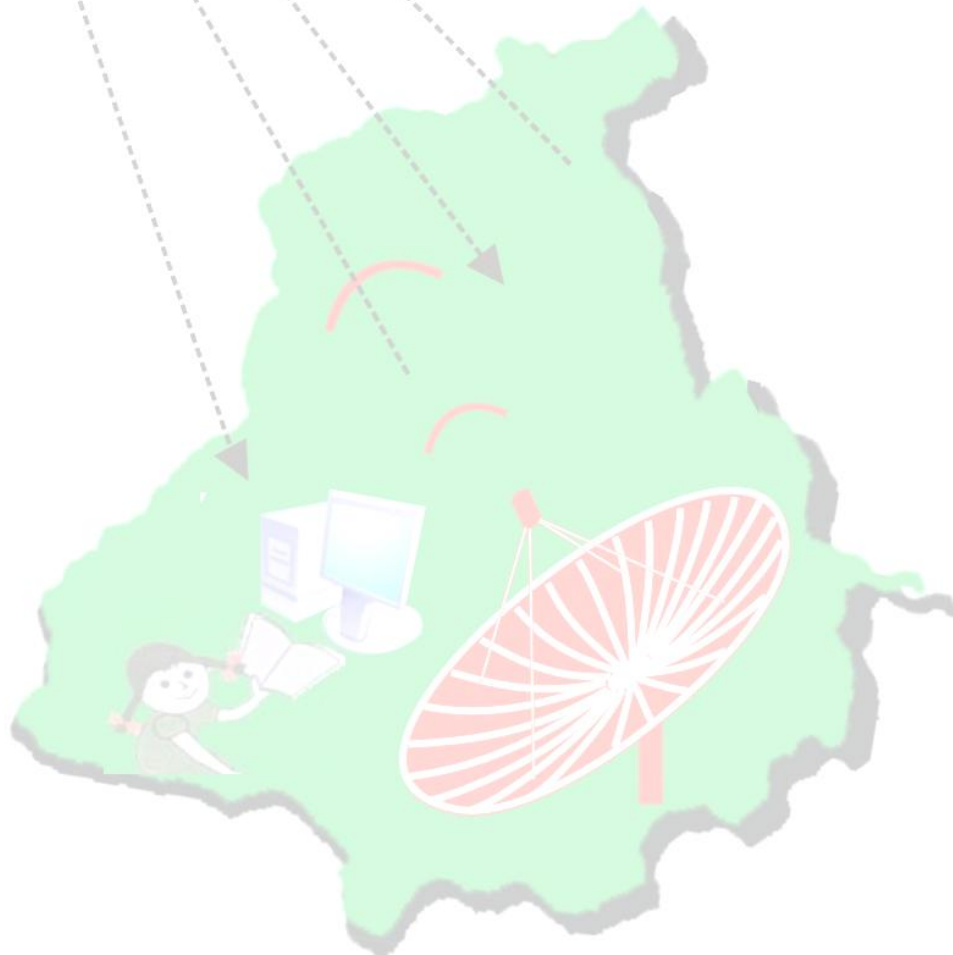


Exercise 4: Pick the right option

- The last date for submitting the application is too close for comfort.
  - a. There is plenty of time.
  - b. Time is running out.
  - c. The plan is on schedule.

Exercise 5: Which of these are net related activities?

E-Shopping	Surfing
Chatting online	Fax
Board exams	E-mail
Marriage Bureaus	Job hunting



## SESSION 17

### VERBS

#### What are Verbs?

Verbs are words that show action.  
(singing, playing, writing)  
Eg: He ran after the thief.

Verbs can also show a state of being.  
(am, is, are, was, were)  
Eg: She is a good singer.

#### Classification of Verbs:

We divide verbs into two broad classifications:

1. Helping Verbs
2. Main Verbs

#### Helping Verbs

Imagine that a stranger walks into your room and says:  
"I can..."  
"People must ..."  
"The Earth will..."

These verbs are helping verbs and have no meaning of their own.  
They are necessary for the grammatical structure of the sentence, but they do not tell us everything about what the noun is doing.  
We usually use helping verbs with main verbs.

#### Main Verbs

Now imagine that the same stranger walks into your room and says:  
"I teach."  
"People eat."  
"The Earth rotates."

Some more examples:

1. John likes coffee.
2. You lied to me.
3. We must go now.

These verbs are main verbs and have meaning of their own.

## Types of Verbs

1. Action Verbs
2. Linking Verbs
3. Transitive Verbs
4. Intransitive Verbs
5. Finite Verbs
6. Non-finite Verbs

### Action Verbs

Dance! Sing! Paint! Giggle! Eat!

These words express action, something that a person, animal, forces of nature, or thing can do. As a result, words like these are called action verbs.

### Examples of action verbs:

1. The telephone rang with shrill annoying cries.
2. Anu jumped from bed on Monday.
3. I read a good book yesterday.

### EXERCISE: Can you find the action verb in each sentence?

1. The girls danced in the party.
2. Our postman drove a funny car last week.
3. His teacher wrote the answers on the board.

### Linking Verb

A verb that helps the main verb tells about an action or makes a statement. It connects the subject of a sentence with a noun or adjective in the predicate. It also tells what the subject does.

### Examples of a linking verb:

1. Meeta is a computer hacker.
2. The test indicates that Sarita is a genius.
3. It was a sad day.

EXERCISE: Underline the verb in each sentence and indicate whether it's an action (A) or a linking (L) verb:

1. We ate lunch around 2 p.m. yesterday.
2. I am anxious to finish the project.
3. The weather has been hot and dry all summer.

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## Transitive verbs

A transitive verb is an action verb. It requires a direct object to complete its meaning in the sentence.

### Examples of transitive verbs:

The judge sentences the man to five years in prison.

The knife's sharp edge cut the chef's finger.

Jacob told the truth.

Please deliver this package before noon.

## Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb is an action verb, but it does not have a direct object. The action ends rather than being transferred to some person or object.

### Examples of Intransitive verbs

Arun complained bitterly.

Mahesh fell.

My cat ran.

The sun rose.

## EXERCISES

### Fill in the blanks

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) a great body, you have to exercise a lot.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (kept) playing with matches, you're going to get burned.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) (negative sense) properly, your workouts won't build muscle.

### Pick the right verb for the sentences.

1. Radha \_\_\_\_\_ outside.

- A. playing
- B. plays
- C. play

2. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.

- A. flys
- B. flies
- C. flying

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3. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ with your performance?

- A. satisfying
- B. satisfied
- C. will satisfy

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the market.

- A. is
- B. am
- C. maybe
- D. will

5. The beautiful trees \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are grown
- B. grew
- C. have grown
- D. grown

6. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ all the property from the house.

- A. robbed
- B. stole
- C. steal
- D. won



## SESSION 18 VERBS II

### The Verb Song

Let's talk about verbs!

We need them in our sentences, they are very important words.

There are Action Verbs, Helping Verbs and Linking Verbs too.

All of these verbs are fun to use!

An Action Verb is active, it's a special word because ...

It gives action to a sentence; it tells what the subject does.

Walk, run, talk, dance, sit, smile, row ...

These are some Action Verbs that we know.

A Helping Verb helps an action verb make more sense.

It's a very useful word to have in any sentence.

Can, had, may, have, shall, will, must ...

These are Helping Verbs when they are used with Action Verbs.

A Linking Verb links the subject to the predicate.

It works with a completing word. They

are good partners, you can bet! Am, is,

was, seem, look, feel, become ...

These are Linking Verbs when there are no Action Verbs.

#### Finite Verbs

The finite form of a verb is the form where the verb shows a tense, a person or the singular or plural form.

A finite verb makes an assertion or expresses a state of being and can stand by itself as the main verb of a sentence.

Examples: I go, she goes, he went

The puppies were born last year.

His English teacher wrote the answers on the board.

Arun painted his car last night.

#### Non-Finite Verb

A non-finite form of verb has no tense and does not show whether the noun is singular or plural.

Examples: to do, doing, done

The broken bench...

The galloping horse...

The jumping joker...

The crying baby...

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## VERB TENSES

### Present tense verbs

A verb that describes an action that is happening now is called a present tense verb.

#### Example

The bird flies through the sky.

Note: Many present tense verbs end with s, but some end with es, or ies.

sleeps                      splashes                      cries

#### Examples of present tense verbs

The shelf holds three books and a vase of flowers.

Rectangles have four sides.

My grandmother sends me a new dress each spring.

Classes end next week.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with present tense verbs.

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ her kids to football practice.
2. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ so loudly.
4. This delicious chocolate (be) \_\_\_\_\_ made by me.

### Past tense verbs

Verbs which tell about actions which happened some time ago are past tense verbs.

Example □ The dog wanted a bone.

Note: Many past tense verbs end with -ed, but some end with -d, or -ied.

clapped                      tried  
Past form of study – studied.

#### Examples of past tense verbs

A flea jumped from the dog to the cat.

The heat wave had lasted three weeks.

The cat was walking along the tree branch.

Ram gripped the hammer tightly and nailed the boards together.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with past tense verbs.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the car.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) out at the fitness center.

The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the Atlantic.

## Future tense verbs

Verbs which tell about actions which are going to happen are future tense verbs.

Example:

We will go there at 6 A.M.

Future tense verbs use special words to talk about things that will happen: will, going to, shall, aim to, etc.

Going to start      will enjoy      shall e-mail

Examples of Future tense verb

They will meet us at the new café in the market.

We will be writing an exam every afternoon next week.

By the time you get back from work, we will have finished writing the letters.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with future tense verbs

We \_\_\_\_\_(pick) Meena up at work and go out to dinner.

If you need to contact me next week, I \_\_\_\_\_(stay) at the hotel.

I \_\_\_\_\_(call) you if there are any problems.

Great! That \_\_\_\_\_(make) me feel much better.

## QUIZ: Multi-Word Verbs

Which option is not correct?

"\_\_\_\_\_, I can't hear myself think!"

Turn it down

Turn the music down

Turn down the music

Turn down it

Which option is not correct?

"If you don't know what something means, use a dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_."

look the word up

look up the word

look it up

look up it

Which is the correct option?

"I'm so tired. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_."

looking forward the weekend to

looking the weekend forward to

looking forward to the weekend

weekend looking forward to

Which is the correct option?

"When we go on holiday, who is going to \_\_\_\_\_ the dog?"

look for

look after

look up

look at

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## SESSION 19

### ADVERBS

#### Adverb

An Adverb is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and it tells us how a thing is done, when it is done, or where it is done.

#### Examples:

1. She did exercise everyday.
2. Ram spoke boldly.
3. Sita comes late for the class.
4. The fox is a very clever animal.
5. She is quite polite.
6. The girl walked very slowly.

In sentences 4 and 5, the adverbs very and quite modify the adjectives clever and polite.  
In sentence 6 the adverb very modifies the adverb slowly.

#### Exercise: Choose the correct option:

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ realized his mistake. (sudden / suddenly)
2. The visitors got up \_\_\_\_\_. (quick / quickly )
3. He looked very \_\_\_\_\_. (sad / sadly)
4. We had a very \_\_\_\_\_ journey. (comfortable / comfortably)
5. Jack was \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed. (thorough / thoroughly )
6. It continued to rain \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole day. (steady/ steadily)

#### Kinds of Adverbs:

Adverbs may be divided into three kinds:

1. Simple Adverbs
2. Interrogative Adverbs
3. Relative Adverbs

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## 1. Simple Adverbs:

The following are the kinds of simple adverbs:

- Adverbs of Manner
- Adverbs of Place
- Adverbs of Time
- Adverbs of Frequency
- Adverbs of Degree

- Adverbs of Manner: An adverb of manner tells how or in what manner an action is done.

The Adverb of manner answers the question - 'How?'

Examples:

- Prem acted wisely.
- She ran fast.
- She moved slowly and spoke quietly.
- Rohan sings well.

The adverbs wisely, fast, slowly, quietly, well show the manner in which an action is done.

- Adverbs of Place : An adverb of place tells where and at what place an action is done.

The Adverb of Place answers the question - 'Where?'

Examples:

- Rohan lives here.
- The bus stops there.
- The boy ran forward.
- We looked for the dog everywhere.

The Adverbs here, there, forward, everywhere show where an action is done.

- Adverbs of Time : An adverb of time tells when or at what time an action is done.

The Adverb of Time answers the question - 'When?'

Examples:

- Meena will come today.
- He wrote to me yesterday.
- The college will open tomorrow.
- She tried to get back before dark.

The adverbs— today, yesterday, tomorrow, before dark show where an action is done.

- Adverbs of Frequency : An adverb of frequency tells how often or how frequently an action is done.

The Adverb of frequency answers the question - 'How often?'

Examples:

- Hari is always late.
- I visited her once.
- Twice the man struck him.
- He came often to this place.

The adverbs always, once, twice, often show how often an action is done.

- Adverbs of Degree : An adverb of degree answers the question: how much? Or— in what degree?

The Adverb of degree answers the question - 'How much?'

Examples:

- He is very funny.
- She is entirely deaf.
- The jug is almost full.
- I fully disagree with you.

The adverbs very, entirely, almost, fully show to what extent a thing is done.

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## 2. Interrogative Adverbs

The Adverbs which are used for asking questions are called Interrogative Adverbs.

Examples:

- Why does he wear glasses?
- How did you solve this problem?
- When did he come back from school?
- Where did he go for the class?

The adverbs why, how, when, where are used for asking questions in the above sentences.

## 3. Relative Adverbs

When the words when, where, why are used to join sentences, they are called Relative adverbs.

Examples:

- Please tell me the time when he is coming back from office.
- He went to the village where he was born.

Exercise:

Pick out the adverbs from the following sentences:

1. She is quite a pretty girl.
2. He has failed twice.
3. She greeted the customers politely.
4. She will finish the work soon.
5. He did his homework twice.
6. The dog ran fast.

Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

Angrily

Badly

Brutally

Silently

Seldom

Patiently

Loudly

Soon

Tunefully

Noisily

1. The child has been \_\_\_\_\_ treated.
2. The choir sang \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The burglar crept \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The minister listened \_\_\_\_\_ to the complaints of the villagers.
5. The children played \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ comes here now.
7. I hope you will \_\_\_\_\_ be well.
8. I was ready when John called \_\_\_\_\_ for me to come.
9. He did \_\_\_\_\_ in the examination.
10. The bull charged \_\_\_\_\_.



## SESSION 20 ADVERBS II

Order of Adverbs:

Verb	Manner	Place	Frequency	Time	Purpose
Ria swims	enthusiastically	in the pool	every morning	before dawn	to keep in shape
Raj walks	slowly	in the market	every afternoon	before supper	to get a news paper
Mira naps		In her room	Every morning	Before lunch	

How to recognize an adverb:

The best way to tell if a word is an adverb is to try making a question, for which the answer is the word.

If the question uses how, where or when, then the word is probably an adverb.

Sentence	Question	Adverb?
Sheena plays tennis <u>aggressively</u> .	How does Sheena play tennis?	Yes – uses HOW.
They have a small house.	What kind of house do they have?	No – uses WHAT KIND OF, so this is an adjective.
Ramesh called the police <u>immediately</u> .	When did Ramesh call the police?	Yes – uses WHEN.
Sita went to the party.	Where did Sita go?	Yes– uses WHERE.

Exercise: Decide whether the underlined word is an adverb or not.

Be careful! The iron is very hot.

A microwave can cook food fast.

June sang very loudly.

Julie dresses very informally.

She's a very strange woman!

I'm free tomorrow. Shall we meet at five?

Raju is very helpful, if you have a problem with your computer.

I get up early every morning.

Viewpoint and Commenting Adverbs:

Some adverbs and adverbial expressions tell us about the speaker's viewpoint or opinion about an action, or comment on the action.

Example: Frankly, I think he is a liar.

These adverbs are placed at the beginning of the sentence and are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

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Some common Viewpoint adverbs:

Honestly	Seriously	Confidentially	Personally
Surprisingly	Ideally	Economically	Officially
Obviously	Clearly	Surely	Undoubtedly

Personally, I'd rather go by train.  
Surprisingly, this car is cheaper than the smaller model.  
Geographically, Britain is rather cut off from the rest of Europe.

#### Commenting Adverbs

She is certainly the best person for the job.  
You obviously enjoyed your meal.

These are very similar to viewpoint adverbs, and often the same words, but they go in a different position after the verb to be and before the main verb.

Some common Commenting adverbs:

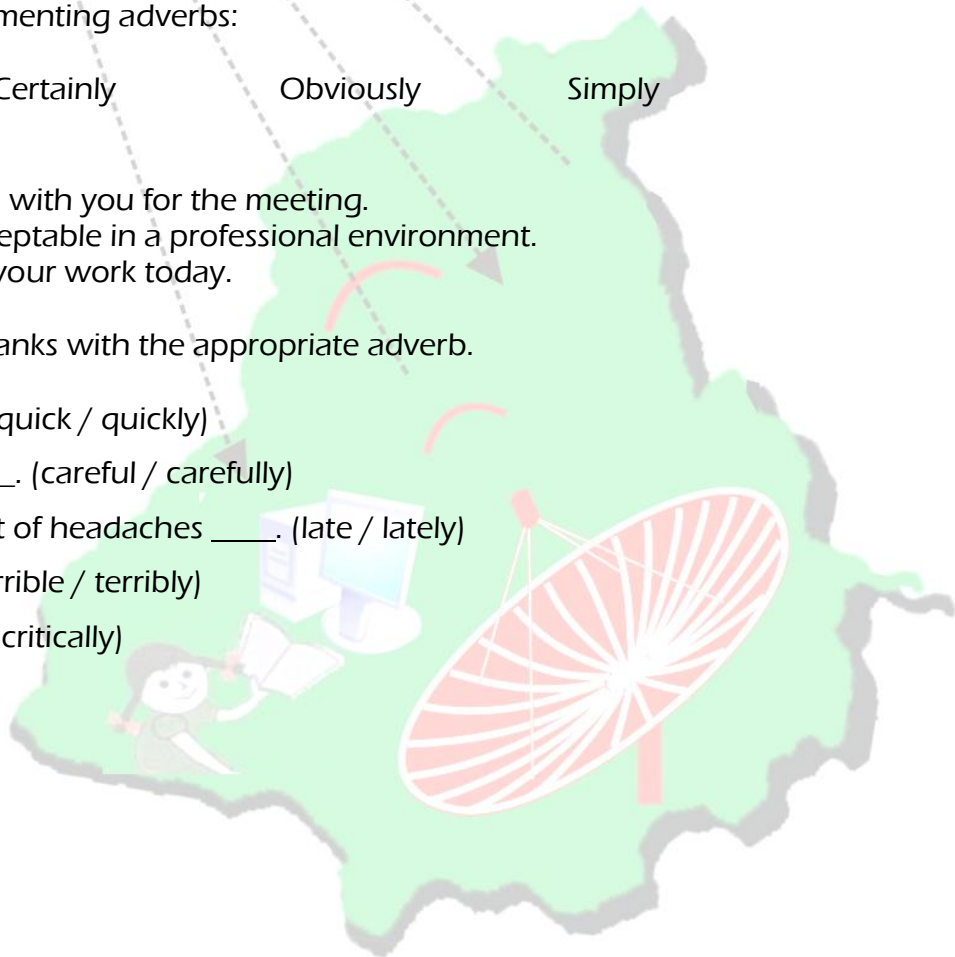
Definitely	Certainly	Obviously	Simply
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Examples:

I would definitely go with you for the meeting.  
This is simply not acceptable in a professional environment.  
I would certainly do your work today.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adverb.

She's a \_\_\_ learner. (quick / quickly)  
Check your work \_\_\_\_. (careful / carefully)  
I've been having a lot of headaches \_\_\_\_. (late / lately)  
He's a \_\_\_ actor. (terrible / terribly)  
He's \_\_\_ ill. (critical / critically)

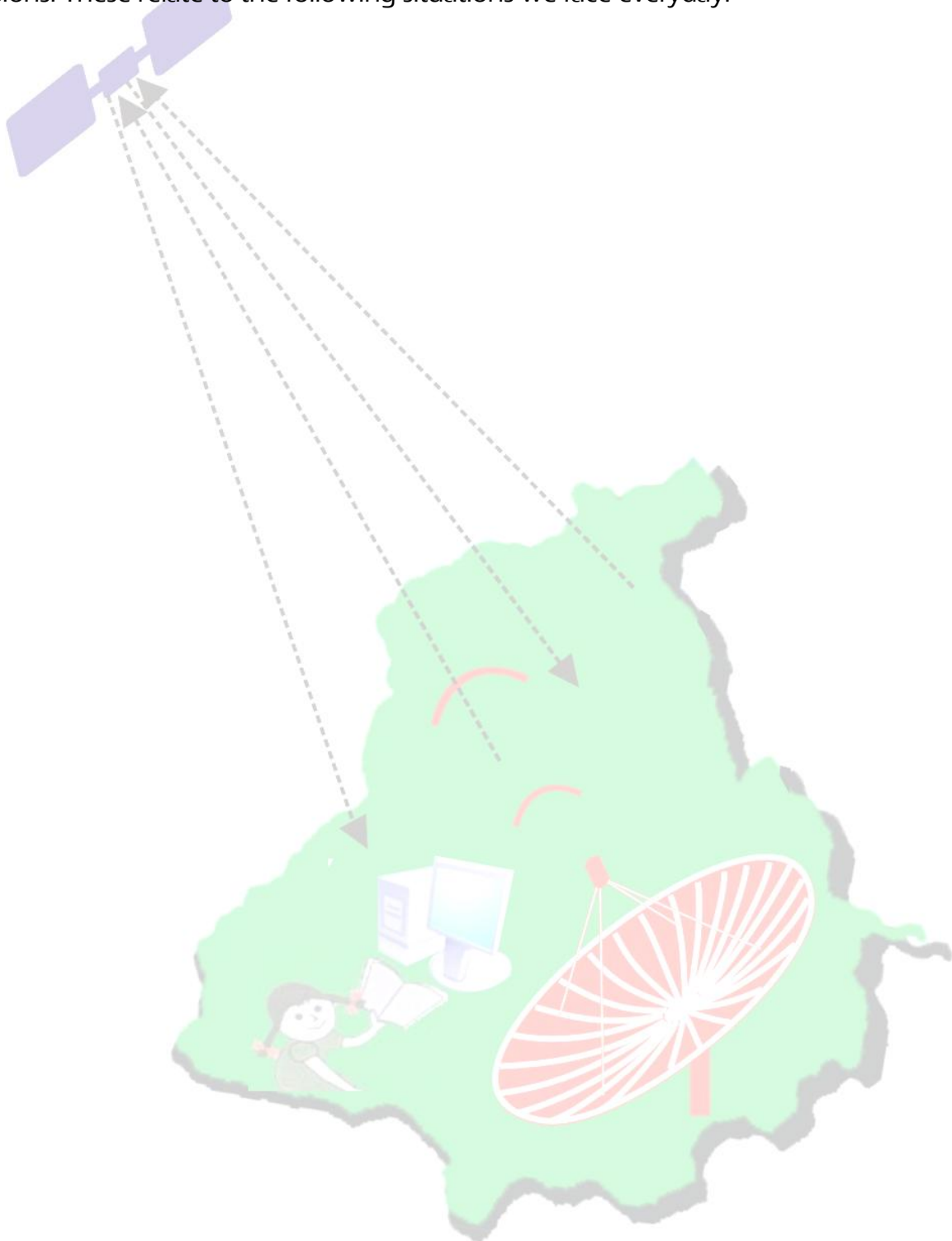


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## SESSION 21

### CONVERSATION SKILLS: ETIQUETTE AND COURTESY

In addition to complete sentences, a good conversation would also consist of certain appropriate expressions. These relate to the following situations we face everyday:





Asking for Permission  
 Making an Invitation, Acceptance and Refusal  
 Making an Appointment  
 Apologizing, Accepting Apologies  
 Expressing gratitude, Answering to Gratitude  
 Answering the Phone

### Expressing Gratitude

Thanks.  
 Thank you  
 very much.



A: "Have a cold drink!"  
 B: "Thank You!"

A: "You forgot your pencil box in the class.  
 Here it is!"  
 B: "Thank you very much!"

Exercise: Would you say thanks in the following situations?  
 You're wearing a lovely dress.  
 Pink is not your colour. You're too dark ...  
 Thanks for your support!  
 You can borrow my book.  
 Do have lunch with us.

### Answering the Phone

Hello...  
 Yes?  
 Who's calling?



Ice Breaker on Call ... Hello.

"Hello. May I know who is calling?"  
 "Yes. This is Anita."  
 "Hello. How may I help you?"

Exercise: Would you answer the phone with these words?  
 Who are you?  
 Why are you calling me?  
 Good morning. I'm Rekha.  
 Yes? Whom do you want to speak to?  
 Hello! How are you?

### Asking for Permission

May I...?  
 Can I..?



"Can I go to drink water?"

"May I go to drink water?"

Exercise: How would you ask for permission in the following situation?  
 You board a bus. An old lady is sitting on a seat meant for two people.  
 Option 1: "May I sit down beside you, ma'am?"  
 Option 2: "I want to sit down here. Push up, please!"

Option 3: "Is this seat taken?"

Making Invitations.



"Would you like to have a cup of tea?"  
"Yes, please."

"Will you come to the party?"  
"I will. Thanks for the invitation."

"Would you fancy travelling in a bullock cart?"  
"No, I wouldn't."

Exercise: How would you invite your friend?  
To have lunch with you.

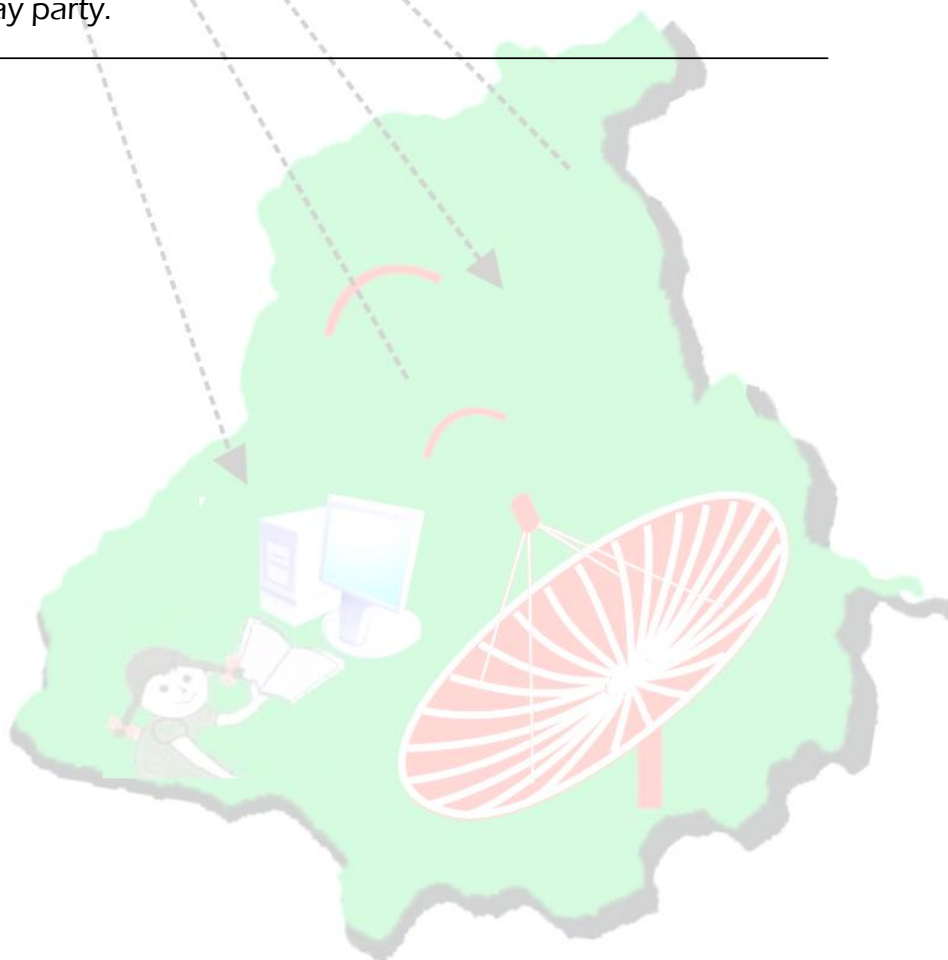
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To see a film on Sunday.

---

To attend your Birthday party.

---



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## Answering to Gratitude

Not at all.  
Don't mention it.  
You're welcome.



- A: "Thank you!"  
B: "You're welcome."  
A: "Thank you. You've been so helpful!"  
B: "Not at all."  
A: "Thank you for your hospitality."  
B: "You're welcome."

Exercise: How would you respond to the following situations?

"Thanks for the coffee."

---

"Thanks! You've done so much for me!"

---

"Would you like to have lunch with me?"

---

## Apologizing

Sorry!  
I didn't mean it.



- "Hey Gurpreet! That's my book!"  
"Sorry! I thought it was mine!"  
"Hello."  
"Have I woken you up?"  
"Yeah. I was sound asleep."  
"I'm sorry. I didn't mean to disturb you."

Exercise - Would you apologize?

"Hey! You're sitting on my favourite chair!"

"That's my seat!"

"I want your shirt and your dark glasses."

"Join us for lunch!"

"Ouch! You stepped on my foot!"

## Acceptance

Yes, please  
OK. Alright.  
You're on.



- "Would you like to have a cup of tea?"  
"Yes, please."  
"Let's see a movie on Sunday."  
"OK. I'll book the tickets."  
"We're going to the zoo."  
"Alright. I am driving."

Exercise: How would you accept the invitation?

"Let's become partners!"

---

"Do you want to be my room-mate?"

---

"Have a cup of tea."

---



"Would you like to have a cold drink?"  
"No, thank you. I have a sore throat."  
"Do you want to see the match on Sunday?"  
"Sorry, but I'm going with my classmates."  
"Let's go to the carnival!"  
"I'm afraid I can't. I have to study."

Exercise: Now let's refuse the invitation.  
"Let's become partners!"

\_\_\_\_\_

"Do you want to be my room-mate?"

\_\_\_\_\_

"Have a cup of tea."

\_\_\_\_\_

### Making an Appointment



"Let's see a movie on Sunday."  
"OK. Shall we meet in sector 17?"  
"Let's meet in the park tomorrow. We'll take a brisk walk together."  
"How about a tea party on Dad's birthday?"  
"Good idea. We'll invite all the relatives."

Exercise: Let's make appointments!

"Hi, Priti! \_\_\_\_\_ see a film on Saturday?"  
"OK, \_\_\_\_\_ at the theatre for the morning show?"  
"All right. And afterwards, \_\_\_\_\_ a shopping trip? I need to buy a pair of shoes."  
"Good idea!"

### Accepting Apologies



"I'm so sorry!"  
"Don't worry." (about it)  
"Sorry! I've had your coffee!"  
"Never mind. I'll get another cup."  
"Oh, I'm sorry to bother you!"  
"It doesn't matter. I'm not busy at all."

Exercise - How would you accept apologies in these situations?

"Sorry! I didn't notice you."  
\_\_\_\_\_

"I'm sorry to bother you..."  
\_\_\_\_\_

"Did I return your pen? No? I'm so sorry!"  
\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise: What feelings do these expressions convey?

Fantastic! / I love it! / Great!

Thank God! / At last!

What! / Goodness! / Good heavens!

Absolutely not! / You have no right! / That's so unfair!

So what! / I couldn't care less! / I don't mind!

How awful! / How sad! / What a bore!

Go away! / Leave me alone! / Get lost!

Exercise: Choose the appropriate expression.

To attract someone's attention.

- a. Come on!
- b. As I was saying ...
- c. Excuse me!

To start a conversation.

- a. As I was saying ...
- b. Hello!
- c. In your case ...

To express approval.

- a. Definitely not!
- b. Well done!
- c. Shut up!

To show that you understand something.

- a. Of course!
- b. Be careful!
- c. To sum up ...

When someone sneezes.

- a. Pardon!
- b. Bless you!
- c. Excuse me!



## SESSION 22 ADJECTIVES I

What is an Adjective?

An Adjective is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of a noun. It is usually put before a noun.

Examples

Manoj is a naughty boy.

This doll is beautiful.

Your parcel reached late.

That woman is staring at you.

Anju hates spicy food.

I gave her a red dress on her birthday.

Payal received a beautiful gift from her mother.

Kinds of Adjectives: Adjectives are of six kinds:

Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of Quantity

Numeral Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives

Interrogative Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives

Adjectives of quality: An adjective which tells us of what kind a person or thing is, is called an adjective of quality.

The Adjectives of quality answers the question - 'of what kind?'

Examples

Ashoka was a brave King.

It was a sunny day. Ramya is a selfish girl. Chandigarh is a beautiful city.

Adjectives of quantity: An adjective which tells us how much of a thing is meant is called an adjective of quantity.

The Adjectives of quantity answers the question - 'How much?'

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## Examples

He had some money.  
He wants some water.  
She had little milk.  
Raju ate the whole cake.

Numeral adjectives: An adjective which tells us how many persons or things are meant is called a Numeral adjective.

The Numeral adjectives answer the question - 'How many?'

## Examples

All men are mortal.  
Some people are rich.  
He had ten rupees in his pocket.  
The first boy won the game.

Demonstrative Adjectives: An adjective which is used to point out some person or thing is called a Demonstrative Adjective.

The Demonstrative Adjectives answers the question - 'Which?'

## Examples

That book is mine.  
I hate such people.  
I like these carpets.  
I want those books.

Interrogative Adjectives: An adjective which, when used with a noun, asks a question, is called an Interrogative Adjective.

## Examples

What colour is your mobile phone?  
Which pen is yours?  
Whose purse is this?

Possessive Adjectives: An adjective that shows possession or belonging is called a Possessive Adjective.

The Possessive Adjectives answers the question - 'Whose?'



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### Examples

This is my seat.

That is your mistake.

Her umbrella is not here.

That's not my responsibility.

Exercises: Pick out the Adjectives from the following sentences

Tej threw the red ball at his dog.

Camphor is a volatile substance.

Sita gave some food to the orphan.

The two teams have not met yet.

The tall man thought he could reach the top shelf of the bookcase.

I hate such people.

Home Assignment: Choose the correct adjective to complete each sentence.

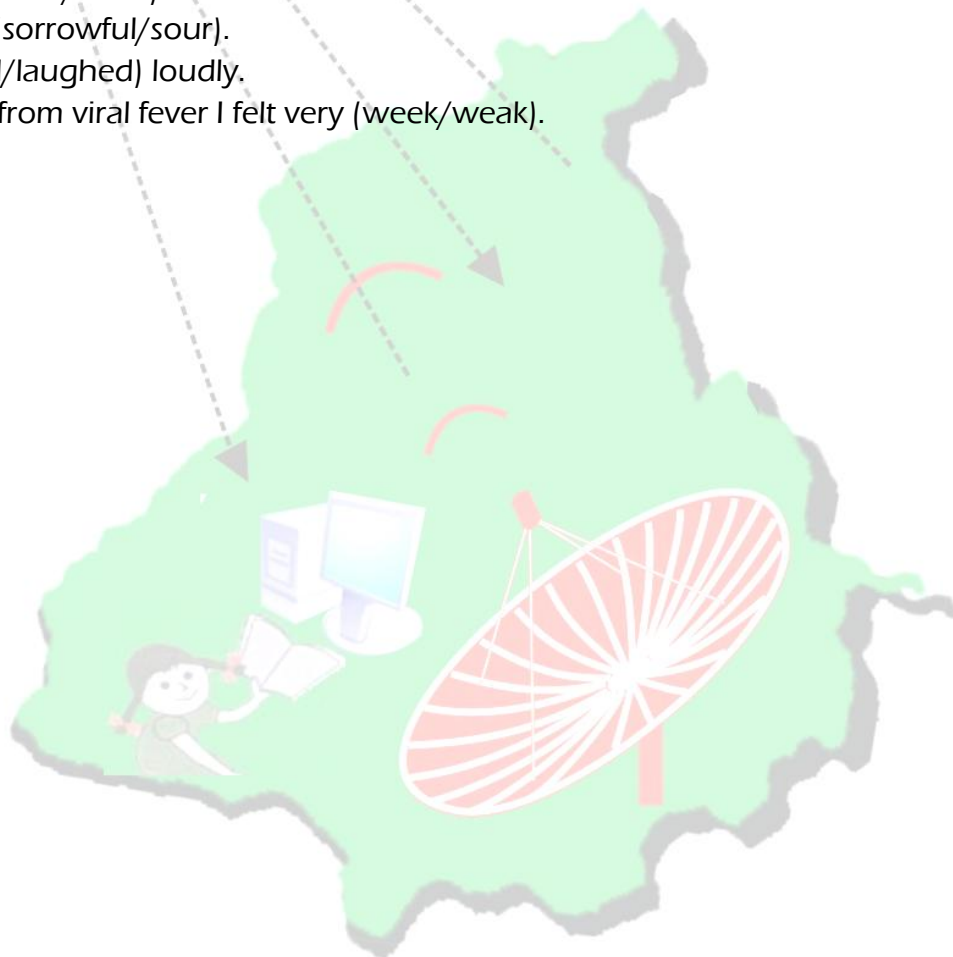
I had a (bad/poor) cold yesterday.

The child is very (cute/cuter).

The soup tasted (sorrowful/sour).

The joker (roared/laughed) loudly.

After recovering from viral fever I felt very (week/weak).





## SESSION 23 ADJECTIVES II

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison:

Positive Degree

Comparative Degree

Superlative Degree

We use the Positive Degree of an adjective when we are not making any comparison. So this degree is used with one person or thing only.

Examples

I bought a new pen today.

It was a painful experience.

The apples are really fresh.

We use the Comparative Degree of an adjective when we are comparing two persons or things.

Example

I want to have a more powerful computer.

Is French more difficult than English?

Chetan is taller than Sanjeev.

We use the Superlative Degree of an adjective when we are comparing more than two persons or things.

Some adjectives add -er and -est to form the comparative and superlative degrees. Others cannot do this, but must be preceded by more and most.

Adjectives that have two syllables and end in y (early), ow (narrow), and le (gentle), can also take -er and -est.

early / earlier / earliest

narrow / narrower / narrowest

high / higher / highest

Almost all other adjectives with two or more syllables require the use of more and most.

Examples

Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

Of all the runners, Rekha ran the fastest.

This is the smallest of the three stoppers.

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## More Examples

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
good	better	best
strong	stronger	strongest
big	bigger	biggest
fast	faster	fastest
complex	more complex	most complex
bad	worse	worst

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Adjectives.

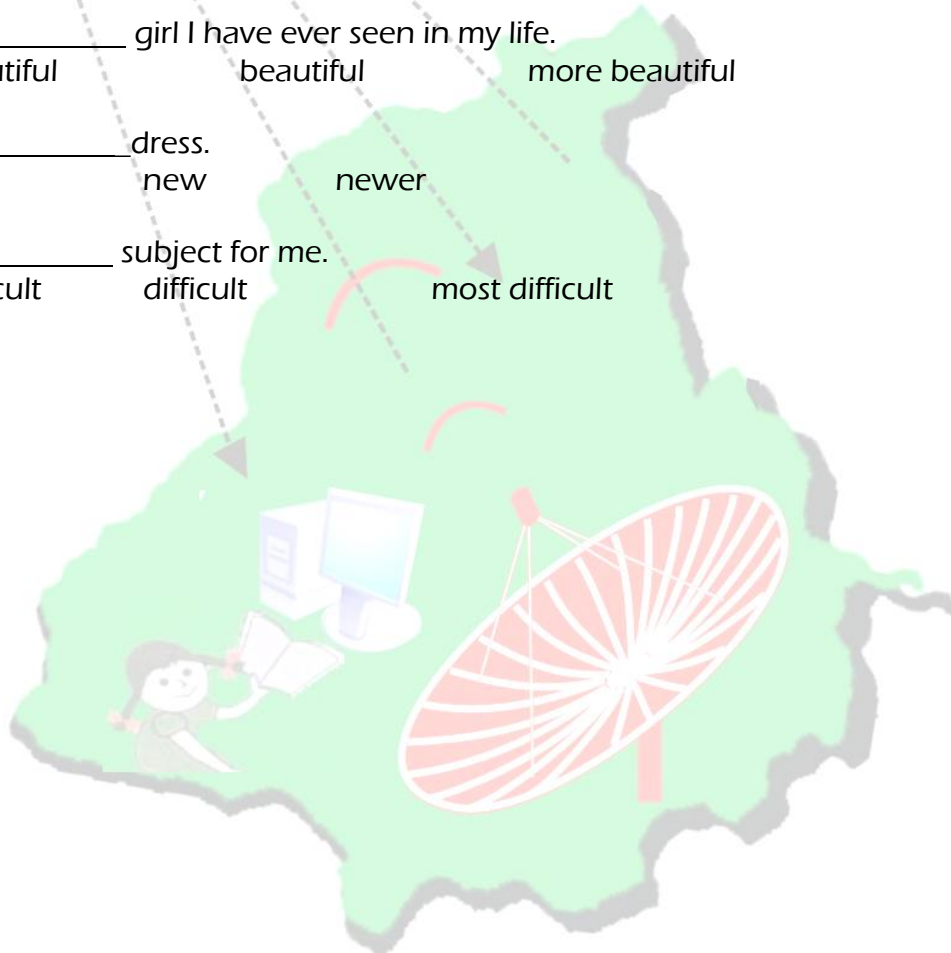
Those are probably the \_\_\_\_\_ books in the shop.  
better      best      fine

He is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class.  
tall      tallest      most tall

She is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl I have ever seen in my life.  
most beautiful      beautiful      more beautiful

I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ dress.  
newest      new      newer

Maths is the \_\_\_\_\_ subject for me.  
more difficult      difficult      most difficult



## Further Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
small	smaller	smallest
bold	bolder	boldest
brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest
white	whiter	whitest
large	larger	largest
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
merry	merrier	merriest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
industrious	more industrious	most industrious
useful	more useful	most useful
boring	more boring	most boring

Exercise: Fill in the blank spaces to complete the table.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dark		
peaceful		
free		
fresh		
high		
gentle		
direct		
new		
painful		
humorous		

## SESSION 24 CONJUNCTIONS I

Definition: A conjunction is a joining word. It joins words, group of words or sentences.

Types of Conjunction:

Coordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions

Conjunctive Adverbs

Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction is a word which joins together two sentences, both of which are equally important. 'It was raining' and 'I took my umbrella.'

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
For	And	Nor	But	Or	Yet	So

When using a conjunction to join two sentences, use a comma before the conjunction.

Use of Common Coordinating Conjunctions

Among the coordinating conjunctions, the most common, of course, are- and, but, and or.

Use of AND

a. to suggest that one idea follows another.

Ram sent in his applications and waited by the phone for a response.

b. to suggest that one idea is the result of another.

Geeta heard the weather report and promptly boarded up her house.

c. to suggest that one idea is in contrast to another

Neha is brilliant and Ruby has a pleasant personality.

d. to suggest an element of surprise.

Chandigarh is a rich city and suffers from many symptoms of urban blight.

e. to suggest a kind of "comment" on the first clause.

Sahil became addicted to gambling — and that surprised no one who knew him.

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## Use of BUT

- a. To suggest a contrast that is unexpected in light of the first clause.

Shyam lost a fortune in the business, but he still seems able to live quite comfortably.

- b. To suggest in an affirmative sense what the first part of the sentence implied in a negative way

The club never invested foolishly, but used the services of an investment counsellor."

- c. To connect two ideas with the meaning of 'with the exception of'

Everybody but Raghav is trying out for the team.

## Use of OR

- a. To suggest that only one possibility can be realized, excluding one or the other.

You can study hard for this exam or you can fail.

- b. To suggest the inclusive combination of alternatives.

We can bake bread in the oven tonight, or we can just eat leftovers.

- c. To suggest a restatement or correction of the first part of the sentence.

There are no rattlesnakes in these caves, or so our guide tells us.

- d. To suggest a negative condition.

The New Delhi state motto is rather grim 'Live free or die.'

- e. To suggest a negative alternative.

They must approve his political style or they wouldn't keep electing him mayor.

## Other Correlative Conjunctions

### NOR

He is neither sane nor brilliant.

That is neither what I said nor what I meant.

Nor is always used with neither.

### YET

Ramesh plays football well, yet his favourite sport is cricket.

The visitors complained loudly about the heat, yet they continued to play badminton every day.

### FOR

Raghav thought he had a good chance to get the job, for his father was on the company's board of trustees.

Most of the visitors were happy just sitting around in the shade, for it had been a long, dusty journey on the bus.

Introduces the reason for the previous part of the sentence.

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SO  
Anil is not the only National level athlete in his family, so are his brother, sister, and his Uncle Rajneesh.

Connects two independent clauses.

THAN  
She's taller and somewhat more beautiful than me.  
You can ride better than him.

Than is used to make comparisons.

### Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs. They join similar elements. When joining singular and plural subjects, the subject closest to the verb determines whether the verb is singular or plural.

### Common Correlative Conjunctions

both ... and  
not only ... but also  
either ...or  
neither ... nor  
whether ... or

### Examples

He led the team not only in statistics but also by virtue of his enthusiasm.  
Polonius said, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."  
Whether you win this race or lose it doesn't matter as long as you do your best.

### CONJUNCTIONS

both...and

### SAMPLE SENTENCE

Both my sister and my brother play the piano.

either...or

Tonight's programme is either Mozart or Beethoven.

neither...nor

Neither the orchestra nor the chorus was able to overcome the terrible acoustics in the church.

not only...but also

Not only is Radha bright but she's also a very beautiful girl

### Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions, (subordinators) are most important in creating subordinating clauses. These adverbs that act like conjunctions are placed at the front of the sentence.

The adverbial clause can come either before or after the main clause.

Subordinators are usually a single word, but there are also a number of multi-word subordinators that function like a single subordinating conjunction.

They can be classified according to their use in regard to time, cause and effect, opposition, or condition.

Remember to put a comma at the end of the adverbial phrase when it precedes the main clause.

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CONJUNCTION	SAMPLE SENTENCE
After	We are going out to eat after we finish taking the test.
Since	Since we have lived in Atlanta, we have gone to every exhibit at the High Museum.
while	While I was waiting in line for the M.F. Hussain exhibit, I ate my lunch.
Although	Although the line was long and the wait over two hours, the exhibit was well worth it.
Even if	Even if you have already bought your ticket, you will still need to wait in line.
because	I love M.F. Hussain's work because he uses colour so brilliantly.

Exercise: Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. You can come to the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ you don't say anything.

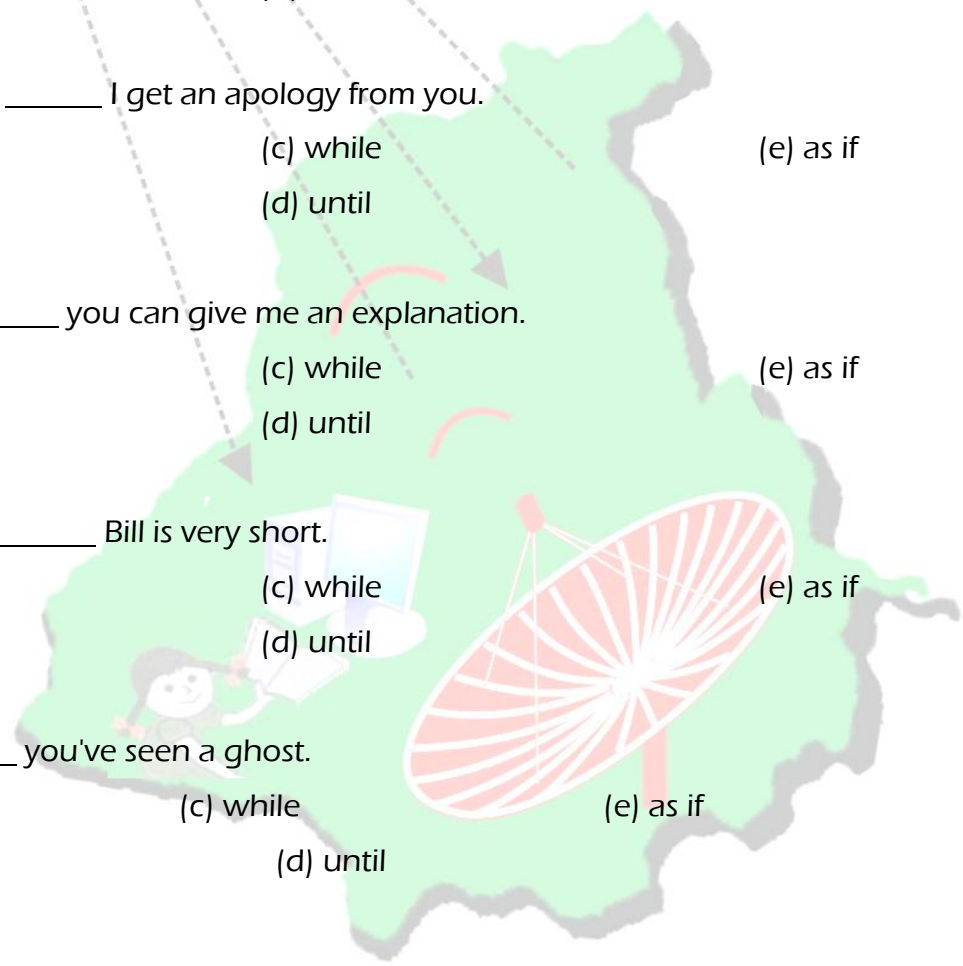
(a) so that (b) as long as (c) while (d) until (e) as if
- 2 I'm not leaving \_\_\_\_\_ I get an apology from you.

(a) so that (b) as long as (c) while (d) until (e) as if
- 3 I came here \_\_\_\_\_ you can give me an explanation.

(a) so that (b) as long as (c) while (d) until (e) as if
- 4 Bob is very tall \_\_\_\_\_ Bill is very short.

(a) so that (b) as long as (c) while (d) until (e) as if
- 5 You look \_\_\_\_\_ you've seen a ghost.

(a) so that (b) as long as (c) while (d) until (e) as if



## SESSION 25

### CONJUNCTIONS II

Some Conjunctions: and, when, but, because, so, then, after, while.

Ex 1: Fill in the blanks

- 1) I gave the shopkeeper fifty paise \_\_\_\_\_ I had ten paise change.
- 2) We waited for Parul \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't turn up.
- 3) The weather was very cold \_\_\_\_\_ Shyam wore gloves.
- 4) Ravi was sad \_\_\_\_\_ his football team had lost the match.
- 5) Seema had her supper \_\_\_\_\_ went to bed.
- 6) The children washed their hands \_\_\_\_\_ they had finished gardening.
- 7) We wanted to go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ it rained.
- 8) Vikas read a book \_\_\_\_\_ he waited for the train.
- 9) Radha dropped the cup \_\_\_\_\_ it broke.
- 10) Kavita was a good girl \_\_\_\_\_ she got a sticker.

#### Coordinating Conjunctions

Example 1: The boy has a red coat. The boy has a blue coat.

The boy has a red coat and a blue coat.

Example 2: The dog ran down the street. The cat ran down the street.

The dog and the cat ran down the street.

Ex 4: Use the coordinating conjunctions given below to join each pair of sentences.  
unless, because, even though, while, although, though

1. Some students stay on the sidewalks. Some students cut across the grass.
2. Students have to park far from their classrooms. They are often late for class.
3. Trash cans have been placed all over campus. Students still throw garbage on the ground.
4. The administration promised to improve dining hall service. The quality of the food is actually worse this year.
5. These students do not respect the feelings of others. They do seem to respect themselves.
6. We must stand up for our rights today. We may find ourselves with no rights at all.

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## Uses of Correlative Conjunctions

### To connect nouns:

Both trees and flowers grow colourfully during summer.

### To connect adjectives:

Summer camp offers not only swimming but also camping instruction.  
Kids enjoy both wet and dry sports.

### To connect prepositional phrases:

I'll take my vacation either in July or in August.  
Most students are neither below nor above national academic standards.

### To connect independent clauses:

Not only do students enjoy summer vacation, but they also enjoy Christmas break.  
Whether teachers are happy or they are sad, all are dedicated to student's success.

## Combining sentences using correlative conjunctions

1. You can choose red colour. You can choose blue colour.

---

2. My daughter went to the party. My son went to the party.

---

3. I ate spaghetti. I ate salad.

---

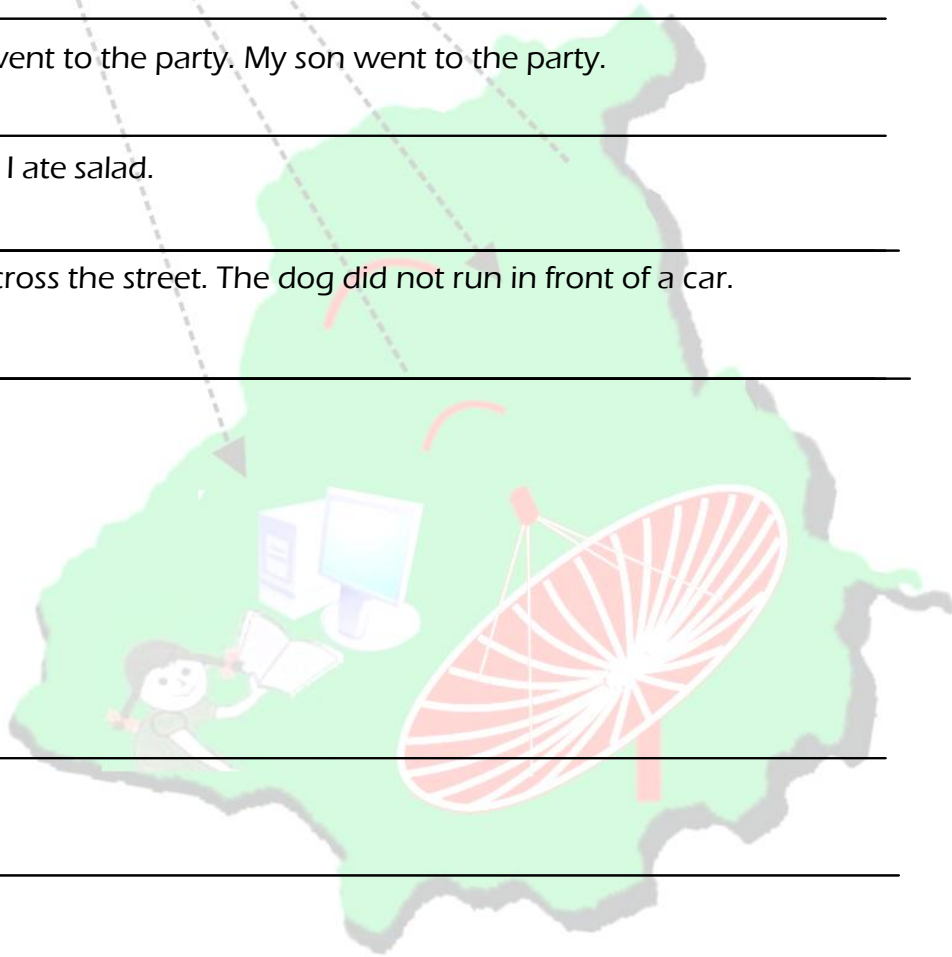
4. The dog ran across the street. The dog did not run in front of a car.

---

---

---

---



Some subordinating conjunctions: after, as, that, while, although, till, before, where, when, if, because.

Ex 6: Combine with subordinating conjunctions

1. The car drove by. We saw cows in the pasture.
2. The teacher failed me. I did not take my final.
3. I went to school. I was late.
4. I called the police. There was a strange man outside.

Common Compound Conjunctions

in order that	even if as
though	so that
provided that	as well as
on condition that	as if
as soon as	in as much as

Ex 7: Fill in the blanks with the following compound conjunctions:

1. He looks \_\_\_\_\_ he were weary.
2. Rama \_\_\_\_\_ Govind was present there.
3. He walks \_\_\_\_\_ he is slightly lame.
4. He saved some bread \_\_\_\_\_ he could give it to the child.
5. He took off his coat \_\_\_\_\_ he entered the house.
6. I must refuse your request \_\_\_\_\_ I believe it is unreasonable.
7. You can borrow the book \_\_\_\_\_ you return it tomorrow.
8. The notice was published \_\_\_\_\_ all might know the facts.
9. Such an act would not be kind \_\_\_\_\_ it were just.

## SESSION 26

### ADDING SPICE: TALKING ABOUT PEOPLE AND PLACES.

Use of Adjectives: Basic guidelines

- Adjectives describe a noun or a pronoun.
- They usually appear before the word they describe.
- They may be used at the end of a sentence if they describe the subject.
- They answer the questions "Which one?", "What kind?", "How many?", "Which?" or "Whose?"

Examples

- He is a good doctor.
- I bought a beautiful doll for my niece.
- Taare Zameen Pe is a wonderful film.
- Chandigarh is a beautiful city.
- I prefer golden apples to red ones.
- I have two schoolbags.
- This is my father's car.
- My pet dog, Twinkle is very playful.

Exercise 1: Correct the following sentences

- I am eating an apple red.

---

- Miss India is very much beautiful.

---

- Roses smell sweetly.

---

- It was a sun day in the winter.

---

- We ate a cake whole.

---

- Such people I do not like.

---

- This car is my father.

---

A Process Oriented Vocabulary Building Exercise: Using Adjectives of Quality

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Step 1 – List the words that describe the noun in question.

Step 2 – Shortlist the more suitable qualities in context of usage.

Step 3 – Choose an appropriate essential feature.

Exercise 2 : Substitute the highlighted words in the sentences

- I am a good student.

Intelligent	Smart
Hard working	Regular
Obedient	Sincere

- I have wonderful friends.

Intelligent	Smart
Hard working	Helpful
Co-operative	Sincere

- My pet doggie, Moti is choh-chweet. I love him.

attractive	docile
untroublesome	playful
faithful	quiet

- I really enjoyed watching Chak De India. It was a great film.

Funny	Hot
Entertaining	Inspiring
Original	Singing-Dancing

Now fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.

- I am a \_\_\_\_\_ student.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- My pet doggie, Moti is \_\_\_\_\_. I love him.
- I really enjoyed watching Chak De India. It was \_\_\_\_\_ film.

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- Kunal: "What did you do on Sunday?"
- Friend: "I went to see Taare Zameen Par with my family."
- Kunal: "You did? I just don't want to see it!"
- Friend: "Why not? It's a wonderful film!"
- Kunal: "No love story, no dance sequences, no pretty actress! I don't see the point of seeing that film!"
- Friend: "The story is really good ...."
- Kunal: "I know that Aamir Khan is a good actor ...."
- Friend: "Oh, Aamir is a supporting actor in this film. He appears just before the interval. The hero is an eight year old who suffers from learning dyslexia. He has trouble learning how to read and to write. Aamir Khan plays the part of an art teacher, who helps the child overcome his problems."
- Kunal: "How does he do that?"
- Friend: "By understanding Ishaan."
- Kunal: "He's a mental case, isn't he?"
- Friend: "Not at all! Ishaan Awasthi is an intelligent boy. He is also a talented artist. His creative mind is reflected in his paintings. He paints fish, dogs and kites in bright colours. But art is just not important in the world of adults. His parents and teachers are interested in homework and good marks."
- Kunal: "Obviously. You have to score good marks in order to have a future."
- Friend: "That's what his father believes. He thinks that Ishaan is a lazy, stupid and naughty boy. In contrast, his elder brother, Yohaan is a very good student and sportsman."
- Kunal: "So what does he do? Send the younger son to a boarding school to be disciplined."
- Friend: "Exactly! But the problem only gets worse. Ishaan sinks into depression. At this point, Aamir Khan joins the school as an art teacher. He soon becomes very popular with the students. He realizes that Ishaan needs understanding and some special attention."
- Kunal: "What kind of attention?"
- Friend: "There is a difference in the way he instructs Ishaan, who is soon able to read and write quite well. Then Nikumbh sir (the art teacher) organizes a painting competition in which the entire school participates. Ishaan is declared to be the winner. For the first time, his unique style of painting is appreciated."
- Kunal: "What do his parents have to say?"
- Friend: "When his worried parents come to meet the teachers, they see a sea change in their younger son. They are delighted, of course."
- Kunal: "What a great film. I think I'll see it in the hall. And I'll take my family along with me!"

Exercise 3: Let's talk about Ishan.

a) Answer in one sentence.

How old is Ishan Awasthi?
Is he a good student?
What is his hobby?
Does he lack intelligence?
What is his problem?
Does his art teacher solve the problem?

b) Pick the right option.

- Why does Ishan fail learn how to read and write, like his classmates?

He does not work hard.
He suffers from learning dyslexia.
He is a disobedient student.

- When his worried parents come to meet the teachers, they see a sea change in their younger son.

Ishan has really changed.
He has started painting the sea.
The parents can see a change in Ishan.

Exercise 4: Let's talk about Mr. Ram Shankar Nikumbh

- The art teacher in Taare Zameen Par, Mr. Ram Shankar Nikumbh (played by Aamir Khan), brings about a sea change in the hero. He understands Ishan's problem and knows how to deal with it.
- It is not enough to call him a good teacher.
- Let us think of descriptive adjectives which bring out the qualities of the teacher.

Pick the appropriate adjectives.

Smart – good looking, clever
Hard-working – takes pains over his work
Dedicated – a sincere teacher
Strict – stern towards his students
Kind - caring
Understanding - thoughtful
Ambitious – determined to meet his goals
Talkative - chatty

Talking about Places  
Describing Chandigarh: the City Beautiful

- Tapan: "Where are you from?"
- Room-mate: "I hail from The City Beautiful."
- Tapan: "Which city is that?"
- Room-mate: "Chandigarh."
- Tapan: "I thought you were from Haryana."
- Room-mate: "I am from Haryana. Chandigarh is the capital of both Panjab and Haryana. It is, in fact a Union Territory."
- Tapan: "What makes it so special? Is it a historical place?"
- Room-mate: "No, it isn't a historical city like Delhi or Panipat. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru commissioned Le Corbusier, a French architect to design the city in the 1950s. So it is a modern city."
- Tapan: "And what is so special about this modern city?"
- Room-mate: "It is well located. Chandigarh is only two hundred and fifty kilometers away from Delhi. It is also very close to the hills."
- Tapan: "That's convenient. You can go uphill anytime!"
- Room-mate: "We do that pretty often! The city is also well planned. Le Corbusier divided Chandigarh into rectangular sectors. Each sector is a self-sufficient neighbourhood, with its own market, parks, places of worship, schools and colleges - all within 10 minutes walking distance from within the sector. The sectors are linked by straight roads, running both north to south and east to west."
- Tapan: "Like in Mohenjodaro and Harappa?"
- Room-mate: "Well, yes... But the similarity ends there."
- Tapan: "I'm sure it does. And how many sectors are there in Chandigarh?"
- Room-mate: "The original city had only twenty four sectors. But now that the city is expanding rapidly, there are over a hundred. Luckily, it is expanding along the same guidelines, as far as possible."
- Tapan: "Are you happy about it?"
- Room-mate: "I am delighted about it! You see, the one drawback of my hometown was that it was rather a dull place to live in! But that has changed."
- Tapan: "How so?"
- Room-mate: "Well ... Chandigarh is a well established education center now. Students come to study in our colleges from all over the country. And there are Special Economic Zones coming up too. A lot of working people are also moving into our city."
- Tapan: "I think I want to visit your City Beautiful."
- Room-mate: "Be my guest! We'll admire the famous Rock Garden, laze in the Rose Garden, paddle in the Sukhna Lake and off course, go uphill."
- Tapan: "Sounds good!"

Exercise 5: Choose the words that describe Chandigarh

Modern	Clean	Industrial
Safe	Crowded	Metropolitan
Developed	Quiet	Beautiful
Expanding	Historical	Capital

## SESSION 27

### PREPOSITIONS I

A preposition is a word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in a sentence.

#### Examples

The pen is in the bag.  
The hunter shot the tiger with a gun.  
The book is on the table.  
The mouse is under the chair.  
The cat is near the bed.  
She lives on the first floor.

#### Kinds of Prepositions

Prepositions of Time  
Prepositions of Place  
Prepositions of Motion

#### Prepositions of Time:

At, in, on, from, to, since, for, by and during are prepositions of time.

At is used to indicate a definite point of time.

Examples: at night, at present, at last, at Diwali.

In is used when we talk of periods of time.

Examples: in an hour, in a week, in the past, in July.

On is used when we talk about particular days and dates.

Examples: on Wednesday, on a vacation, on his birthday, on the Annual Day.

From is used to indicate the time when the action begins and 'To' is used to indicate the time when the action ends.

Examples: from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., from Monday to Friday, from 1945 to 1990.

Since is used with a point of time. For is used with a period of time.

Examples: since Saturday, for an hour, since Christmas, for months.

By is used to indicate a time not later than.

Examples: by Tuesday, by one o'clock, by next month.

During is used to indicate an action taking place through a given period of time.

Examples: during the holidays, during dinner, during the day, during summer.

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## Prepositions of Place

At, in, on, above, below, between, among and against are prepositions of place.

At is used with a specific house, place of residence, building or a village or small town.

Example: at home, at office, at the cinema hall, at the top.

In is used with a country, a large town, a street, or to talk of a position within boundaries.

Example: in store, in a hotel, in the sun, in a line.

On is used to say that something is resting on something else.

Examples: on the tree, on page three, on the ground.

Above is used when we want to say that a thing is higher than another thing.

Below is used when we want to say that a thing is lower than another thing.

Examples: above the clouds, above normal, below melting point, below the horizon.

Between is used when we speak of the position of an object.

Among is used when an object is surrounded by more than two objects.

Examples: between Chandigarh and Kanpur, between April and July, among his relatives, among the plants.

Against is used to show that something is used as a support.

Examples: against the glass, against the table.

## Prepositions of Motion

Into, along, across, towards, to, by and with are Prepositions of Motion.

Into is used to indicate motion from the outside to the inside of something.

Examples: into the fire, into the pond, into the box, into the water.

Along is used to indicate movement from one end to the other end.

Examples: along the well, along the park, along the highway, along the riverbank.

Across is used to indicate movement from one side to the other side of something.

Examples: across the path, across the river, across the ocean.

Towards is used to mean: in the direction of.

To is used to indicate destination. Example: to Kanpur.

By is used to express the means of an action.

With is used to denote the instrument to do something.

Example: by coaching, by train, with a pencil.

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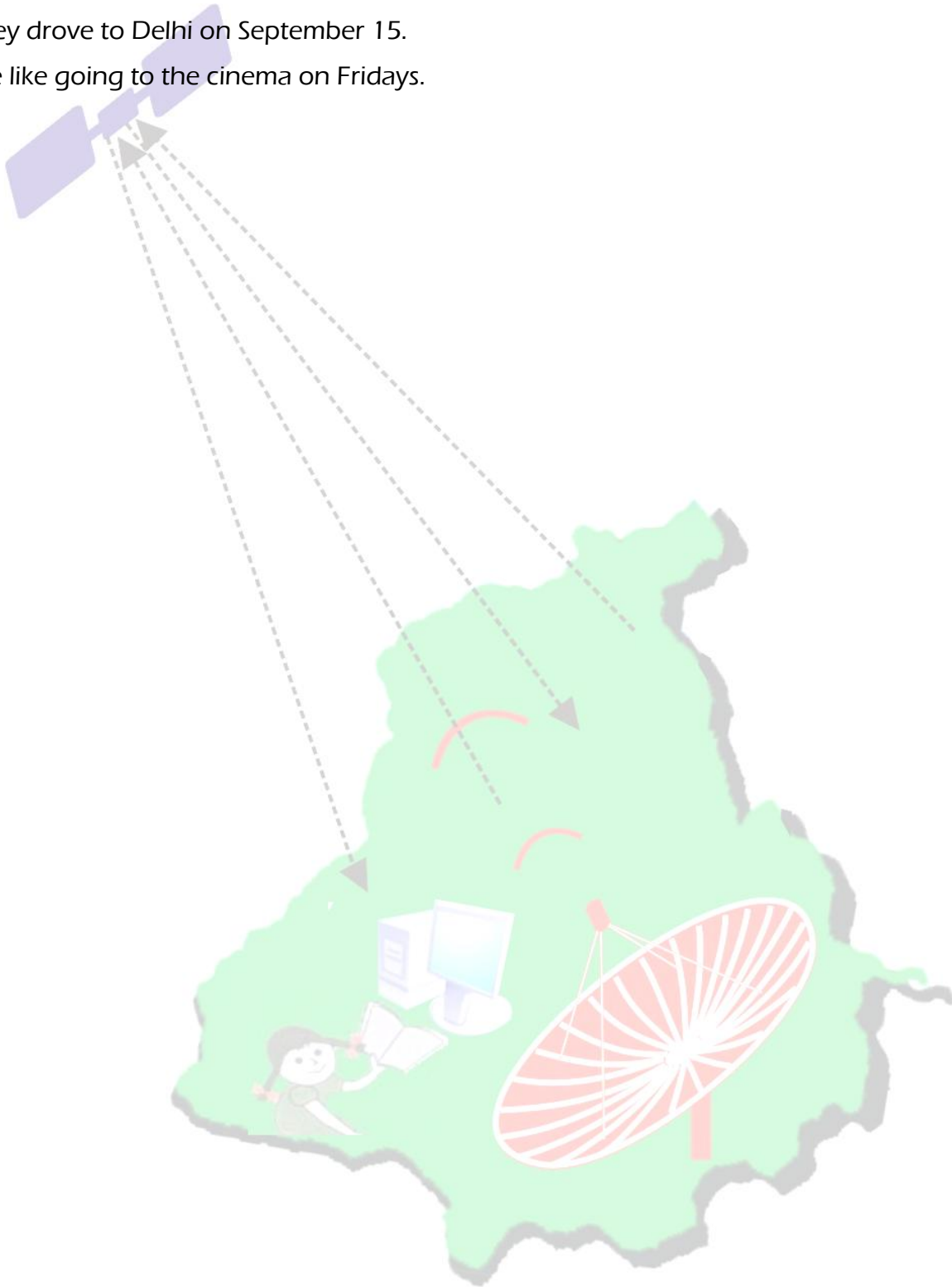
Exercise: Pick out the preposition in the following sentences.

He was born in July.

Let's meet at seven o'clock.

They drove to Delhi on September 15.

We like going to the cinema on Fridays.



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## SESSION 28

### PREPOSITIONS II

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks using Preposition of Time.

I'll be working \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock.

I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.

I suddenly felt ill \_\_\_\_\_ the examination.

They were working in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ 3 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock.

Carol got married \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.

The book was easy to read. So I read it \_\_\_\_\_ a day.

They have lived there \_\_\_\_\_ 20 years.

We were at the party \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.

They were at school \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock.

I saw him last \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks using Preposition of Place.

The headquarters of the United Nations is \_\_\_\_\_ New York.

In most countries people drive \_\_\_\_\_ the right.

I usually buy a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ my way to work.

Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the Swiss Alps.

San Francisco is \_\_\_\_\_ the west coast of the United States.

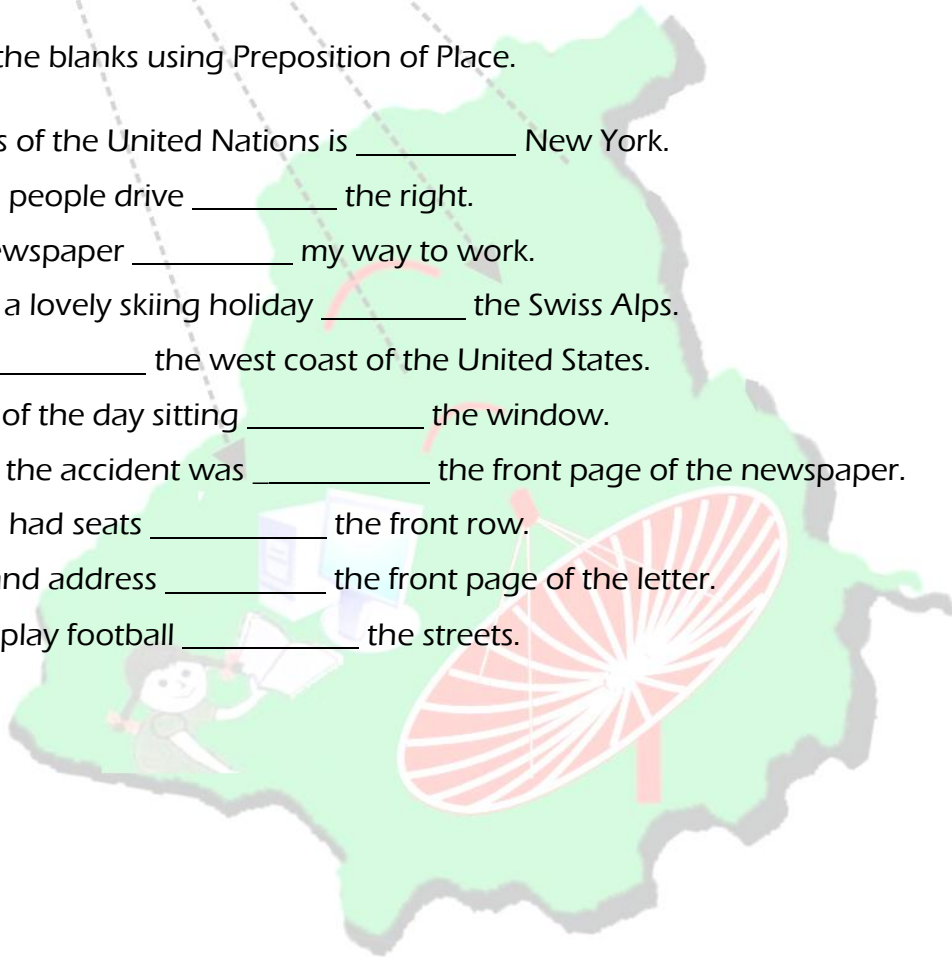
She spends most of the day sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

The report about the accident was \_\_\_\_\_ the front page of the newspaper.

In the theatre we had seats \_\_\_\_\_ the front row.

Write the name and address \_\_\_\_\_ the front page of the letter.

It's dangerous to play football \_\_\_\_\_ the streets.



Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks using Preposition of Motion.

He jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.

He threw it \_\_\_\_\_ the water.

She walked \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

There are trees all \_\_\_\_\_ the road.

He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the highway.

The boys swam \_\_\_\_\_ the pond.

I saw her going \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.

She is going \_\_\_\_\_ Kanpur.

He makes his living \_\_\_\_\_ farming.

She was bitten \_\_\_\_\_ a snake.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks using the prepositions to, in, for, between.

He has no faith \_\_\_\_\_ his dreams.

There was a sudden fall \_\_\_\_\_ temperature at night.

What is the difference \_\_\_\_\_ a rat and a mouse?

He has found a solution \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.

He has no interest \_\_\_\_\_ farming.

Home Assignment: Fill in the blanks.

When I am driving \_\_\_\_\_ the street I tend \_\_\_\_\_ notice a lot \_\_\_\_\_ bad drivers. Sometimes I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ myself how these people can be given a license. There must be something wrong \_\_\_\_\_ the testing centers. Sometimes people who try \_\_\_\_\_ be too careful are actually the ones who end \_\_\_\_\_ causing traffic accidents. For example, I often notice a lot of drivers who drive \_\_\_\_\_ 60km/hr \_\_\_\_\_ the fast lane \_\_\_\_\_ an 80km/hr zone.

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## SESSION 29

### INTERJECTIONS

An interjection is an unusual kind of word, because it often stands alone.

Interjections are words, which express emotions or surprise, and they are usually followed by an exclamation mark.

They are not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence.

Examples: Ouch!, Hello!, Hurray!, Oh no!, Ha!

Note: Interjections like 'Er' and 'Um' are also known as hesitation devices.

They are extremely common in English.

People use them when they don't know what to say, or to indicate that they are thinking about what to say.

Usage

Hurray! I won the match. The word 'hurrah' expresses sudden joy.

Alas! We again lost the match. The word 'alas' expresses sudden grief.

Bravo! Well done. The word 'bravo' expresses sudden praise.

Some other examples of Interjections: Oh! , Hush! , Hello! , What!

Oh may show sadness or just wonder.

Hush is an indication to someone to be quiet.

Hello is used as a greeting.

What used as an Interjection shows surprise or anger.

More Examples

Hello! How are you? Alas!

He is no more. Hurray! We met the target. Ah! Has he gone?

Oh! You scared me.

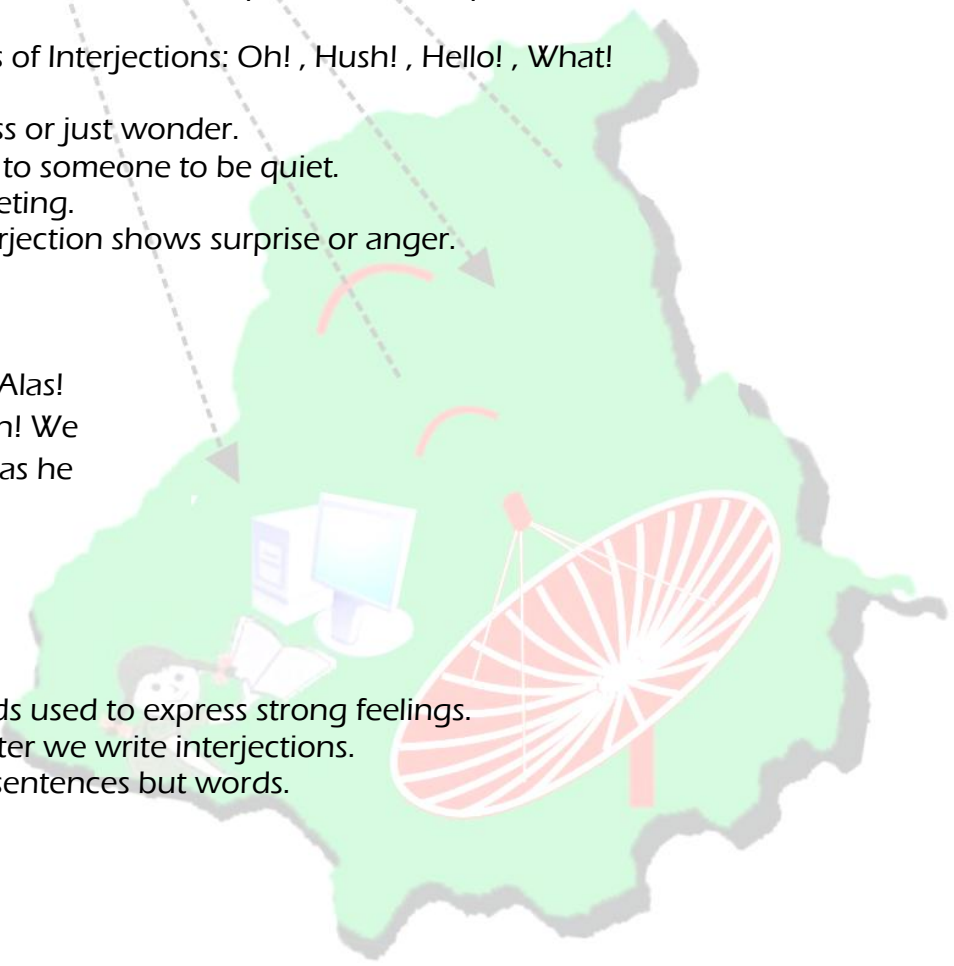
Hey! Put that down.

Remember

Interjections are words used to express strong feelings.

We use the sign (!) after we write interjections.

Interjections are not sentences but words.



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## EXERCISE

Match the Interjections in Column A with a sentence each in Column B to make meaningful sentences:

Ouch!	Are you serious?
Oh no!	It hurts.
What!	You are very cute.
Wow!	I forgot about the exam.
Hey!	What a beautiful rose.

Write suitable interjections in the sentences given below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ That is a giant pumpkin.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ You stepped on my toe.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ You did a great job.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ That feels good.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ What's new?

Interjections in more detail:

INTERJECTION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Ah!	expressing pleasure expressing realization expressing resignation	"Ah, that feels good." "Ah, now I understand." "Ah well, it can't be done."
Dear!	expressing pity expressing surprise	"Oh dear! Does it hurt?" "Dear me! That's a surprise!"
Hello!	expressing greeting expressing surprise	"Hello Sham! How are you today?" "Hello! My car's gone!"
um, umm	expressing hesitation	"85 divided by 5 is...um... 17."
Ouch!	expressing pain	"Ouch! That hurts!"
Oh!/ O!	expressing pain expressing surprise expressing pleading	"Oh! I've got a toothache." "Oh! You're here!" "Ouch! That hurts!"
Hey!	calling attention expressing surprise, joy, etc. expressing surprise	"Hey! look at that!" "Hey! What a good idea!" "Well I never!" "Well, what did he say?"
Well!	introducing a remark	

EXERCISE: Choose the correct option.

An interjection is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. an exclamation which shows thoughts or feelings
- b. a meaningless string of sounds
- c. the same as an adjective

You are vegetarian and you are offered a dish of raw meat. What would you think?

- a. Ugh!
- b. Hurrah!
- c. Yippee!

Somebody has just stepped on your toe. Which interjection would best fit the situation?

- a. Yoo-hoo!
- b. Ouch!
- c. Eh!

\_\_\_, Mary! Come here! I want to talk to you.

- a. Oops
- b. Mmm
- c. Hey

Your children are making a lot of noise and you want to hear the news on the radio. How would you urge silence?

- a. Shh!
- b. Tut-tut.
- c. Ow!

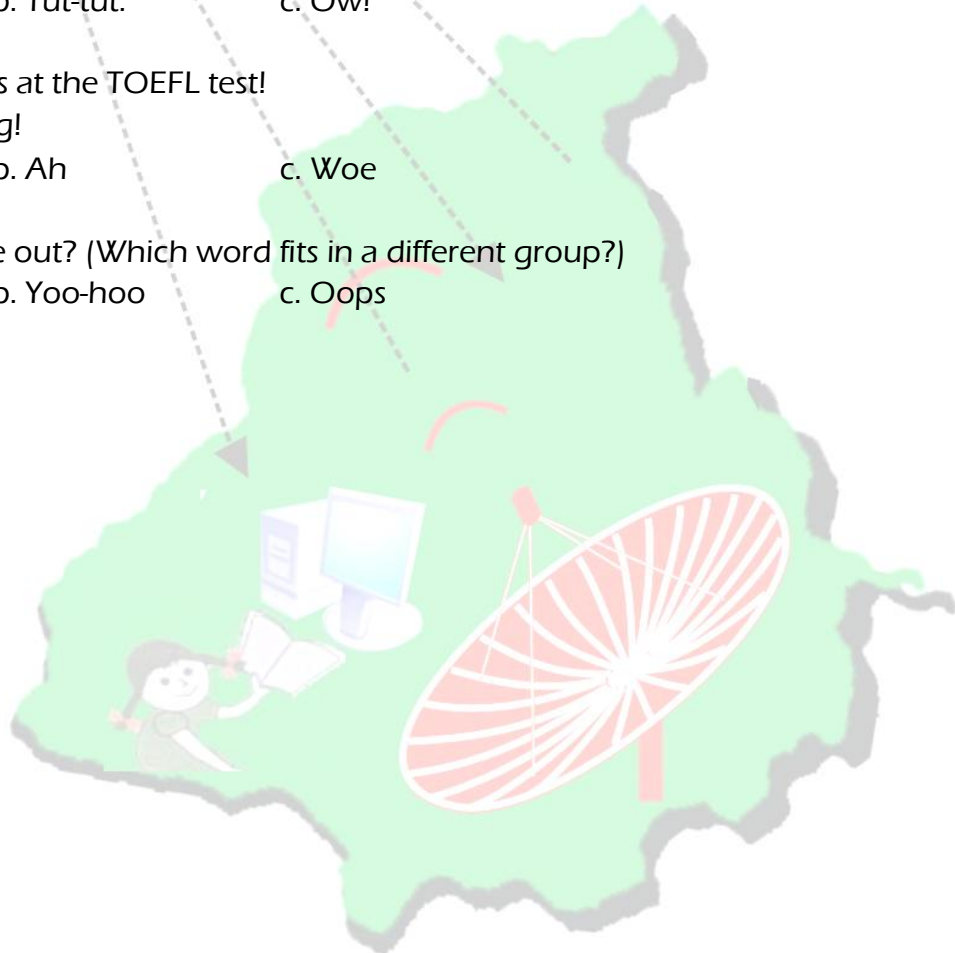
A: I scored 660 points at the TOEFL test!

B: \_\_\_! That's amazing!

- a. Wow
- b. Ah
- c. Woe

Which is the odd one out? (Which word fits in a different group?)

- a. Hey
- b. Yoo-hoo
- c. Oops

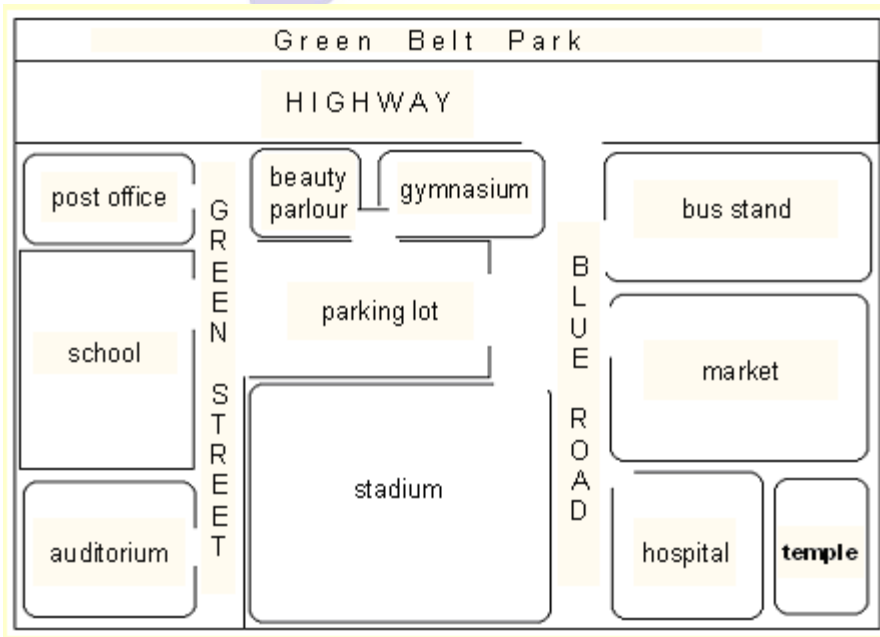


# Punjab Edusat Society

## SESSION 30

### CONVERSATIONS ON DIRECTIONS AND TIME

Warm up Activity: Take a good look at the map of Hari Nagar.



#### Exercise 1: True or False?

- The Green Belt park is across the highway from the bus stop.
- The bus stop is behind the market on Blue Road.
- The market is on Blue Road, between the bus stop and the hospital.
- The school is in front of the gymnasium.
- The post office is near the school.
- The beauty parlour is next to the gymnasium.
- The auditorium is opposite the school on Green Street.
- You can drive along the Green Street to the highway.

Use of prepositions  
across from  
behind

between  
in front of

near  
next to

opposite  
along

Remember: Prepositions give sense to the sentence. The use of the correct prepositions is very important in giving directions.



### Conversation 1: Seeking Directions

Meetu wants to go to the auditorium on Green Road. But she can't find the road at all! She asks Joy for directions.

Meetu: "Excuse me!"

Joy: "Yes?"

Meetu: "Do you know where the auditorium is?"

Joy: "Which auditorium?"

Meetu: "The one on Green Street."

Joy: "Drive along the highway until you see the Green Belt park on the left. Turn right for the Blue road. Drive past the gymnasium to the parking lot."

Meetu: "On the Blue road?"

Joy: "That's right. The Green Street is for pedestrians only. You need to walk through the parking lot to reach it."

Meetu: "Really?"

Joy: "Yes."

Meetu: "And where is the auditorium?"

Joy: "Well, when you walk through the parking lot, you'll see a school in front of you. That is across Green Street. The auditorium lies next to the school, on the left."

Meetu: "So I need to turn right into Blue Road, park my car in the parking plot and walk to the Green street. Then, turn left on the Green street. The auditorium is on the right hand side of the street, beyond the school."

Joy: "That's right."

Meetu: "Thank you for your help."

Joy: "You're welcome."

Exercise 2: Refer to the same map. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

Next, Meetu goes to the temple. \_\_\_\_\_ the auditorium, Meetu walks \_\_\_\_\_ Green Street. She walks \_\_\_\_\_ the parking lot. Then she turns to the right and walks \_\_\_\_\_ the Blue Road. She takes the lane \_\_\_\_\_ the market and the hospital on the left hand side of the road. The temple is \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.

### Conversation 2: Where is it?

Harsimarat: "Gurpreet, where are the magazines?"

Gurpreet: "They're in the living room, on the coffee table."

Harsimarat: "I see. Where is the remote control?"

Gurpreet: "It's probably on the sofa, between the pillows."

Harsimarat: "Where did you put the keys?"

Gurpreet: "I think they're in the bedroom, in the top drawer."

Harsimarat: "Isn't the spider in the bedroom?"

Gurpreet: "No, it's in the bathroom."

Harsimarat: "In the bathroom! And where's Tuffy? I hope he's not eating the spider in the bathroom!"

Gurpreet: "He's probably hiding under the chair."

Harsimarat: "Oh, I see... Where's Tapan's toy truck?"

Gurpreet: "It's outside by the big brick bridge."

Harsimarat: "Then the house seems to be in order. Where did you find the book?"

Gurpreet: "It was on top of the refrigerator."

Harsimarat: "Really? Where is the laptop?"

Gurpreet: "It's lying on the table in the library."

Harsimarat: "Where is the post office located?"

Gurpreet: "The post office is next to the bakery."

Harsimarat: "Next to the bakery! Isn't that where you live?"

Gurpreet: "I live along Lajpat Rai Road."

Conversation 3: Listen to the following conversation between Rohit and Milli..

Rohit: "Hey Milli, I'm home."

Milli: "Hi Rohit; anything new at work?"

Rohit: "Yes. The Sharmas asked us to come over to their house for dinner tomorrow night."

Milli: "What time?"

Rohit: "Ajay told me to come around 6:30."

Milli: "That sounds fine. Do you know where they live?"

Rohit: "Well, Ajay drew me this map."

Milli: "Wow, it's hard to read; the words are so small! Where's north; is it up here?"

Rohit: "Uh . . . , I think so."

Milli: "Okay, then this dark line has to be the highway. And . . . what's this dotted line?"

Rohit: "Maybe it's a train track."

Milli: "And this circle here looks like a lake. I think he wrote 12253 near the lake. Is that right?"

Rohit: "Something like that. I can check my address book."

Milli: "You know what, Rohit? Let's get on the Internet and print out a better map. What do you think?"

Rohit: "Yes, let's do that. Well, we'll get lost using this."

Exercise: Pick the right option.

Where does this conversation probably take place?

A In a car

B In a house

C In an office

D In a restaurant

Who are the speakers?

A Classmates

B Co-workers

C A husband and wife

D A cab driver and a passenger

What is the conversation mostly about?

A Finding a highway

B Directions to a house

C A map on the Internet

D A person's bad handwriting

What does the man think the dotted line is?

A A lake

B A house

C A highway

D A train track

What will the man and woman probably do next?

A Take a drive

B Reserve a table

C Buy a better map

D Use the computer

Conversation 4: When will you?

Harsimarat: "When do you work on your project?"

Gurpreet: "I usually work on it once I get home in the evening."

Harsimarat: "When are you going to Shimla?"

Gurpreet: "I will go there next Tuesday."

Harsimarat: "Gurpreet, when do you plan to get married?"

Gurpreet: "I plan to get married by the end of this year."

Harsimarat: "Really? What time do you get up in the morning?"

Gurpreet: "I usually get up at 7:30 in the morning."

Harsimarat: "Okay, all the best! You should do well in life!"

Conversation 5

Leena talks to Balram at the railway station.

Leena: "Excuse me, sir; I can't read this timetable. When does the Shatabdi Express leave?"

Balram: "It leaves at 4:13 p.m."

Leena: "And what time does it arrive in Chandigarh?"

Balram: "Just a second; let me check. It gets in at six twenty-five p.m."

Leena: "Okay, I can read this; it's easier than I thought. One more thing - I'll come back on Sunday. Should I use the same timetable?"

Balram: "If you turn the page over, you'll see the times for weekends and holidays on the other side."

Leena: "Great! Thanks for your help."

Balram: "No problem. Have a good trip."

Exercise: Choose the right option.

1. What are the speakers discussing?

A a training programme

B a train schedule

C Where to cash a cheque

D Where to stay in the city

2. At what time does the train to Chandigarh leave?

A 2:14

B 2:40

C 4:13

D 4:30

3. On what day is this conversation taking place?

A Sunday

B Saturday

C a holiday

D a weekday

Conversation 6

Rekha: "Amit, could you help me?"

Amit: "Sure, Rekha. What do you need?"

Rekha: "Oh, it's this registration form. I have to fill out for school; there's a line that I don't know what to do with."

Amit: "Which one?"

Rekha: "Where it says 'Country of Origin.' I was born in America, but when I was a baby we moved to India. That's where I lived until I went to university."

Amit: "Your mother's an American citizen, right?"

Rekha: "Yes, she is. She was born and raised in California."

Amit: "And you have a U.S. Passport?"

Rekha: "Yes, I do."

Amit: "Well, then, don't worry about that part. It's only for people who aren't American citizens."

Rekha: "Thanks, that's everything. All I need now is an envelope and a stamp."

Questions: Pick the right answer.

What does Rekha need to do?

A Fill out a form.

B Register to vote.

C Complete a paper.

D Wear a pair of jeans.

Where did Rekha grow up?

A America

B India

C Australia

D China

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Why does Amit ask questions?

- A To determine her nationality.
- B To help her finish her homework.

C To assist her in locating her mother.

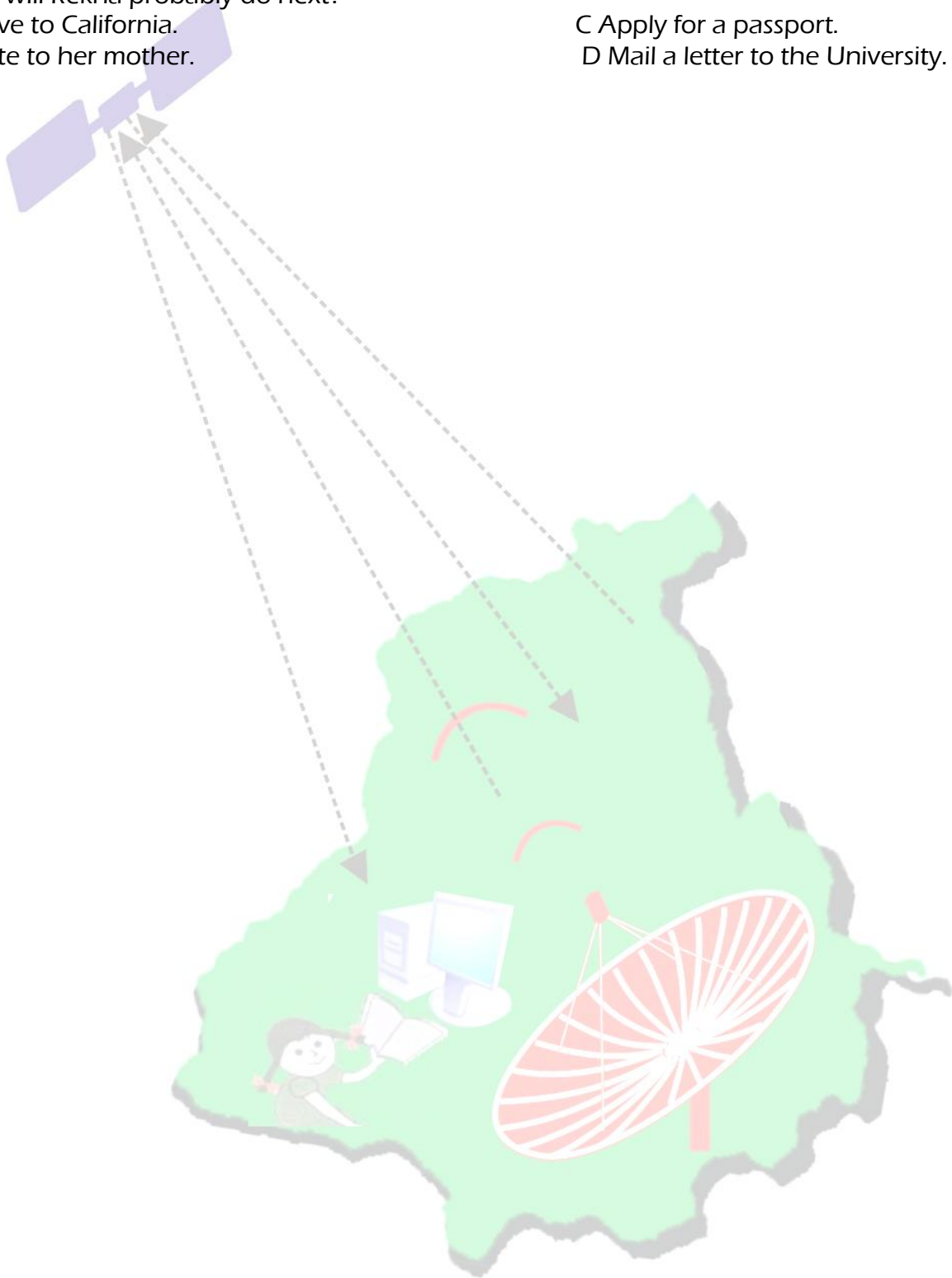
- D To find out what her native language is.

What will Rekha probably do next?

- A Move to California.
- B Write to her mother.

C Apply for a passport.

- D Mail a letter to the University.



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## SESSION 31

### Parts of Speech Recap

What is Noun?

A word that names a person, a place, a thing or an idea.

Examples:

The boy is studying.

Manish is a nice boy.

The dog is barking.

This house is beautiful.

- Boy, dog, house and Manish are all Nouns.

#### Types of Nouns

1. The Common Noun
2. The Proper Noun
3. The Collective Noun
4. The Material Noun
5. The Abstract Noun

#### EXERCISE:

Pick out the nouns in the following statements. Decide whether they are common, proper, abstract, or collective.

1. That holiday was the best I'd ever had in England.
2. He's obviously the leader of the gang.
3. His behaviour simply amazes me, and I can't go on with this job.
4. Every winter we used to go to Scotland for skiing.
5. Preeti is weary of the life she leads.
6. The government has decided to cut taxes.

What are Verbs?

A word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement.

Eg: I am a good girl.

She passed the examination.

### Kinds of Verbs

1. Transitive Verbs (a transitive verb is an action verb.)
2. Intransitive Verbs (is an action verb, but it does not have a direct object.)
3. Finite Verbs (The finite forms of a verb are the forms where the verb shows tense, person or singular plural.)
4. Non-finite Verbs (A non-finite form of verb has no tense, person or singular/plural.)

### EXERCISE:

Choose the correct option:

1. We planned \_\_\_\_\_ to London next year.

- a. travelling
- b. to travel

2. I'm afraid I don't recollect \_\_\_\_\_ an exam today!

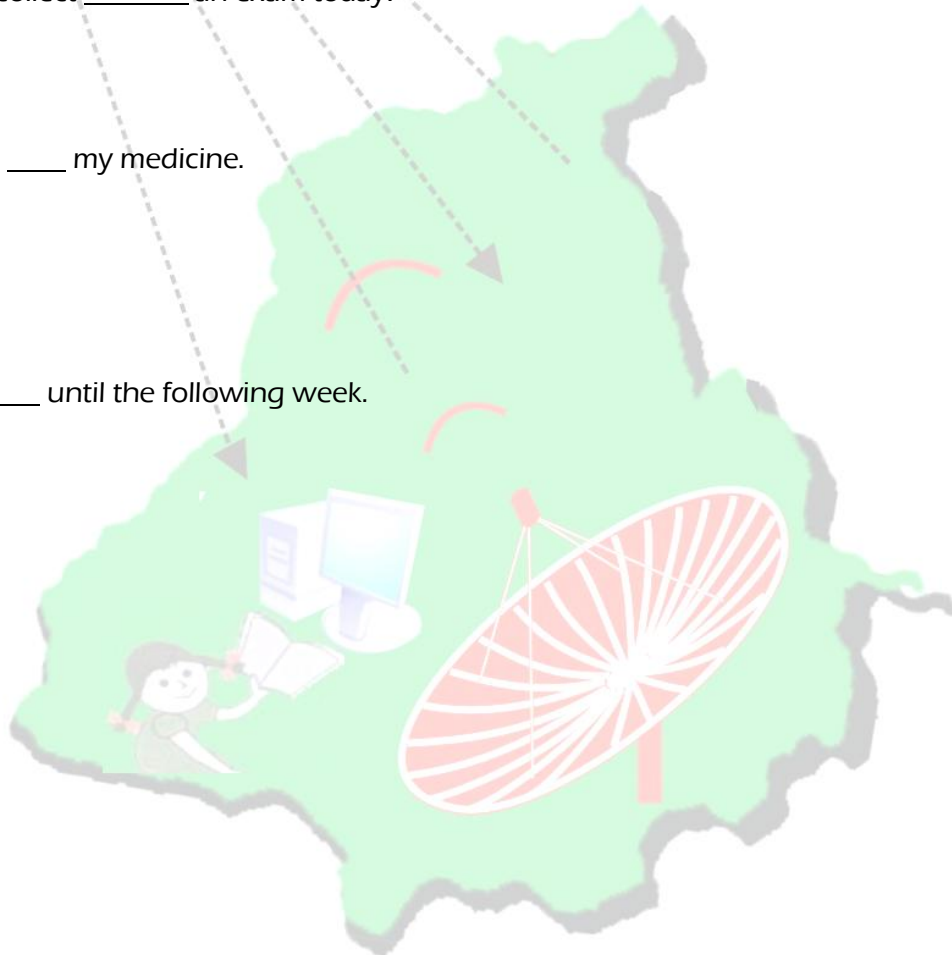
- a. to have
- b. having

3. Peter reminded me \_\_\_\_\_ my medicine.

- a. to take
- b. take
- c. taking

4. We postponed \_\_\_\_\_ until the following week.

- a. to meet
- b. meeting



## What are Pronouns?

The word used to take the place of one or more nouns is called a pronoun. It may stand for a person, place, thing, or idea.

### Types of Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns.
2. Reflexive and Emphasizing Pronouns.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns.
4. Indefinite Pronouns.
5. Distributive Pronouns.
6. Interrogative Pronouns.
7. Relative Pronouns.

### EXERCISE:

#### Choose the correct option:

1. She decided to live by \_\_\_ in New York City.
  - a. her
  - b. herself
2. If you happen to see your parents this weekend, give \_\_\_ my best regards.
  - a. him
  - b. her
  - c. them
3. I can't understand \_\_\_ when she speaks German with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. her, me
  - b. him, me
4. He should be ashamed of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. himself
  - b. him

# Punjab Edusat Society

## What are Interjections?

The interjection is an exclamatory word that expresses emotion.

Example:

Hurrah! I topped in the class.

Bravo! Well done.

## What are Adjectives?

An Adjective is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of a noun.

### Kinds of Adjectives

1. Adjectives of Quality
2. Adjectives of Quantity
3. Numeral Adjectives
4. Demonstrative Adjectives
5. Interrogative Adjectives
6. Possessive Adjectives

### Degrees of Adjectives

1. Positive Degree
2. Comparative Degree
3. Superlative Degree

**EXERCISE:** Pick out the adjectives in the following statements.

1. She was a remarkably clever woman.
2. Follow the yellow brick road.
3. I love my new paint box! The yellow is really bright.
4. The stories she told at dinner were hilariously funny.
5. I'll cook my evening meal on Wednesday.

## What are Adverbs?

An Adverb is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and it tells us how a thing is done, when it is done, or where it is done.

### Kinds of Adverbs:

1. Simple Adverbs
2. Interrogative Adverbs
3. Relative Adverbs

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EXERCISE: Pick out the adverbs in the following statements.

1. Slowly and surely the strongest women moved the huge rock.
2. Stand here and don't move.
3. I wish I were a mile away.

What is a Preposition?

A Preposition is a word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in a sentence.

Kinds of Prepositions

1. Prepositions of Time.
2. Prepositions of Place.
3. Prepositions of Motion.

EXERCISE: Pick out the prepositions in the following statements.

1. Come along. I haven't all day to waste.
2. Be quick with that coffee.
3. She was a lovely child with masses of curly hair.

What are Conjunctions?

A conjunction is a joining word. It joins words, group of words or sentences.

EXERCISE: Pick out the conjunctions in the following statements.

1. She did not reply, nor did she make any gesture.
2. We rested until the storm was over and we felt better.
3. Either accept our conditions or leave.

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## SESSION 32

### INTRODUCTION TO ACCENT

#### What is Accent?

- Accent is a way of pronouncing the words of a language that shows which country, area or social class a person comes from.
- Accent is a characteristic pronunciation especially determined by the regional or social background of the speaker.
- Accent comes from ACCENTUATE which means to lay stress on.
- Accent is the manner in which we speak.
- There are different accents like The American, The British, Australian, etc.
- But our aim is not to teach you a particular accent but to neutralize & globalize your Accent.

#### Components of Accent

There are 3 main parts to an accent:

- **INTONATION** : The rise and fall of the voice in speaking, especially as this affects the meaning of what is being said
- **PRONUNCIATION** : The way in which a language or a particular word or sound is pronounced
- **RATE OF SPEECH** : Number of words spoken per minute

### VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

Speech sounds are broadly categorized as **VOWELS** and **CONSONANTS**. Vowels are those sounds during the utterance of which the air escapes freely, without any obstruction. In written English there are 5 vowels i.e. a,e,i,o,u.

Consonant is a **speech sound** that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the **vocal tract**. Examples are [p], pronounced with the lips; [t], pronounced with the front of the tongue; [k], pronounced with the back of the tongue; [h], pronounced in the throat; [f] and [s]

#### VOWELS

In written English there are 5 vowels i.e. a,e,i,o,u , but in spoken English there are 20 vowel sounds . The word vowel comes from the **Latin** word vocalis, meaning "speaking".

Vowels can be categorized as:

- Long vowels
- Short vowels
- Long vowels are the ones that are stretched. E.g. 'I'
- Short vowels are the ones that are not stretched. E.g. 'ih'

There are five Short Vowel Sounds

- Ae- Map, Cat, Rat
- Eh- Egg, Bell, Elephant
- ih- Fish, Pig, Kitten
- aw- Dog, Frog, Block
- U- Cub, Duck, Sun

Short Vowel Sounds Quiz  
Find the short ae vowel sound



Mat



Cup



Pot

Find the short eh vowel sound



Snake



Tube



Bell

Find the short ih vowel sound



Telephone



Pin



Cap

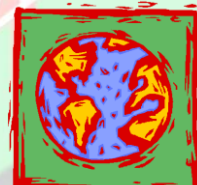
Find the short u sound



Fuse



Sun

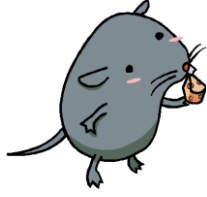


Map

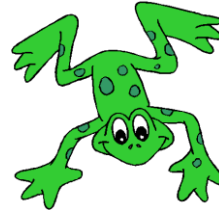
Find the short aw sound



Duck



Rat



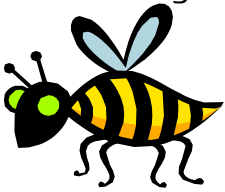
Frog

There are five Long Vowel Sounds

- E- Plate, Cake, Snake
- EE- Key, Bee, Feet
- I- Spider, Kite, Light
- Oh- bow, trophy, doe
- EU- cube, Fuse, tube

Long Vowel Sounds Quiz

Find the long E vowel sound.



Ant



Cat



Cake

Find the long ee vowel sound.



Plate



Feet



Pig

Find the long I vowel sound



Fish



Light



Elephant

Find the long oh vowel sound

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Boot



Frock



Boat

Find the long ew vowel sound



Fruit



Fumes



Foot

## CONSONANT

A consonant is a sound in spoken language that is characterized by a constriction or closure at one or more points along the vocal tract. The word consonant comes from Latin meaning "sounding with" or "sounding together".

While Vowels are pronounced from the vocal cords with minimal shaping of expelled breath, consonant sounds are created through obstruction or channeling of the breath by the lips, teeth, tongue, throat, or nasal passage, variously combined. Some consonants, like B, involve the vocal cords; others don't. Some, like R or W, flow the breath in a way that steers them relatively close to being vowels

There are 21 consonant letters in the written alphabet (B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z), and there are 24 consonant sounds in most English accents. . . .

Thus....

- A consonant sound is produced by shaping, stopping or blocking the air stream as it passes through the nose or mouth.
- The position of the articulators will affect the consonant sound.
- A consonant sound can be voiced or voiceless.

## Why Work on Consonants

- Indian consonant sounds are harsher than English consonant sounds.
- Need to soften the consonant sounds.
- To get speech clarity.
- To build resonance.
- Some of the English consonant sounds are missing in certain regional languages. E.g. zh, sh, f etc. Need to learn these sounds to speak correct English

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Consonants are of two types

- The Voiced Consonants
- Unvoiced Consonants

### Voiced Consonants

This involves the muscular activity of the tongue as well as the activation of the Vocal chords.

Example:

- D.
- You can feel these Sounds resonate in your chest by placing a Hand On it. They bring resonance and depth to speech.

### Unvoiced Consonants

These are made by the muscular expulsion of breath without the vocal chords being activated.

Example:

The consonant sound T is made by pressing the tip of the tongue against the hard roof palette and is accompanied with a small expulsion of breath.

Listen to the words and decide whether it has s sound or z sound.

- eyes            nose            wrist            ears
- walls            waltz            wells            ways
- carrots            apples            peas            raisins
- pleasing            pleasant            please            pasta
- deserve            daisy            serve            design
- single            seize            size            sings

Activity Choose the correct response

1. (rope/ robe)
  - A. I'm going to tie the dog.
  - B. I want to cover myself.
2. (write/ride)
  - A. In my diary.
  - B. In the park on my bike.
3. (gold/cold)
  - A. It was full of ice.
  - B. It was very expensive.
4. (tanks/ thanks)
  - A. He was watching a war movie.
  - B. He was very appreciative.

5. (team/theme)  
 A. Yes, they play very well.  
 B. Yes, it's about love.
6. (niece/knees)  
 A. Yes, she's very pretty.  
 B. Yes, they're very ugly.

### Word Stress

- English is a stressed timed language.
- Word stress refers to stressing upon a syllable in the word.
- In other words, word stress means a prominent syllable.
- As a general rule only one syllable is stressed in one word.

### How to pronounce a stressed syllable?

- When a syllable is stressed. It is pronounced:
- longer in duration
- Higher in pitch
- Louder in volume

### How do you say teacher?

- Longer- teeeeee cher
- Higher- teacher
- Louder- TEA cher
- All three combined-TEEEEEEE cher

### Intonation

- Intonation is the term used to refer to the distinctive use of different patterns of pitch that carry meaningful information.
- Pitch is the rate of vibration of the vocal folds. When we speak, normally the pitch of our voice is constantly changing. We describe pitch in terms of high and low.

Let's consider the following example:

Question: What is the difference between the two sentences?

1. He is going tomorrow.
2. He is going tomorrow?

The melodies of the two sentences are different.

The melody of the first sentence drops at the end making it a statement.

The melody of the second sentence rises at the end making it a question.

These sentence melodies are called intonation.

### Rate of Speech

Asians are known to speak at almost twice the pace as people in the west, making business communication very difficult. A fast rate of speech gives the impression of an anxious and ineffective person. Speech is very hard to understand. You have to facilitate communication. It's your job to make an effort to understand and to be understood.

What can you see? Tick the correct answer.



Bet/Bat/Bit



Big/Bag/Bug



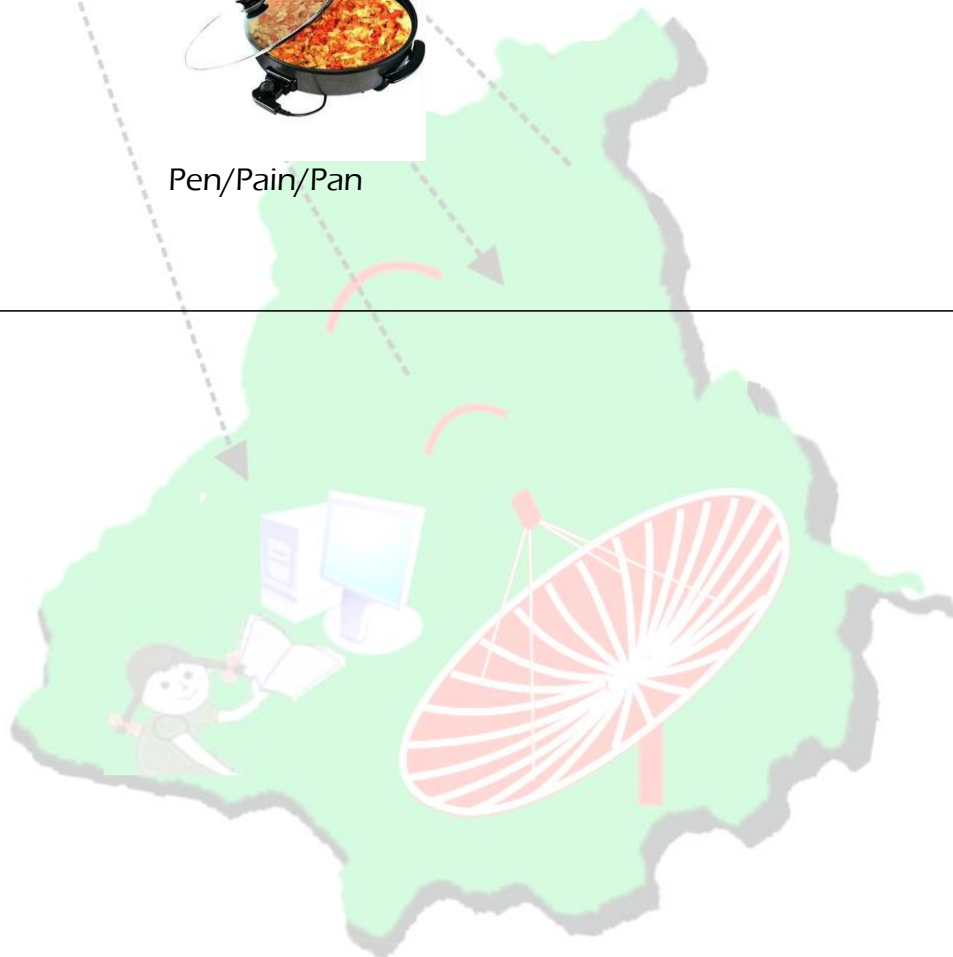
Desk/Disc/Dusk



Pants/Paints/Pints



Pen/Pain/Pan



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## Session 33

### The 'I' Sound

#### The 'I' Sound

- The 'I' sound is a long vowel sound.
- The jaw opens and closes gently and the upper jaw touches the tongue slightly on the sides as it closes.
- This is different from our vernacular sound 'aayee' where the upper jaw presses hard against the sides of the tongue.
- So now, say 'I' 'I' 'I'.

#### The 'I' Sound in Words

I	myself
smile	pride
outshine	decline
client	why
science	define
crime	guidance
trial	finalise
twice	jeopardize
fried	bright
satisfied	bridal
remind	modify
classify	replied
rectify	climate
Might	Right
Style	Flight
Fright	Supply

#### A Short Quiz 1: Identify the words with the 'I' sound from the word groups.

big	tie	tree
kind	practice	pistol
win	wind	bind
blind	bend	bin
free	fit	fight

#### Activity 2: The 'I' sound in sentences

- Why don't you say goodbye before your flight.
- I want to try the fries and the dried pie.
- I'm twice your size in height.
- I tried to get the guy to buy my bicycle.
- I liked the shy bride and smiled.

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- Computer science and biology are my favourite subjects.

Activity 3: Fill in the blanks with the words with 'l' sound.

1. The sun was shining \_\_\_\_\_ly.
2. He took \_\_\_\_\_de in his son's achievements.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ve your car on the left side of the road.
4. Reality shows offer big \_\_\_\_\_ze money to winners.
5. I will catch a \_\_\_\_\_ht from the airport.

Activity 4: Identify the 'l' Sound in the sentences

1. The guy was bright in science.
2. Sometimes we need to let go of our past.
3. Don't cry, else the baby would wake up.
4. Kite flying is a favorite sport of Gujratis.
5. The little girl had a beautiful smile.
6. Raman is a nice boy and is liked by all.
7. The fire engulfed the entire village.
8. The festival of Christmas is liked by all.
9. Why is the sky so high?

Activity 5: Underline the 'l' sound words in the following conversation

Harleen: Hi, Gurinder are you driving to the market?

Gurinder: Yes, I have to buy a diary.

Harleen: What are you going to write in the diary?

Gurinder: I will write about my first ride on a bike. I rode so fast that I was almost about to die.

Harleen: Oh, if I would have been with you I would have cried. Did you try to slow down the speed?

Gurinder: I tried but I could not align it so did not slow down.

Harleen: Then how did you survive?

Gurinder: I directed the bike towards the swimming pool and dived into the pool with the bike.

Harleen: Oh that's amazing; you must have sighed with relief.

Let's look at the verbs with the "l" sound

buy  
write  
ride  
die  
cried  
try  
tried

align  
survive  
directed  
sighed  
driving  
dived

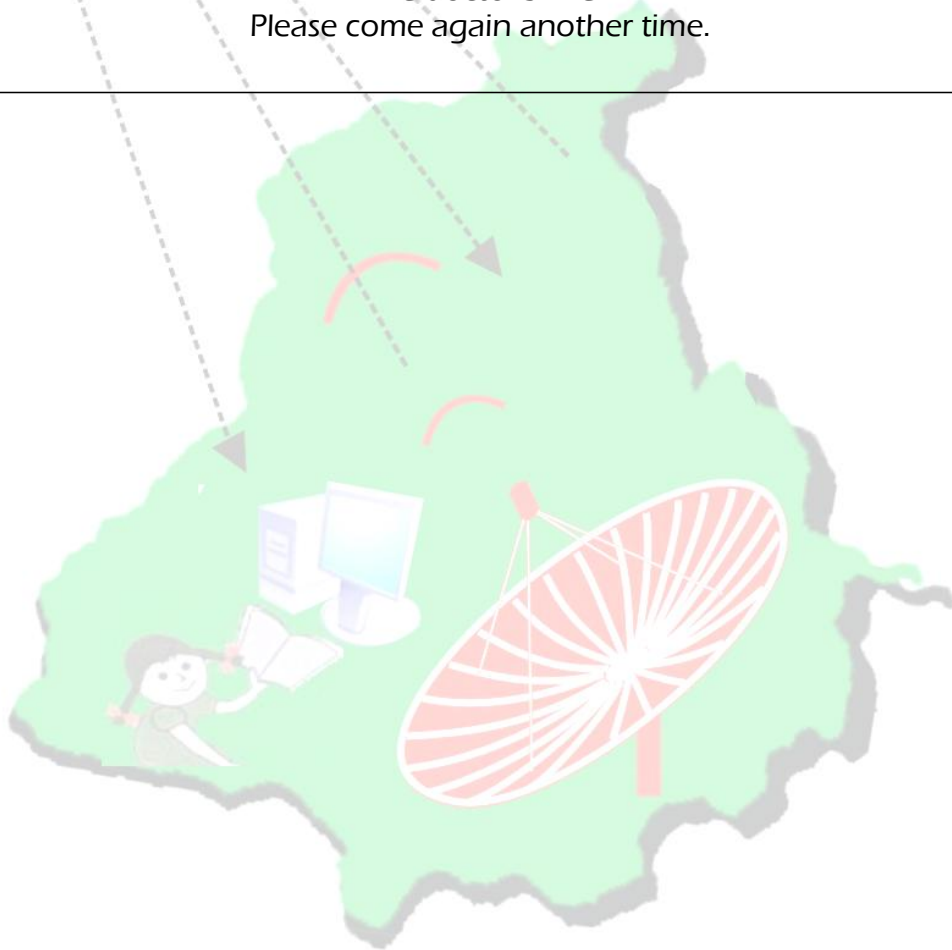
### Commonly mispronounced words with "I" sound

I myself  
science  
like  
tried  
driving

drying  
bye bye  
bite  
light  
brighter  
shy

### A Rhyme

The Doctor's Line  
Three six nine  
The doctor's line  
I'll come around another time.  
It's five to nine  
I'm here on time  
A nice cup of tea and you'll be fine.  
Three six nine  
The doctor's line  
Please come again another time.



## Solutions

A Short Quiz 1: Identify the words with the 'i' sound from the word groups.

big	tie	tree
kind	practice	pistol
win	wind	bind
blind	bend	bin
free	fit	fight

Activity 2: The 'i' sound in sentences

- Why don't you say goodbye before your flight.
- I want to try the fries and the dried pie.
- I'm twice your size in the height.
- I tried to get the guy to buy my bicycle.
- I liked the shy bride and smiled.
- Computer science and biology are my favourite subjects.

Activity 3: Fill in the blanks with the words with 'i' sound.

1. The sun was shining brightly.
2. He took pride in his son's achievements.
3. Drive your car on the left side of the road.
4. Reality shows offer big prize money to winners.
5. I will catch a flight from the airport.

Activity 4: Identify the 'i' Sound in the Sentences

1. The **guy** was **bright** in **science**.
2. **Sometimes** we need to let go of our past.
3. Don't **cry**, else the baby would wake up.
4. **Kite flying** is a favorite sport of Gujratis.
5. The little girl had a beautiful **smile**.
6. Raman is a nice boy and is **liked by** all.
7. The **fire** engulfed the **entire** village.
8. The festival of Christmas is **liked by** all.
9. **Why** is the **skyscraper** so **high**?

Activity 5: Underline the 'I' sound words in the following conversationgggggggg

Harleen: Hi, Gurinder are you driving to the market?

Gurinder: Yes, I have to buy a diary.

Harleen: What are you going to write in the diary?

Gurinder: I will write about my first ride on a bike. I rode so fast that I was almost about to die.

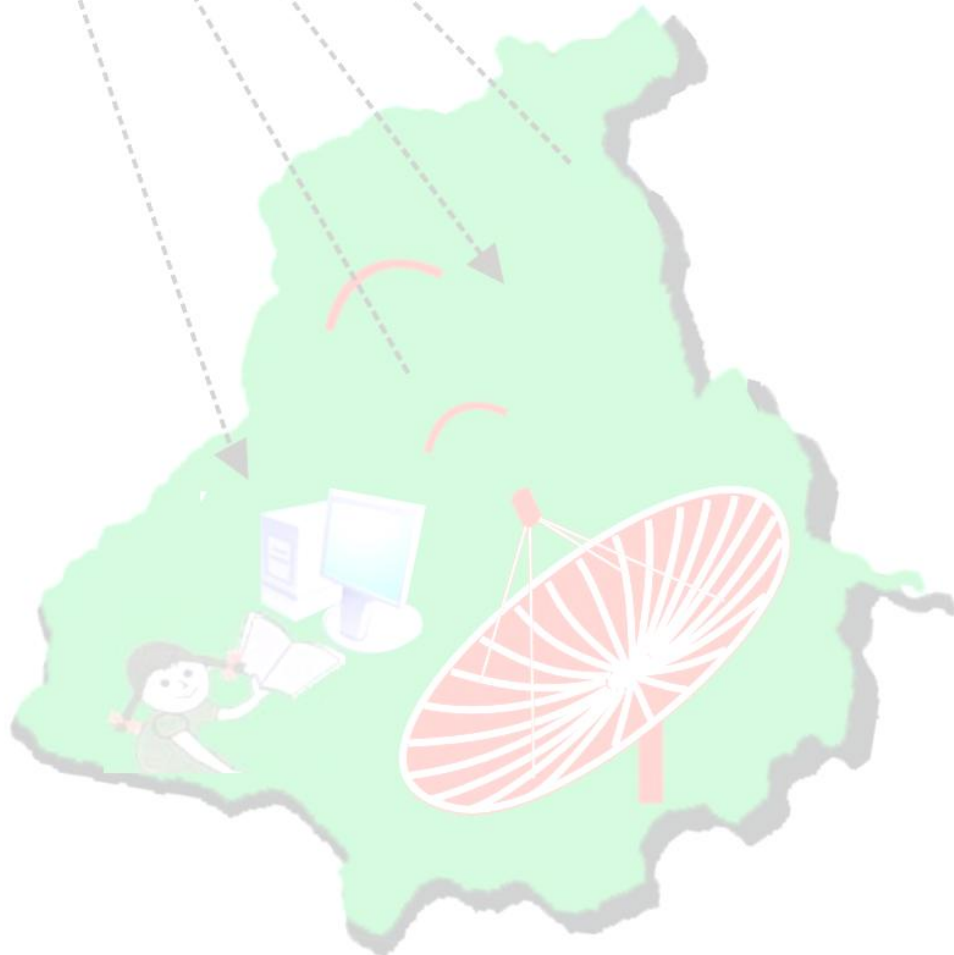
Harleen: Oh, if I would have been with you I would have cried. Did you try to slow down the speed?

Gurinder: I tried but I could not align it so did not slow down.

Harleen: Then how did you survive?

Gurinder: I directed the bike towards the swimming pool and dived into the pool with the bike.

Harleen: Oh that's amazing; you must have sighed with relief.



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## Session 34

### The 'ih' and 'ee' sounds

'ih' sound is the short vowel as it's not stretched when used in a word like 'BIT' and 'ee' sound is the long vowel as it is stretched when used in a word like 'BEAT'.

#### The 'ih' sound in words

- |           |            |          |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| □ is      | • religion | • begin  |
| • six     | • children | • before |
| • river   | • vision   | • beyond |
| • village | • gift     | • sister |
| • become  | • hill     |          |
| • pretty  | • annoying |          |
| • office  | • artist   |          |

#### 1. The 'ih' sound in sentences

- She is a pretty girl.
- My sister goes to office everyday.
- I enjoy solving riddles.
- John will beg his mom for a red bag.
- There are a lot of insects in the big sack.
- The cat bit the rat.
- The man will rest in the hot sun with his cat.
- They will win this gift.
- English is my favorite subject.
- Fifty rupees is a big amount for him.



2. Exercise: Identify the objects you find in the office: all containing the ih sound.

- deep
- employee
- complete
- believe
- freedom
- bees
- sheep
- eat
- sleep
- key
- free
- tea
- sweet
- wheel
- teenager

3. The 'ee' sound in sentences




- I see people in detail in my dreams.
- The BPO industry is indeed growing in India.
- I wish to live on the beach and take a dip in the sea every evening.
- The peacock is a pretty bird, especially in the monsoon season.
- An interest in reading will broaden your vision and improve your English.
- I scream for Ice-cream.
- I love to eat cheese and drink sweet tea.
- Mr. Creep is far from sweet.
- I love to sleep and play hide and seek.

Exercise 4. Now make some more words by writing -ea- or -ee- in the gaps:

gr\_\_dy . tr\_\_tment . fr\_\_zing . m\_\_ning  
 . pl\_\_sed . bl\_\_k . t\_\_th . w\_\_kend  
 . b\_\_troot . f\_\_ture . cr\_\_ture . str\_\_t  
 . icecr\_\_m . agr\_\_ment . gr\_\_se . b\_\_chboy

## Exercise 5. Making sentences

**Rearrange and make correct sentence**

like	Sheep	grass.	green	eating	
teeth.	bad	are	Sweets	for	
dream	I	when	asleep.	I'm	

Use the boxes below to make up a silly sentence for a friend.

--	--	--	--	--	--

## Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks

1. A farm animal with broad snouts and a curly tail. p\_ g
2. Another farm animal with curly hair or fleece. sh\_ \_p
3. A male ruler of a country who is a member of a royal family. k\_ ng
4. A female ruler of a country or the wife of a king. qu\_ \_ n
5. A large stream of water. r\_ ver
6. The river runs to it. s\_ \_
7. To speak or say something very quietly. wh\_ sper
8. A sound made when one is frightened. sc\_ eam

## A Little Story

7. Let's identify the words with our target sounds: lh and ee

- "Water should never lie still" said the old gypsy, linking two puddles with a stick.
- The engineer was intrigued. "What do you mean? He asked."
- But the gypsy just smiled, "Ancient wisdom," he said. "Think about it!"
- That night, the engineer had a dream.
- He saw a man made river joining two seas.
- The details of the deal that followed were soon worked out.
- Ships began to sail from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.



## Answers:

## Exercise 1. The 'ih' sound in words

- She is a pretty girl.
- My sister goes to office everyday.
- I enjoy solving riddles.
- John will beg his mom for a red bag.
- There are a lot of insects in the big sack.
- The cat bit the rat.
- The man will rest in the hot sun with his cat.
- They will win this gift.
- English is my favorite subject.
- Fifty rupees is a big amount for him.

## Exercise 2: Identify the objects you find in the office: all containing the ih sound.

- paper clip
- dustbin
- scissors
- printer
- compact disk
- clipboard
- pin
- ink pen
- pencil
- post its

## Exercise 3: The 'ee' sound in sentences

- I see people in detail in my dreams.
- The BPO industry is indeed growing in India.
- I wish to live on the beach and take a dip in the sea every evening.
- The peacock is a pretty bird, especially in the monsoon season.
- An interest in reading will broaden your vision and improve your English.
- I scream for Ice-cream.
- I love to eat cheese and drink sweet tea.
- We will meet on the beach in the evening.

- Mr. Creep is far from sweet.
- I love to sleep and play hide and seek.

Exercise 4. Now make some more words by writing -ea- or -ee- in the gaps:

greedy treatment freezing meaning  
 pleased bleak teeth weekend  
 beetroot feature creature street  
 icecream agreement grease beachboy

Exercise 5. Making sentences

- Sheep like eating green grass.
- Sweets are bad for teeth.
- I dream when I'm asleep.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks

1. A farm animal with broad snouts and a curly tail. pig
2. Another farm animal with curly hair or fleece. sheep
3. A male ruler of a country who is a member of a royal family. king
4. A female ruler of a country or the wife of a king. queen
5. A large stream of water. river
6. The river runs to it. sea
7. To speak or say something very quietly. whisper
8. A sound made when one is frightened. scream

A Little Story

7. Let's identify the words with our target sounds: lh and ee

- "Water should never lie **still**" said the old **gypsy**, **linking** two puddles with a **stick**.
- The **engineer** was **intrigued**. "What do you **mean**? He asked."
- But the gypsy just smiled, "Ancient **wisdom**," he said. "Think about it!"
- That night, the engineer had a **dream**.
- **He** saw a man made river joining two **seas**.
- The **details** of the **deal** that followed were soon worked out.
- Ships began to sail from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

## SESSION 35

### STORY TIME I : I / Ee / Ih SOUNDS

Topsy Turvy Land: Identifying the I, Ee and Ih sounds.

The sun sets in the east!  
The sea is made of sand!  
The children go to school at night  
In topsy turvy land!

Vowel drill

bite	beat	bit	night	neat	knit
eyes	ease	is	live	leave	live
fight	feet	fit	pile	peel	pill
file	feel	fill	ride	read	rid
height	heat	hit	site	seat	sit
hype	heap	hip	while	wheel	will

The I sound in longer words

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> identify | <input type="checkbox"/> direction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> idealize | <input type="checkbox"/> silence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> italics  | <input type="checkbox"/> satellite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> identity | <input type="checkbox"/> globalize |
| <input type="checkbox"/> island   | <input type="checkbox"/> require   |

Puzzle it out: Can you recollect the long words we just practiced pronouncing?

Make new friends, but don't forget the old.

For new is silver and old is gold.

Speech is silver, S\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e is gold.

The peacock is our national bird.

It is a symbol of our Indian i \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ y.

The Australian landmass is surrounded by water on all sides.

So, Australia is an i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

The mushrooming of call centers in India may be seen as one of the results of

\_\_\_ b \_\_\_ i \_\_\_ t \_\_\_ .

l \_\_\_ s

They are letters that slope to the right.

They are often used for emphasis.

They may be used in place of single inverts.

Longer words: Ee sound

each	detailed	breathe
evening	sequence	scenery
eating	beacon	between
easy	feelings	team
eastern	season	creepy
ethane	decent	canteen

Longer words: Ih sound

issue	hilly	admission
interest	river	deliver
independence	difficult	position
industry	cinema	religion
integrity	village	practical
intelligence	picture	holiday

Figure it Out: Figure out the words with Ih and Ee sounds from the given definitions.

The right, ability or permission to enter.

The first thing to do at the beginning of the academic year.

The order in which things are arranged, actions are carried out, or events happen.

Landscape or natural surroundings, especially when regarded as beautiful.

Kashmir is known for it.

The belief in the existence of a God or Gods.

In India we have many of these.

A period of time when you do not work or study and do something for pleasure.

Identify the l, Ee and lh sounds in the poem

### Away Go We!

One! Two! Three! And away go we!  
Shingle starfish, sand and sea.

Wind on cheek, clear sun on skin,  
The tumbling waves sweep out, sweep in.

A magic ... broken, music calls  
Into the water, as it falls.

Voices, a sigh, a long drawn hush  
As back in myriad, bubbles gush.

The green grey ripples flecked with snow,  
A music solemn, sweet and low.

One! Two! Three! And away go we!  
Shingle starfish, sand and sea.

Exercise: Pick the right option

1. The poem is a seascape. This means that the poet gives us:
  - a description of the sea
  - a story of the sea
  - a comparison of the land and the sea
2. Pick the suitable synonym  
"The tumbling waves, sweep out, sweep in."
  - clean
  - clear
  - speed

Identify the lh and Ee sounds in the story.

### The Knife

Jagjit was in his kitchen. He was about to slice three green apples. He liked to eat fresh apples with some salt sprinkled on them. He opened the blinds so that he could get more sunlight into the kitchen. Now he could see what he was doing. He grabbed a knife out of a drawer. It said "Stainless Steel" on the side of the blade.

The blade was very thin and had teeth, like a saw. The handle was a brown piece of cheap hollow plastic.

He had bought this knife about two years ago. It was one of those knives that were advertised on TV. It could cut through a tomato can, and then cut easily and cleanly through a fresh tomato. "You never need to sharpen it. The sharp edge is guaranteed for life."

That's how they advertised it. And Jagjit couldn't argue that the advertisers lied. This was a great knife.

But it was also a dangerous knife. One day, Jagjit was careless. He was rapidly slicing a potato and the blade got his finger. The doctor put three stitches in Jagjit's finger. "Next time, be more careful," the doctor said.

Jagjit was so careful that he didn't use the knife for almost a year.

Pick a suitable moral of the story

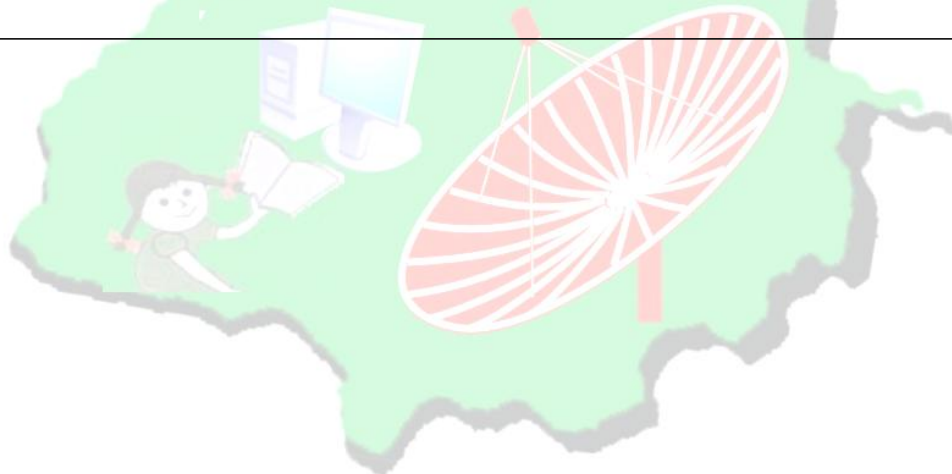
A stitch in time saves nine.

Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

A friend in need is a friend indeed!

Once bitten, twice shy.

Home Task: Narrate the story in your own words.



# Punjab Edusat Society

## Session 36

### 'Eh' and 'Ae' Sounds

Both 'eh' and 'ae' are tongue vowels. The reason that they fall under the category of tongue vowels is because the shape of tongue changes in the articulation of these vowel sounds.

#### The 'eh' Sound in Words

met	said	recommend
bet	bread	collect
get	credit	several
end	women	temperature
pen	Delhi	neglect
best	empty	effect
well	ready	elephant

Activity 1. Complete the story using the words given in your workbook

bed eldest vegetables

felt insect well

check member reddish

expect helped friends

Ravinder was the \_\_\_\_\_ son in the family. He always \_\_\_\_\_ all the other family \_\_\_\_\_ and also his \_\_\_\_\_. One day he was bitten by an \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pain in his arm which had turned \_\_\_\_\_ in colour. He went to the doctor for a \_\_\_\_\_ up and was advised \_\_\_\_\_ rest for ten days. His family made a lot of green \_\_\_\_\_ for him and told him to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of friends. He got \_\_\_\_\_ in no time.

Activity 2. The 'eh' sound in sentences

1. He dropped his pen on her head.
2. I entered the empty room.
3. My best friend is my personal diary.
4. I scored much less than what I expected.
5. The exam has both objective and subjective questions.
6. Men prefer intelligence more than beauty in women.

#### The 'ae' sound

Key word for 'ae'- cat

hand graduation practice

band attack jackpot

jam active fantastic

hat jacket balance

have magic language

mad exactly palace

drag salad travel

had candle factory

Activity 3. Complete the story using the words given in your workbook.

land battle bandages

analyze wrapped chapter

lack packets back

action            blankets

The ..... of the Stalingrad was fought between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in the bitter winter of 1943. When we ..... the results of this epic..... we realize that this was the first instance in the World War II that the Germans were pushed ..... It was the single most destructive.....of the war fought on ..... The bitter cold coupled with a severe ..... of ..... made the situation even darker. The injured soldiers were ..... in ..... and there was a shortage of food ..... The ..... continued for three months till the Germans surrendered.

#### Activity 4. Sentences with 'ae' sound

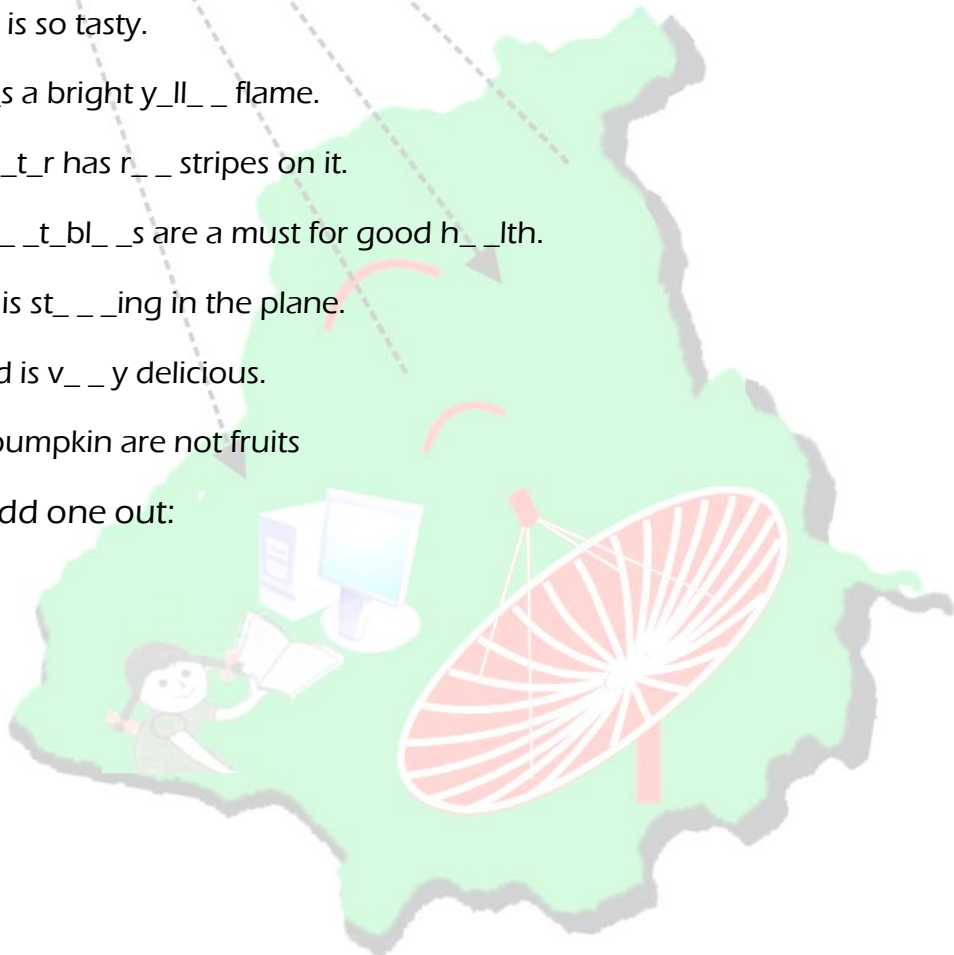
1. The man who showed us magic was wearing black pants.
2. I am having snacks.
3. It is a factory that produces candies.
4. Practice makes a man perfect.
5. The cat balanced on a thin rope.
6. The salad is fantastic.

#### Activity 5. Fill the blanks with 'eh' and 'ae' sounds

- I love s\_ndwi\_ \_ \_ \_ es made of brown br\_ \_ \_ \_.
- The r\_d \_pp\_e is so tasty.
- The c\_n\_e h\_s a bright y\_ll\_ \_ flame.
- My b\_ \_ck sw\_ \_t\_r has r\_ \_ stripes on it.
- Green leafy v\_ \_t\_bl\_ \_s are a must for good h\_ \_lth.
- The air h\_st\_ss is st\_ \_ \_ing in the plane.
- The fruit sa\_ \_ d is v\_ \_y delicious.
- C\_bb\_ge and pumpkin are not fruits

#### Activity 6. Pick the odd one out:

- ant
- rat
- kangaroo
- elephant
- hen
- cat
- chimpanzee
- camel
- jelly fish
- bat
- hedgehog
- zebra
- woodpecker
- heron
- alligator



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- leopard

### Activity 7. Fruits and Vegetables

On Sunday, I am throwing a party and I am going to call all my friends...there are many dishes on the menu...but my favourite is fruit salad!

Let me tell you what all is required to make a yummy salad that also has vegetables in it.

Let's prepare a yummy fruit and vegetable salad bowl using all the ingredients with eh' and 'ae' sound words.

mangoes, carrots, apples, cherries, raddish, cauliflower, pineapple, cream, banana, cucumber, lemon, pepper

First, take a big bowl. Dice some ..... in it.

Then take a few.....and a few.....

You can also put some red.....

A few pieces of.....can add more flavor to the salad.

You can also add some.....

But never add..... or spinach.

You can also mix small pieces of.....

Put small pieces of.....

Mix them all.....add some fresh cream.....

Sprinkle ..... & salt as per the taste.

And .....you must squeeze lots of.....

And the fruit salad is ready to binge on!!!



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## Solutions

Activity 1. Complete the story using the words given in your workbook

- eldest
- helped
- members
- friends
- insect
- felt
- reddish
- check
- bed
- vegetables
- expect
- well

Activity 2. The 'eh' sound in sentences

1. He dropped his pen on her head.
2. I entered the empty room.
3. My best friend is my personal diary.
4. I scored much less than what I expected.
5. The exam has both objective and subjective questions.
6. Men prefer intelligence more than beauty in women.

Activity 3. Complete the story using the words given in your workbook.

land            battle            bandage  
analyze        wrapped        chapter  
lack            packets            back  
action         blankets

The battle of the Stalingrad was fought between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in the bitter winter of 1943. When we analyze the results of this epic battle we realize that this was the first instance in the World War II that the Germans were pushed back.

It was the single most destructive chapter of the war fought on land. The bitter cold coupled with a severe lack of blankets made the situation even darker. The injured soldiers were wrapped in bandages and there was a shortage of food packets. The action continued for three months till the Germans surrendered.

Activity 4. Sentences with 'ae' sound

1. The man who showed us magic was wearing black pants.
2. I am having snacks.
3. It is a factory that produces candies.
4. Practice makes a man perfect.
5. The cat balanced on a thin rope.
6. The salad is fantastic.

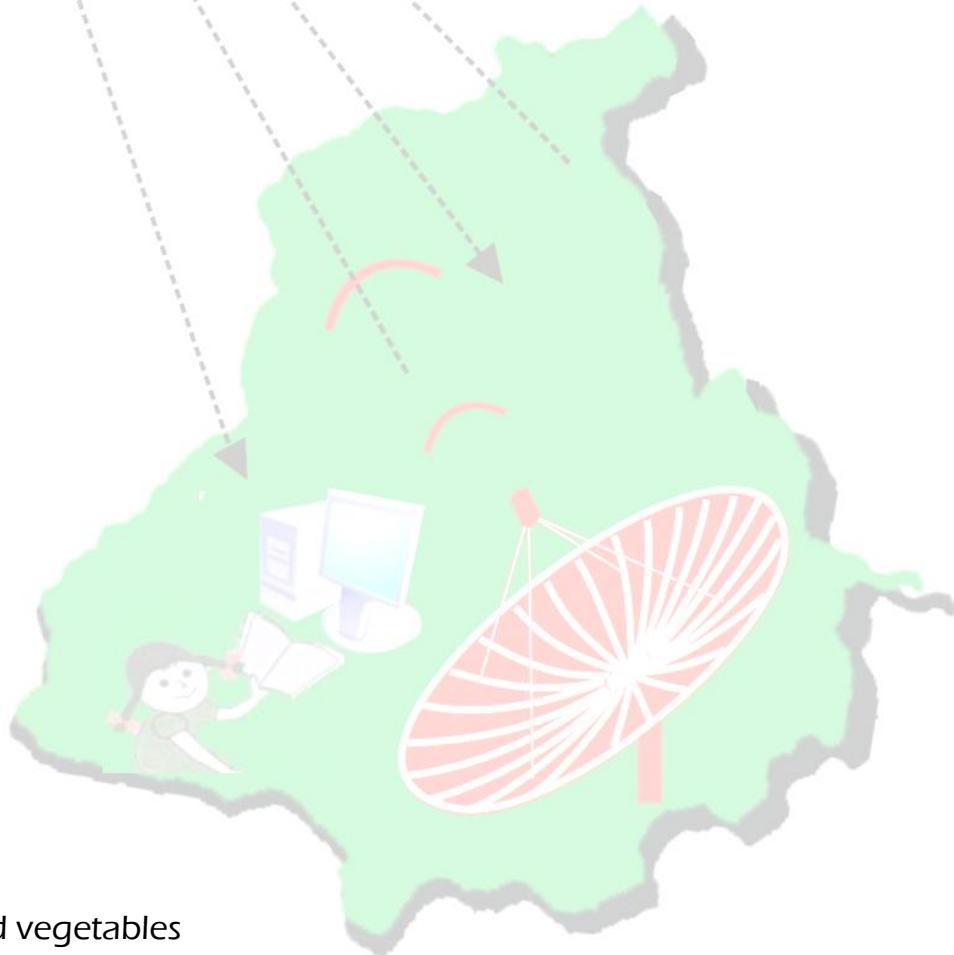
Activity 5. Fill the blanks with 'eh' and 'ae' sound words

- I love s\_andwi\_ \_ \_ \_ es made of brown br\_ \_ \_ \_ . (sandwiches, bread)
- The r\_d \_pp\_e is so tasty. (red, apple)

- The c\_n\_\_e h\_s a bright y\_ll\_\_ flame. (candle, has, yellow)
- My b\_\_ck sw\_\_t\_r has r\_\_ stripes on it. (black, sweater, red)
- Green leafy v\_\_\_\_t\_bl\_\_s are a must for good h\_\_lth. (vegetables, health)
- The air h\_st\_ss is st\_\_\_\_ing in the plane. (hostess, standing)
- The fruit sa\_\_d is v\_\_y tasty. (salad, very)
- C\_bb\_ge and pumpkin are not fruits. (cabbage)

Activity 6: Pick the odd one out:

- ant
- rat
- kangaroo
- **elephant**
- **hen**
- cat
- chimpanzee
- camel
- jelly fish
- **bat**
- hedgehog
- zebra
- woodpecker
- heron
- **alligator**
- leopard



Activity 7: Fruits and vegetables

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Let me tell you what all is required to make a yummy salad that also has vegetables in it.

Let's prepare a yummy fruit and vegetable salad bowl using all the ingredients with eh' and 'ae' sound words.

mangoes, carrots, apples, cherries, raddish, cauliflower, pineapple, cream, banana, cucumber, lemon, pepper

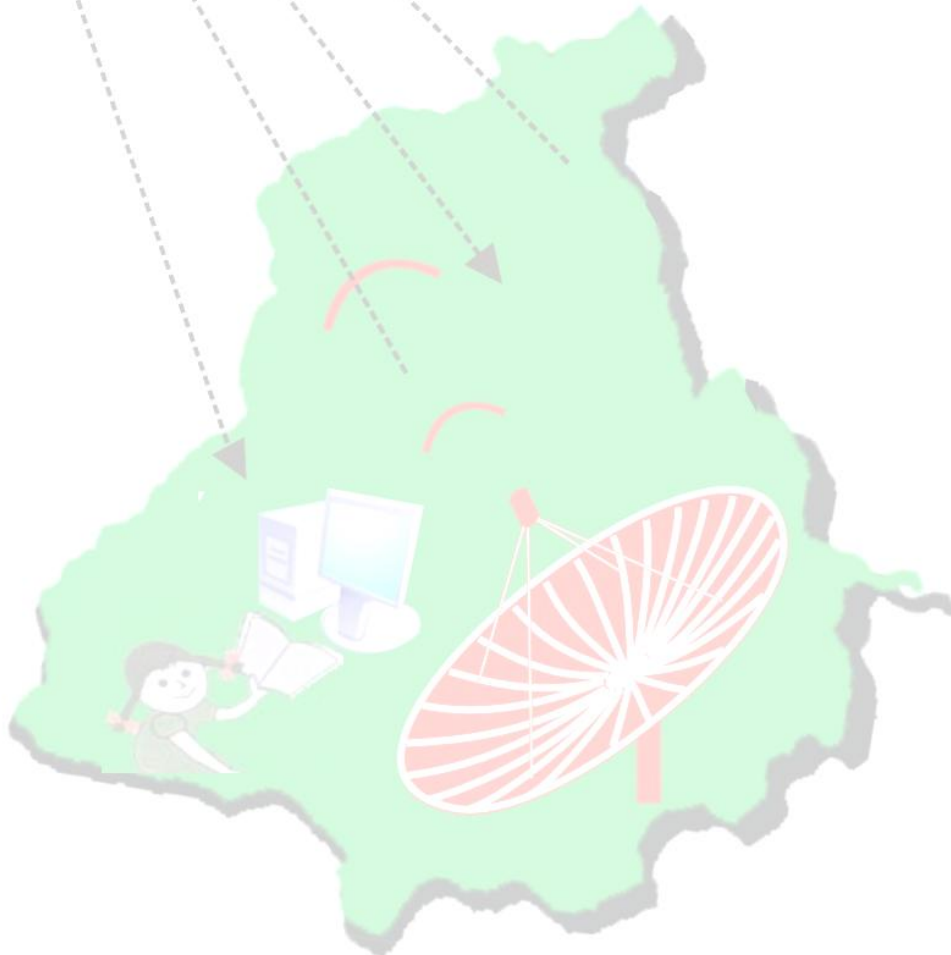
First, take a big bowl. Dice some ..... in it. (carrots)  
 Then take a few.....and a few..... (mangoes, apples)  
 You can also put some red..... (cherries)

A few pieces of.....can add more ..... flavor to the salad. (pineapple)  
 You can also add some..... (cauliflower)  
 But never add..... or spinach. (raddish)

You can also mix small pieces of..... (cucumber)  
 Put small pieces of..... (banana)

Mix them all, add some fresh ..... (cream)  
 Sprinkle salt & ..... as per the taste. (pepper)

And, you must squeeze lots of..... (lemon)  
 And the fruit salad is ready to binge on!!!



# Punjab Edusat Society

## Session 37

### 'Ah' and 'E' vowel sounds

- 'Ah' and 'E' are both tongue vowels as the placement of tongue changes when they are used in a word.
- Both 'Ah' and 'E' are long vowels.

#### Words with 'Ah' sound

- |          |            |          |
|----------|------------|----------|
| • start  | • depart   | • basket |
| • pardon | • flower   | • remark |
| • path   | • classify |          |
| • rather | • contrast |          |

#### Fill in the blanks using the following words

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| • apartment | • bath   |
| • plastic   | • market |
| • hard      | • sharp  |
| • fast      | • castle |

#### Activity 1: Fill in the blanks using the following words

The dolls are made out of \_\_\_\_\_.

We should take a \_\_\_\_\_ everyday.

She went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy eggs.

Harpreet is cutting apples with a \_\_\_\_\_ knife.

The king lived in a huge \_\_\_\_\_.

The sponge is soft and the stone is \_\_\_\_\_.

The family saw a nice four room \_\_\_\_\_.

The car was moving very \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Activity 2. Sentences with 'Ah' sound

- I will start with my homework after lunch.
- My father is a farmer.
- Paris is the capital of France.
- Dave will go to the market to buy some flowers.
- The party at the farm was a mob scene.

### Activity 3. Identify the 'Ah' sound words in the following passage

#### A day in a Metro City

I went to Delhi in March. Delhi is the capital of our country India. It is a big city with lots of people, scooters, cars, buses and trains. The people live in apartments in huge buildings. Every building has a park with lots of trees and flowers. I saw historical monuments like India Gate, Red Fort and Kutub Minar. The city never sleeps and keeps moving fast.

### Activity 4: Conversation with 'Ah' Sound

#### Underline the 'Ah' sound words

Sonia: Hi Adita, are you coming for the dance class today?

Adita: No Sonia, I have to go to the market with my Father.

Sonia: What do you have to buy from the market?

Adita: I broke my father's new glasses. So I have to buy him a new pair of glasses.

Sonia: Oh, hey can I give you one more task?

Adita: Sure, what is it?

Sonia: Can you buy me a nice birthday card?

Adita: Sure I will buy it, after all that's what neighbours are for.

Sonia: Oh! Thank you.

Adita: Welcome.

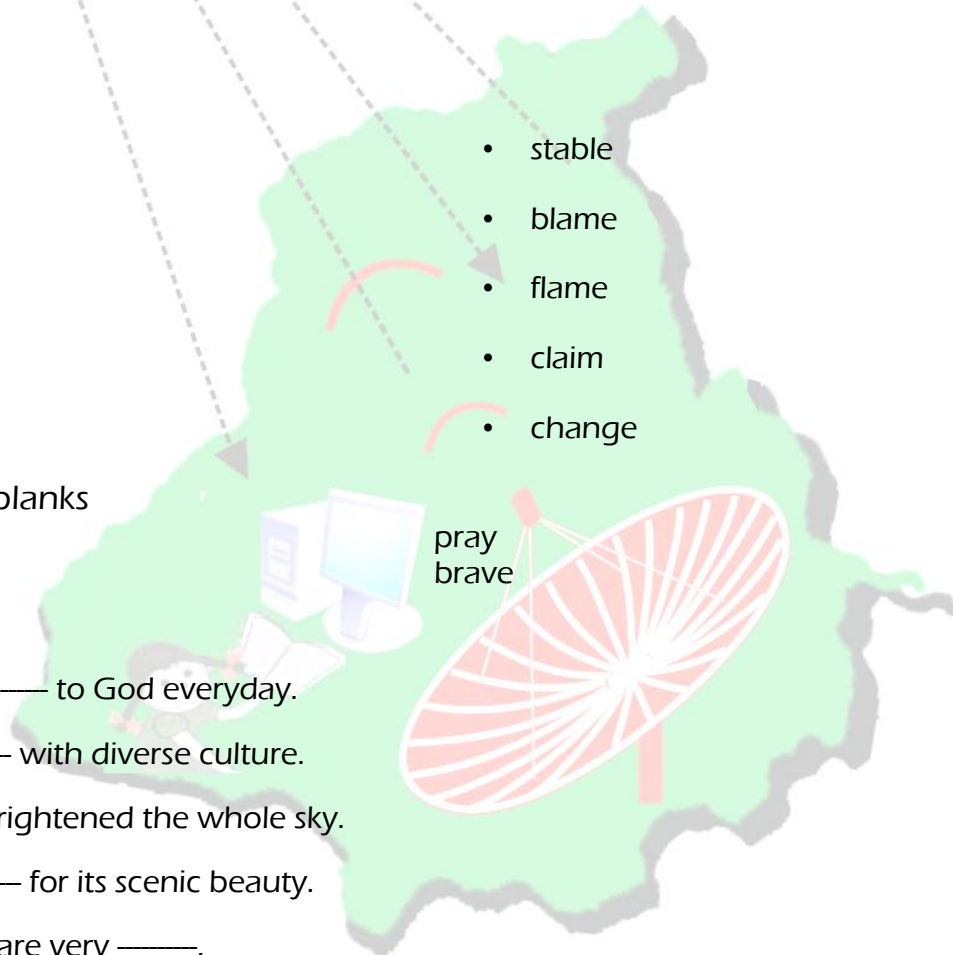
#### Words with 'E' sound

- relation
- place
- rain
- strange
- container
- stable
- blame
- flame
- claim
- change

### Activity 5. Fill in the blanks

famous  
nation  
rays

- We should \_\_\_\_\_ to God everyday.
- India is a \_\_\_\_\_ with diverse culture.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ brightened the whole sky.
- Kashmir is \_\_\_\_\_ for its scenic beauty.
- The army men are very \_\_\_\_\_.



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### Activity 6. Sentences with 'E' sound

- We trained for eight days.
- Kanika has departed for France to play football.
- I will go to the market on Wednesday.
- Have you passed or failed the exam?
- It was raining very heavily today.

### Activity 7. Identify the words with 'E' sound in the following passage

#### A Day by the Lake

I went to my village which has a small lake. I planned a picnic near the lake with my friends. We had taken some sandwiches, cakes, juice and paper plates. We sat near the lake and ate everything. After that we went for boating in the lake. Then the sunrays got dim and the sky got dark. Before we could leave the place it started raining. So we ran towards our house but got wet by the time we reached home.

### Activity 8. Choose the correct response:

- (flowers/flavours)

The garden has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

The ice cream has different \_\_\_\_\_.

- (power/paper)

The king had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

We write on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (barks/break)

The cat mews and the dog \_\_\_\_\_.

The children were playing during the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (Shark/Shake)

The most dangerous fish in sea is the \_\_\_\_\_.

My favorite drink is the mango \_\_\_\_\_.

- (farm/fame)

My grandfather lives on a \_\_\_\_\_.

Tendulkar has earned a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Solutions

Activity 1: Fill in the blanks using the following words.

- The dolls are made out of plastic.
- We should take a bath everyday.
- She went to the market to buy eggs.
- Harpreet is cutting apples with a sharp knife.
- The king lived in a huge castle.
- The sponge is soft and the stone is hard.
- The family saw a nice four room apartment.
- The car was moving very fast.

Activity 2. Sentences with 'Ah' sound

- I will start with my homework after lunch.
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- Paris is the capital of France.
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A day in a Metro City

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Sonia: What do you have to buy from the market?

Adita: I broke my father's new glasses. So I have to buy him a new pair of glasses.

Sonia: Oh, hey can I give you one more task?

Adita: Sure, what is it?

Sonia: Can you buy me a nice birthday card?

Adita: Sure I will buy it, after all that's what neighbours are for.

Sonia: Oh! Thank you.

Adita: Welcome.

Activity 5: Fill in the blanks

- We should pray to God everyday.
- India is a nation with diverse culture.
- The sun rays brightened the whole sky.



- Kashmir is famous for its scenic beauty.
- The army men are very brave.

#### Activity 6: Sentences with 'E' sound

- We trained for eight days.
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#### Activity 8. Choose the correct response:

- (flowers/flavours)

The garden has a lot of flowers.

The ice cream has different flavours.

- (power/paper)

The king had a lot of power.

We write on paper.

- (barks/break)

The cat mews and the dog barks.

The children were playing during the break.

- (shark/shake)

The most dangerous fish in sea is the shark.

My favorite drink is the mango shake.

- (farm/fame)

My grandfather lives on a farm.

Tendulkar has earned a lot of fame.

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## SESSION 38

### STORY TIME II: Eh / Ae AND E / Ah SOUNDS

Recap of Eh, Ae, E and Ah sounds.

bed	bad	bade	bard
red	radish	ray	rather
fed	fang	fade	fast
head	had	hay	hard
wed	wad	wade	larder
led	lad	lay	

Eh and Ae sounds in commonly mispronounced words

elder	steady	analysis	formality
engineer	aluminum	suggest	transaction
education	address	temple	standard
relative	advertise	imagination	better
actress	planning	terrorism	application
character			

Sentences with Eh and Ae sounds

The carrot is red and the radish white.

I had bread and jam for breakfast.

The black hat on his head had a band of brown felt.

The actress actually has an elder sister who acts as her double at times.

In the standard fairy tale, the beautiful heroine marries the wealthy prince and they live happily ever after.

E and Ah sounds in commonly mispronounced words

state	trader	art	after	armchair
laughter	e-mail	staff	flavour	heart
nature	lather	stapler	dancer	Sunday
train	marker			

Sentences with E and Ah sounds

On weekdays, we visit our village at the far end of the state.

If you reach school late, you will have to wait at the gate until the assembly ends.

A ray of light from the sun takes eight minutes to reach the earth.

He has passed all his exams with flying colours. His father's prayers have been answered.

Exercise: What does your father do? Complete the words.

Jassi's daddy owns land.

Apart from the primary crops, rice and wheat, he grows flowers and fruits.

Recently, he has also started growing medicinal herbs.

He is thus a progressive a g \_ \_ \_ u \_ \_ \_ r \_ \_ t.

Parvin's daddy works on a ship.

He is in charge of the ship's machinery.

It is a highly specialized job.

He is a m \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e n \_ \_ n \_ \_ r.

Rattan's papa went to N D A when he was eighteen years old.

He has retired from service at fifty two years of age.

He has served the nation for thirty six years as an \_ \_ m \_ \_ \_ \_ i \_ \_ r.

Roohi's dad owns a showroom.

He is building an organization to deal with the great scarcity of domestic labour in his hometown.

We may term Roohi's father an e \_ \_ \_ ep \_ \_ \_ eu \_ .

Exercise: Identify the sound in each word.

case	state	shape	date
car	star	sharp	charade
can	began	scan	stand
when	ten	ken	den

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## SESSION 39

### ARTICLES

What is an Article?

An article is a word that combines with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun.

Another word for an article is "Noun marker"

The three main articles are the, an, a.

Types of Articles

There are two types of articles:

- I. Indefinite Article
- II. Definite Article

Indefinite Article

An indefinite article is used before singular nouns that refer to any member of a group.

A cat is a mammal.

Indefinite Articles are of two kinds:

- A: A is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound.

Examples :

a pen  
a tiger  
a singer  
a man  
a phone  
a class

- An: An is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) sound.

Examples :

an apple  
an egg  
an order  
an umbrella  
an elephant

Exceptions to the usage of A and An

- Words like hour, honest, heir have the first letter silent when spoken. We hear the sound of the vowel instead.

- So we say an honest man, an hour.
- Some words begin with vowels but do not have a vowel sound. E.g.: uniform, university, united.

Examples :

- a uniform
- a university
- a united
- a European
- an honorable man
- an MBA degree

EXERCISES: Fill in the blanks with 'A' or 'An'

1. \_\_\_ bingo game
2. \_\_\_ idiot
3. \_\_\_ good job
4. \_\_\_ rotten plum
5. \_\_\_ used fork
6. \_\_\_ uncle
7. \_\_\_ historian
8. \_\_\_ apple
9. \_\_\_ hair
10. \_\_\_ ox

Insert a/an where necessary.

- Raju's father owns shop.
- I would like to buy sports car.
- It is beautiful house.
- He is old man.
- It's hot summer day.

Definite Article

A definite article is used before singular and plural nouns that refer to a particular member of a group.

The cat is on the black mat.

- A definite article is typically used to refer to an object or person who has been previously introduced.

For example:

- I have a blue dress and a pair of white shoes. The dress was given to me by my mother and my father had given me the shoes.

- In this example, a blue dress becomes the blue dress because a "white dress" had been previously introduced in the passage.

A/An	There is a dog outside the building.	We don't know which dog the writer /speaker is referring to.
The	The black dog is outside the building.	It is understood to which dog the writer/ speaker is referring to.
A/ An	Do you know where is a post office?	The writer/speaker is not referring to a specific post office.
The	I am going to the post office.	It is understood to which post office the writer/ speaker is referring to.

Unlike the Indefinite Articles, there is only one Definite Article, the.

- We use the while talking of a definite person (s) or thing(s).
- We use the with the special names of places, rivers, mountain ranges, books, etc.
- We also use the with sun, moon, earth and sky.

Exceptions to the use of definite article

There is no article:

- with names of countries (if singular)  
E.g. : Germany is an important economic power.  
He's just returned from England.  
India is a beautiful country.

- with the names of languages  
Hindi is spoken in India.  
English uses many words of Latin origin.  
Indonesian is a relatively new language.

- with the names of meals.

Lunch is at midday.  
Dinner is in the evening.  
Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

- with people's names (if singular)

John's coming to the party.  
Rahul Mehta is my brother.  
We're having lunch with the Sharmas tomorrow.

- with titles and names:

Sir William was a fine man.

- with professions:

Engineering is a useful career.  
He'll probably go into medicine.

- with years:

India got independent in 1947.  
Do you remember 1995?

- in some fixed expressions, for example: by

car by air  
on holiday  
at work  
at University  
in church  
in prison  
in bed

Exercise: Fill in the blanks using 'a', 'an', or 'the'

- Ramesh and Jyoti went to \_\_\_ party last night.
- Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_ cinema from here?
- \_\_\_ college is closed today.
- Geeta is one of \_\_\_ strangest people I know.
- I recommend you try \_\_\_ tomato soup at this restaurant.
- Would you like to see \_\_\_ film?
- Do you have \_\_\_ dictionary that I can

borrow? Fill in the blanks using a, an or the

- There was \_\_\_ sound in \_\_\_ living room.
- Ramesh said he was \_\_\_ employee at \_\_\_ fast food restaurant. \_\_\_ restaurant is at \_\_\_ shopping mall.
- Raj Mahajan was caught holding \_\_\_ match at \_\_\_ time of \_\_\_ fire.
- She replied in surprise that \_\_\_ question was much too difficult.
- I'm afraid I can't remember \_\_\_ exact date of \_\_\_ show.
- \_\_\_ children went to \_\_\_ film yesterday afternoon. They enjoyed it \_\_\_ lot.
- I'm afraid \_\_\_ answer is 'no'. Come back when you can make \_\_\_ new proposal.
- He got \_\_\_ job in \_\_\_ best company in town.

## SESSION 40

### INTRODUCTION TO TENSES

#### PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

##### Definition of Tense

The term tense means time.

The verb forms which express the time of action are called Tenses.

The three major forms of the verb are: present, past and past participle form.

##### Examples of verb forms

Present	Past	past participle
fly	flew	flown
paint	painted	painting
drive	drove	driven
build	built	built
entertain	entertained	entertained
type	typed	typed
specialize	specialized	specialized
teach	taught	taught

##### Approaching the present, past and future tenses

The present tense stands for here and now.

We approach the past or the future from a position in the present.

The past is therefore in the memory. We remember the action in the past.

The future is in the imagination. We plan or imagine the action in the future.

Tenses help us talk of actions in the context of time.

##### Present, Past and Future tense

The Present tense usually expresses actions in the present time.

The Past tense usually expresses actions in the past time.

The Future tense expresses actions in the future time.

Forms of Tenses: Each Tense has four forms:

Simple – actions which happen at the time.

Continuous – action continuing at the time.

Perfect – action which ends at the time.

Perfect Continuous – action which starts before the time and continues past it.



## Simple Present Tense

We use the Simple Present Tense to  
Express Universal truths

The sun rises in the east.

Talk about action done usually or always

I wake up at five-thirty in the morning.

Give orders and make requests

May I know the time, please?

Verb Formation: Subject + Verb

First person	Second person	Third person
I eat lunch.	You eat lunch.	He eats lunch.
We eat dinner.	You eat dinner.	She eats dinner.
I drink tea.	You drink tea.	Babies drink milk.
We drink water.	You drink water.	They drink water.
I sleep late.	You sleep early.	Arun sleeps late.
We sleep late.	You sleep late.	Laila sleeps late.

What do they do? Fill in the blanks with the right form of the given verbs:

## EXERCISE

Round I: repair, collect, serve, entertain, issue, fly

Mechanics \_\_\_\_\_ and service cars.

A pilot \_\_\_\_\_ airplanes. A

clown \_\_\_\_\_ people.

Librarians \_\_\_\_\_ books.

Dustmen \_\_\_\_\_ garbage.

A waiter \_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant.

## EXERCISE

Round II: make, drive, sell, build, repair, administer

A chemist \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.

The judge \_\_\_\_\_ justice.

The taxi-driver \_\_\_\_\_ a very small taxi.

The plumber \_\_\_\_\_ pipes and plumbing.

The carpenters \_\_\_\_\_ furniture, shelves, door, etc.

Bricklayers \_\_\_\_\_ houses and other buildings.

## Negative Form of the Simple Present Tense

Verb formation: Subject + Negative Form + Verb

### EXERCISE

They don't ... Use the negative form doesn't or don't.

- Chemists \_\_\_\_\_ build houses.
- A dustman \_\_\_\_\_ make furniture.
- Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ sell medicines.
- Clowns \_\_\_\_\_ fly aeroplanes.
- A librarian \_\_\_\_\_ serve drinks.
- A secretary \_\_\_\_\_ administer justice.
- Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ collect rubbish.
- A waiter \_\_\_\_\_ work at an office.
- Bricklayers \_\_\_\_\_ write dictionaries.
- A carpenter \_\_\_\_\_ look after gardens.

### Present Perfect tense

We use the present perfect tense to express actions that have just or already been completed.

The action would begin in the past in order to be completed in the present.

Not to be confused with the past tense, which is not concerned with the present at all.

Verb Formation: have / has + past participle form of verb

We often use terms like already and just with the present perfect tense.

### Examples

I have studied English.

We have studied English.

I have just finished doing my homework.

Simran has studied English.

They have studied English.

I have sung a song.
We have prepared for the test.
You have stood first in the class.
He has eaten too much at lunch.
Deepti has finished her studies.
It has stopped raining.
They have moved to a new city.

Pick the Right Option

Rohit : I have come to the same school for the last four years.

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

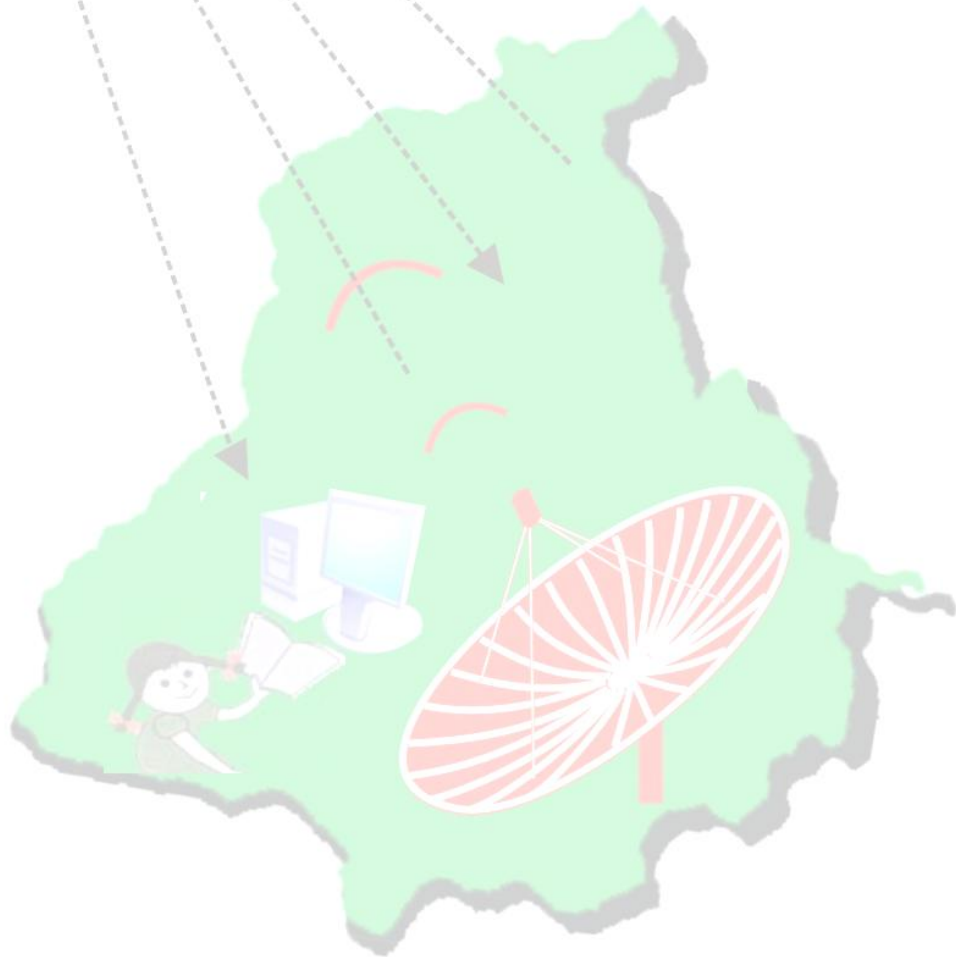
We are not sure.

A Dark and Stormy Night: Identify the verbs in the present perfect tense.

As I drive down the tree-lined road, there isn't a single person in sight. Although I have driven down this road a thousand times before, yet I have never seen anything like this!

It is a dark and stormy night. The sky is full of angry black clouds. The moon has just appeared. It is blood-red in colour. The wailing wind shakes the palm trees as I drive past. I haven't felt so uneasy since I saw Zee Horror Show years ago.

Suddenly, a tree falls across the road. Luckily, I have already crossed that point on the road. I drive on in relief.



# Punjab Edusat Society

## SESSION 41

## PRESENT TENSE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Use of the Present Continuous tense

Actions going on at the moment of speaking.

Jagat is playing football.

Actions going on, but not at the moment of speaking.

I am studying for my exam next week.

Actions taking place only for a short period of time.

I am staying with my cousins for a week.

It is also used to express development.

Our population is growing very fast.

Actions that are arranged for the near future.

I am meeting my friend today.

Verb formation: is / am / are + ing form of verb

## Examples

I am reading the newspaper.

We are improving our communication skills.

Sunny is e-mailing his friends.

The neighbours are quarrelling loudly.

Rahul is going to school.

You are working hard, and will do well.

India is a developing country.

I am going to school.

Rita is playing football.

Meera is washing dishes.

## Activity: A Day with Rahul

Rahul gets up...

He usually gets up at six thirty.

At what time is Rahul getting up today?

He is getting up at seven o'clock.

He eats a sandwich...

He usually has corn flakes and milk for breakfast.

What is he eating today?

He is eating a sandwich.

He goes to school ...

His school starts at nine o'clock.

What is he doing at eight thirty?

At half past eight, he is going to school.

The first period is music.

He sings or plays the flute in the music period.

What is he doing at five minutes past nine?

He is playing the flute at five minutes past nine.

During the break...

He usually plays football.

What is he playing today?



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He is playing football as usual.

He goes back home...

He usually returns home at five.

What time is he leaving for home today?

He is leaving for home at the usual time today.

Before dinner...

He sits with his brothers.

What is his elder brother doing today?

He is reading a book.

What is Vivek doing?

He is relaxing on a sofa.

After dinner...

They do their homework.

What are they doing today?

They're drawing.

After he does his homework...

He can do whatever he wants to.

What is Rahul doing today?

He is watching TV.

If you were Rahul, what would you be watching on TV?

Bedtime...

Rahul normally goes to bed at ten.

What time is he going to bed today?

Today, he is going to bed at ten fifteen.

Rahul's daily routine

Rahul gets up at six thirty. He has corn flakes and milk for breakfast. His school starts at nine o'clock. He plays football in the break. He returns home at five. He sits with his brothers until dinner time. After dinner, they do their homework. Then Rahul can do whatever he wants to, until his bedtime at ten o'clock.

Daily routine is described in the Simple Present Tense.

Using the present continuous tense : For a live commentary on Rahul's routine on the particular day he wakes up late in the morning, we use the present continuous tense.

Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense.

Rahul \_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning. He \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich today. At half past eight, he \_\_\_\_\_ to school. He \_\_\_\_\_ the flute in the music period and football in the break. In the evening, he \_\_\_\_\_ for home at the usual time. Before dinner, he \_\_\_\_\_ with his brothers. After dinner, they \_\_\_\_\_ . Later, he \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

Today, he \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten fifteen.

Using the present perfect continuous tense: If we describe Rahul's routine in the last two years, we would use the present perfect continuous tense.

For the last two years...Rahul's school has been starting at nine o'clock. So, he has been getting up at six thirty. For breakfast, he has been eating corn flakes and milk. In his school break, he has been playing football. He has been returning home at five. Then, he has been sitting with his brothers until dinner time. After dinner, they have been doing their homework. After finishing his homework, Rahul has been doing whatever he wants to, until his bedtime at ten o'clock.

Present Perfect Continuous tense: Verb formation – has/have been + ing form of Verb

Use of Present Perfect Continuous

Puts emphasis on the duration or course of an action (not the result)

She has been writing for two hours.

Action that recently stopped or is still going on

I have been living here since 2001.

Finished action that influenced the present

I have been working all afternoon.

Present Perfect Continuous tense: Examples

My father has been reading the newspaper every morning for the last twenty years.

We have been improving our communication skills by taking classes in Spoken English.

Sunny has been e-mailing his friends all morning.

You have been working hard, and will do well in your Board exams.

Activity: A Rainy Day

Identify the verbs in the present continuous and the present perfect continuous tenses.

It has been raining all morning. The roads are flooded. A group of seven little girls are waiting for the school bus at the gate of their colony. They are standing ankle deep in a big puddle of rainwater.

Tina is wrapped up in a large blue towel. She is also sheltering under a yellow umbrella. Her mother is taking no chances!

Rita and Tania are twins. They have been sleeping in one bed and sharing one set of school books from the very beginning. They are, of course huddling under one umbrella.

Meetu is having a bitter argument with her neighbour, Preeti. Preeti has not been sharing her Tiffin or toys with her lately and yet expects Meetu to continue sheltering her from the rain!

Sonal is going to school for the first time. Her mom was wondering if she should send her daughter out in the pouring rain, when Jyoti appeared with a large red umbrella. They are becoming good friends.

Quiz - There are several little stories in the short story. One of them proves that A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed! Make your choice:

Rita and Tania	Meetu and Preeti	Sonal and Jyoti
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## SESSION 42

### EXERCISES ON PRESENT TENSE II

#### A Review

Ex 1: Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the given tenses.  
The Gingerbread Man

A little old man and a little old woman \_\_\_\_\_ (live) all alone in an old house. They \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) quite lonely because they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no children.  
One day, the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a little boy out of gingerbread. She \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) her gingerbread boy and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) him in the oven.  
When she \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the oven door to \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her gingerbread boy out again, he \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) out of the oven and \_\_\_\_\_ (run) away.  
The old couple \_\_\_\_\_ (run) after him. But the gingerbread boy \_\_\_\_\_ (be) faster than them. He \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) and \_\_\_\_\_ (shout), " \_\_\_\_\_ (Run) as fast as you \_\_\_\_\_ (can) . You \_\_\_\_\_ (catch/not) me. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the gingerbread man."

#### A Review

Ex 2: Now answer the following questions using the negative form.  
Does the old couple have children?  
Are they happy?  
Is the Gingerbread Man a real person?  
Can the old couple catch the Gingerbread man?

Ex 3: Frame suitable questions to the given answers.  
The old couple lives in an old house.  
No, they don't have any children.  
The old woman bakes the gingerbread in the oven.  
No, they can't catch him.

#### A Review

Ex 4 : Use the Present Continuous Form of the highlighted verbs.  
It always rains in July. So, it \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
Birds sing sweetly at dawn. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ sweetly this morning.  
Does cake cost more than bread? The party I am hosting \_\_\_\_\_ me a lot of money.  
I don't have breakfast. I \_\_\_\_\_ brunch now.  
My father works in a bank. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ at present.  
My sisters learn Kathak at school. I \_\_\_\_\_ Judo.

Ex 5 : Use Simple Present / Present Continuous form of the given tenses.  
Every Monday, Sarla \_\_\_\_\_ her mother to hospital before she \_\_\_\_\_ to college.  
(drive, go)  
During these summer holidays, I \_\_\_\_\_ French. (learn)  
Shhh! Be quiet! Daddy \_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)  
Don't forget to take your umbrella. It may \_\_\_\_\_. (rain)  
I'm sorry I can't hear what you \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody \_\_\_\_\_ so loudly. (say, talk)  
Ravi \_\_\_\_\_ a book. I hope he \_\_\_\_\_ a good publisher when he is finished. (write, find)  
My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a cake in the oven. (bake)

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## A Review

Exercise 6 : Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Tense..

If you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework, you may play cricket. (finish)

He \_\_\_\_\_ with an accident and is in hospital. (met)

The fire \_\_\_\_\_ out yet. (not go)

She \_\_\_\_\_ several letters this morning. (write)

What is the time by your watch? My watch \_\_\_\_\_. (stop)

Ex 7 : Use the Present Perfect or the Present Continuous tense.

He \_\_\_\_\_ writing his essay and is now free to play. (finish)

It \_\_\_\_\_ for several days and doesn't look like stopping yet. (rain)

He \_\_\_\_\_ for that firm for several years and will probably go on working there until he retires. (work)

He does not want to go to Nepal because he \_\_\_\_\_ there several times. (already be).

Ex 8: Fill in the blanks to form meaningful conversations.

Conversation 1:

"How long \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Canada?"

"I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) here for more than three years."

"And what \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to do now that college is over?"

"I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of returning to India. I miss my parents too much!"

"You're homesick ... ."

Conversation 2:

"Where is Gagan?"

"He \_\_\_\_\_ (preparing) for his entrance test. He must be in the library."

"He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that for months."

"Yes, he has. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the test every day for the last week."

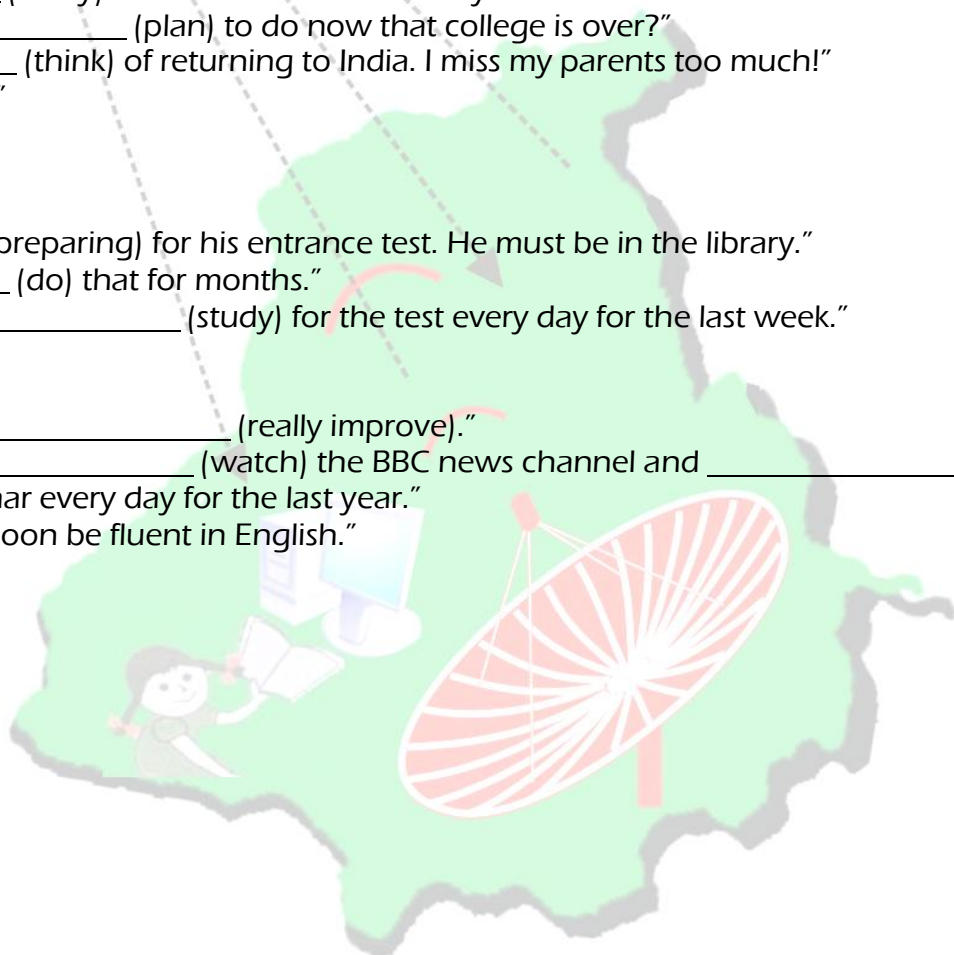
Conversation 3:

"Jatin's English \_\_\_\_\_ (really improve)."

"Yes, it has. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the BBC news channel and \_\_\_\_\_

(work on) his grammar every day for the last year."

"At this rate, he will soon be fluent in English."





## SESSION 43

### CONVERSATIONS ON PRESENT TENSE

Conv 1: Happy Birthday!  
A Father wishes a Son.

Father: Good morning, Manoj. Happy Birthday! How old are you today?

Son: Seven.

Father: You're a big boy! Well, let's sing Happy Birthday:

Happy Birthday to you,

Happy Birthday to you,

Happy Birthday dear Manoj,

Happy Birthday to you.

Father: So what should we do now?

Son: Eat cake and ice cream?

Father: Okay. Here's a tiny little cake for the two of us! Let's light the candles. Remember to make a wish!

Son: Done!

Father: Then go ahead and blow out the candles. Let's cut the cake, and then we can have cake and ice cream.

Son: No, let's keep it for the party!

Father: It's a big party! And I've ordered a big cake for it. So this mini cake is for you and me!

Son: Who all are coming?

Father: Everyone. Your cousins, all your aunts and grandparents, the neighbours and your friends.

Son: Wow!

Father: What do you want to do at your party?

Son: I want to play Passing the Parcel!

Father: How do you do play Passing the Parcel?

Son: The parcel is actually a prize, with layers of paper wrapped around it. It is passed around a group of people. Every time the music stops, we peel off one layer of paper. And there's a note telling the person who has the parcel what to do – sing a song, bark like a dog, imitate your dad ...

Father: All right! I get the picture! We'll all play Passing the Parcel.

Son: Done! Now let's wake Mama!

Rapid Fire Round

What is the boy's name?

How old is he?

Where does the conversation take place?

When does the conversation take place?

What do the father and son eat?

Why is the mother not present?

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Choose the correct option

Who all are invited to Manoj's Birthday Party?

Family and friends.
Relatives and neighbours.
Relatives and friends.
Family, friends and neighbours.

Conv 2: Daily Routine

Small talk between two neighbours

Mr. Goel: So, what's your usual day like? You always seem so busy.

Mr. Sharma: Well, I usually get up around 5:00 a.m. and work on the computer until 6:00 a.m.

Mr. Goel: Why do you get up so early?

Mr. Sharma: I have to leave home at twenty to seven, so that I can catch a bus at 7:00 o'clock. It takes me about twenty minutes to walk to the bus stop from my house.

Mr. Goel: I see and what time do you get to work?

Mr. Sharma: My bus takes about an hour to get there, but it stops right in front of my office.

Mr. Goel: That's nice. And what time do you get off work?

Mr. Sharma: Around 5:00 o'clock. Then, we have tea around 6:30, and my wife and I play with the kids until dinner at 8:00 or so.

Mr. Goel: I see! So, when do you read? I remember you telling me that you read a lot.

Mr. Sharma: Well, my wife and I often watch TV or talk until 10:00 o'clock. She sleeps more than I do, so I often read in the early hours of the morning. I usually sleep at around twelve.

Mr. Goel: And then you get up at 5:00 a.m.?

Mr. Sharma: Yes, it's important to live a balanced life. I enjoy what I do, but you have to set aside time for family and yourself.

Mr. Goel: I agree with you.

Mr. Sharma: But I think my wife has the toughest job. She teaches in a school and takes care of our family . . . the kitchen, the garden, buying groceries, keeping an eye on the kids . . .

Mr. Goel: That's two full-time jobs! How does Mrs. Sharma manage?

Mr. Sharma: She enjoys what she does.

Mr. Goel: Well, you're a busy, but lucky man.

Choose the correct option

Mr Sharma wake up / wakes up at five and work / works on the computer till six o'clock.

He has to leave / have to leave home at twenty to seven, so that he can catch / catches a bus at 7:00 o'clock.

He get off / gets off work round 5:00 o'clock and go / goes home to his family.

He eat / eats dinner with his family at around eight.

Before dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Sharma play / plays with their kids until 8:00 or so.

Mr. Sharma read / reads at night.

He says, "... I think my wife has / have the toughest job. She teach / teaches in a school and take / takes care of our family."

We learn / learns that Mrs. Sharma enjoy / enjoys cooking, gardening and look after / looking after the children.

What do you think?

Mr. Sharma gets to work at eight o'clock, and gets off work at five o'clock. Is Mr. Sharma an Entrepreneur or a salaried employee?

Conv 3: An Introduction

The Class Teacher meets a new student.

Student: Good Morning, ma'am!

Teacher: Good Morning! May I know your name?

Student: Komal.

Teacher: Komal ... You've just joined the school.

Student: Yes, ma'am.

Teacher: I think I met your mother a few days ago. You are from Chennai, aren't you?

Student: Well, I was born there. We are Tamils.

Teacher: Oh, you've been travelling!

Student: Yes, we have. We have moved here now and are settled in our own house.

Teacher: So, what does your father do?

Student: Well, he's a college professor. He is teaching in a college here at Ambala.

Teacher: How interesting. What does he teach?

Student: He teaches chemistry.

Teacher: Oh, chemistry. So you're good at science.

Student: I am. I always score full marks in science.

Teacher: Good. And what about your mother?

Student: She works at home.

Teacher: Does she has her own business or something?

Student: No, she takes care of me.

Teacher: Well, being a homemaker can be really hard, but it's a rewarding job.

Student: I think so too. I think women should look after their families.

Edit the following passage.

Hello everyone!

Myself Komal.

I have come from Chennai.

My family move to Ambala. We

are live in our own house. My

father teaching in a college. I

like reading books and travel.

Pick the right synonym

Komal's mother is a housewife.

We may also refer to her as a h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ k \_ r.

Conv 4: Seeking Directions

Two friends have a talk.

Sandeep: Hey, Ranjeet. Do you happen to know where the movie theatre is? The one near the hospital.

Ranjeet: Yes. Why do you want to know?

Sandeep: Well, my brother and I are planning an outing on Monday. We want to see a film and eat out afterwards.

Ranjeet: I see. Okay, write down these directions so that you don't get lost.

Sandeep: Okay, go ahead.

Ranjeet: First, drive down the highway going west, across the river, and then go straight until the Pine Street.

Sandeep: Until Pine Street, right?

Ranjeet: Right. Then turn left, and the movie theatre is the second building on the right. It's next to the post office.

Sandeep: Second building on the right. Got it! Now, can you recommend any nice restaurant?

Ranjeet: Yeah. Samarkhand serves great food.

Sandeep: Well where's that?

Ranjeet: Well, starting from the movie theatre, go south on Pine Street, across the Mall road, and drive on to the Nehru street. You'll see a parking lot on the left side of the street. Okay so far?

Sandeep: A parking lot on the left. Okay. Then what?

Ranjeet: Okay, then turn left on 3rd Street and drive east. The Samarkhand is the building just before the river on the left side. I think it's open on weekdays from 10:30 in the morning to 11:30 at night, but it stays open until midnight on the weekends.

Sandeep: Okay, I think I've driven by there before. Great! Thanks a lot.

#### Note 1

Directions are given in the Simple Present tense:

Be careful of the Preposition!

Drive down the highway

Go straight

Turn left

Go across (not cross)

Drive on to (a point)

#### Note 2

Well, my brother and I are planning an outing on Monday. We want to see a film and eat out afterwards.

The continuous tense is used because the planning for the outing is going on in the present, although the outing will be in the future.

We are visiting our grandparents tonight.

I am preparing for my exam.

#### Note 3

Okay, I think I've driven by there before. Great! Thanks a lot.

The present perfect tense is used because the writer thinks (the thought process ends in the present) that he has been to the area before (in the past).

## SESSION 44

### PAST TENSE: PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT

#### PAST TENSE

Verb Formation in the Simple Past Tense

Subject + II form of verb

#### Activity 1: The Past Simple Boy

"Hello everybody! My name is Past Simple Boy because I am very nostalgic and I always talk about the past."

"This is an old picture of me. I was eighteen in this picture. It was thirteen years ago."

"I joined DAV college that year. I lived with my friends, Bubbly and Happy in a nearby Paying Guest accommodation."

"We didn't study much. We played street cricket every day. On weekends, we went to play at the City Stadium. And every time there was an international cricket match in the city, we cheered for Team India."

"I finished my studies in 1995, and went on to work as a school teacher. Life is not bad, but those days were fantastic!"

#### Exercise: Pick the Right Option

Round I - "I am very nostalgic and I always talk about the past." This means that he is sentimental.

- True
- False
- Unclear

Round II - How old is the Past Simple Boy?

- Thirteen
- Eighteen
- Thirty one

Round III - "We didn't study much. We played street cricket every day. On weekends, we went to play at the City Stadium." This means that the Past Simple Boy

- Had aimed to be a professional cricketer.
- Represented his college as a cricketer.
- Played cricket for the fun of it.

Round IV- "I finished my studies in 1995, and went on to work as a school teacher. Life is not bad, but those days were fantastic!" Why are those days better than these days?

- He does not have a good job.
- He had no responsibilities then.
- He has regrets about not being more studious.

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Note: The Simple Past Tense is normally used with the time, date, month, year, etc when it happened.

They arrived at seven.  
 He didn't come to school yesterday.  
 I met him in December 1995.  
 Jennifer moved on April 21<sup>st</sup>.  
 Her father died last year.  
 She bought her house nine weeks ago.

### Use of Past Simple Tense

- Actions that started and finished in the past.
- Actions that happened one after the other in the past.
- A short action in the past that interrupts a longer action.

-My parents bought this house six months ago.

-Actions that started and finished in the past.

-The firemen had an accident while they were practicing emergency procedures.

-A short action in the past that interrupts a longer action.

-The door opened and a tiny dog entered the room.

-Actions that happened one after the other in the past.

Exercise: Read the sentences that follow carefully. Which of them are in the past tense?

He worked in that factory in 2001.

They cleaned the room last Monday.

I have never spoken to him.

We live in Kurukshetra.

When did you start school?

When do you get up?

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative forms

I lived in Ganganagar when I was young. - Affirmative

I didn't study much, but I was lucky and passed my exams. – Negative

Did your parents study when they were young? - Interrogative

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verb.

He \_\_\_\_\_ in that office three years ago. (work)

She didn't \_\_\_\_\_ him what she \_\_\_\_\_. (tell, want)

We \_\_\_\_\_ the window because we were feeling hot. (open)

I \_\_\_\_\_ to him when I \_\_\_\_\_. (talk, arrive)

Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth? (brush)

Did they \_\_\_\_\_ the film last night? (see)

I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it because I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ time. (do, have)

## Past Perfect Tense

Verb Formation in the Past Perfect Tense  
Had + past participle form of verb

subject	had	past participle	contraction
I	had	arrived. eaten.	I'd arrived. I'd eaten.
You	had	arrived. eaten.	You'd arrived. You'd eaten.
He	had	arrived. eaten.	He'd arrived. He'd eaten.
She	had	arrived. eaten.	She'd arrived. She'd eaten.
It	had	arrived. eaten.	It'd arrived. It'd eaten.
We	had	arrived. eaten.	We'd arrived. We'd eaten.
They	had	arrived. eaten.	They'd arrived. They'd eaten.

## Examples

I installed the program I had bought from Microsoft.  
 He brought me the scanner he had disconnected from his computer.  
 By the time he moved in there, I had been living there for five years.  
 If I had known it, I would not have come here.  
 If she had found out how much he snores, she would never have married him.  
 They told us, the experiment had never been conducted before.  
 When we arrived, the concert had already finished.  
 By the time I watched my favourite programme, I had drunk a cup of tea.  
 Before I was born, my grandfather had gone to war.  
 Had he known some words before he started learning English?  
 Had they had any pet before they bought the giraffe?

## Examples in the negative form

I had not seen Delhi before I drove there in the summer.  
 Bindu didn't call me before her train had reached the station.

## Activity:

Identify the verbs in the Past Perfect form.

Ravinder had dressed for a black tie dinner. He had planned to reach his friend's house at eight. He searched for the keys of his bike. Where had he put them?

He called his friend, Satish. Satish was waiting for him to pick him up en route. Ravinder explained that he had lost his keys. Satish laughed. It had happened before!

Satish called Mohit, the host of the party. Mohit had already heard the story from Ravinder. He had advised Ravinder not to flap! He was busy tonight. He told Satish to talk to Ravinder.

Identify the verbs in the Past Perfect form in the above passage.

## SESSION 45

## PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

## Past Continuous Tense

He was cooking chicken when the guests arrived.

## Use of the Past Continuous Tense

For any action at some point in the past.

I was watching a film.

Namita was travelling.

Also used with always or continually for habitual actions in the past.

She was always smiling.

## Verb Formation: Subject + was / were + ing form of verb

I was reading tenses in the English period.

We were reading tenses on Monday.

## Subject-verb agreement

I / He / She / It was working ...

We / You / They were working ...

## Example

I was jogging in the street when somebody stopped me and asked what time it was.

At this time yesterday, Aman was riding a horse.

Example There were a lot of people waiting at the station. Some were sleeping on the benches, and others were walking up and down. Shikha was looking for her grandfather, so she didn't sit down.

## More examples

- When Pankaj was young, he was always getting into trouble.
- I was wondering if you could help me.
- I was thinking of having a party next week.
- I was walking home when I met Daddy.
- Amisha was watching television when the phone rang.
- I was watching TV when you called.
- When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
- While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.
- I was sleeping when the earthquake started?
- I was listening to the radio, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.



### Exercise 1: All in a Day's Work!

Fill in the blanks with the Past Continuous form of the verbs.

When I walked into the office, several people \_\_\_\_\_ (type), some \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phones, the boss \_\_\_\_\_ (yell) directions, and customers \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to be helped. One customer \_\_\_\_\_ (shout) at a secretary and \_\_\_\_\_ (wave) his hands. Others \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) to each other about the bad service.

Making polite requests.

I was wondering if you had the time to see me.

We were hoping if you could take an extra class, Ma'am.

Interrogative and Negative forms

Was she working ...?

Were they working ...?

I wasn't working ...

We weren't working ...

Was she going to the theatre when it started raining?

What are you planning to do in the holidays?

He asked me why I wasn't having dinner at the hotel.

When the earthquake began, we weren't playing football.

Exercise 2 : Fill the correct word or words in the blank

At five o'clock it \_\_\_\_\_. (snow)

When John \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_. (call, sleep)

The postman \_\_\_\_\_ when I \_\_\_\_\_ the car. (come, clean)

While they \_\_\_\_\_ for the train, they \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah. (wait, see)

Use of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to then.

- When I joined Carmal Convent, my friend had been studying there for two years.
- We had been living in Chandigarh for twelve years when my father was transferred.

Verb formation : Subject + had been + ing form of the verb.

Examples

- Kiran had been studying Psychology since she was in class XI.
- I had been remembering my grandparents when they arrived!
- I had been playing hopscotch by myself when the new girl in my class joined me.
- The students had been waiting to board the school bus.
- After I had been examining the globe for hours, I finally located India on it.
- I had been studying very hard for my Board exams.
- My sister had been taking dance classes since she was five years old.

- The Sharmas' had been looking for a maid since last month.
- If your performance was good in the final exams, it means you had been working all year.

Interrogative and negative forms

-It had been raining all night.

-Had it been raining all night?

-The roads had been flooding that year.

-Had the roads been flooding that year?

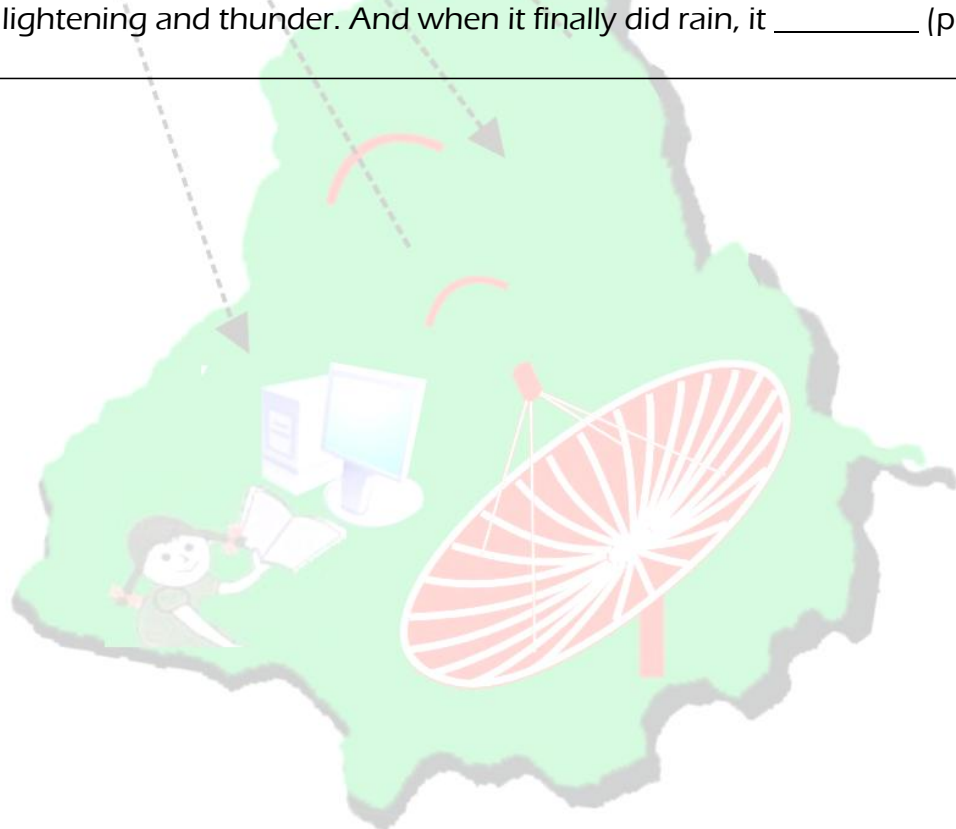
-It had not been raining all night.

-The roads had not been flooding that year.

Exercise 3: Summer of '99.

Fill in the blanks with the Past Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous form

It \_\_\_\_\_ (was) a hot summer. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the monsoon rain to relieve us of the heat. The rain clouds \_\_\_\_\_ (fool) us that year. They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) for days, as per the weather forecasts. And yet, we \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) to see one dry day after the other. And then one night, there was lightening and thunder. And when it finally did rain, it \_\_\_\_\_ (pour).



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## SESSION 46

### EXERCISES ON PAST TENSE

#### Ex 1 - Simple Present / Past

He \_\_\_\_ with an accident last week and \_\_\_\_ now in hospital. (meet, be)  
 We often \_\_\_\_ a swim early in the morning. We \_\_\_\_ one this morning. (have, have)  
 Whenever the teacher \_\_\_\_ her to read she \_\_\_\_ very nervous. (ask, become)  
 My father says that people \_\_\_\_ harder when he was a boy than they \_\_\_\_ nowadays. (work, do)  
 I \_\_\_\_ my hair cut a week ago and now it \_\_\_\_ cutting again. (have, need)  
 I \_\_\_\_ many more English words than I \_\_\_\_ a year ago. (know, do)  
 He often \_\_\_\_ me to help him with his homework. He \_\_\_\_ me again yesterday. (ask, ask)  
 Last year I \_\_\_\_ football but now I have given up football and \_\_\_\_ hockey instead. (play, play)  
 She \_\_\_\_ to see me sometimes. The last time she \_\_\_\_ was the first day of the holidays. (come, come)  
 I \_\_\_\_ to school everyday. My friend \_\_\_\_ with me today. (walk, walk)

#### Activity 1: Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Complete the story!

Once upon a time there (be) \_\_\_\_ three bears: huge Papa Bear, ordinary Mama Bear and tiny Baby Bear. They (live) \_\_\_\_ in a big forest. One day, Mama Bear (cook) \_\_\_\_ porridge for her family and (put) \_\_\_\_ it into bowls: a huge bowl for Papa Bear, an ordinary bowl for Mama Bear and a little bowl for Baby Bear. To give the porridge time to cool down, the three bears (go) \_\_\_\_ for a walk.

Near the wood, there (live) \_\_\_\_ a little girl called Goldilocks. One day, she (sneak) \_\_\_\_ off into the forest. After a while she (come) \_\_\_\_ to the bears' house. She (knock) \_\_\_\_ at the door. But nobody (seem) \_\_\_\_ to be there. So, Goldilocks (step) \_\_\_\_ inside the house.

She (smell) \_\_\_\_ the porridge in the kitchen. She (try) \_\_\_\_ the porridge in the huge bowl – too hot. Then she (taste) \_\_\_\_ some of the porridge from the ordinary bowl – too cold. The porridge in the little bowl (be) \_\_\_\_ right. She (eat) \_\_\_\_ it.

In the sitting room, (stand) \_\_\_\_ three chairs. She (sit) \_\_\_\_ down in the huge chair – too hard. She (like/not) \_\_\_\_ the ordinary chair either – too soft. She (love) \_\_\_\_ the little chair. But it soon (break) \_\_\_\_ into pieces.

She went into the bedroom. There (be) \_\_\_\_ three beds in the room. She (climb) \_\_\_\_ onto the huge bed – too hard. Then she (crawl) \_\_\_\_ into the ordinary bed - too soft. The little bed (be) \_\_\_\_ just right. She (fall) \_\_\_\_ asleep in it.

When the three bears (return) \_\_\_\_ home, they (find) \_\_\_\_ her fast asleep in Baby Bear's bed. They (watch) \_\_\_\_ her for a while. Then they (wake) \_\_\_\_ her up. Goldilocks (open) \_\_\_\_ her eyes. She (see) \_\_\_\_ the bears, (scream) \_\_\_\_ and (run) \_\_\_\_ out of the house as fast as she could.

## Ex 2 - Simple Past / Past Continuous

When I \_\_\_\_\_ in the library, somebody \_\_\_\_\_ a ball through the window. (sit, throw)

When the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework. (ring, do)

We \_\_\_\_\_ each other ghost stories when the light \_\_\_\_\_ out. (tell, go)

When the accident \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ quite near. (occur, stand)

When I \_\_\_\_\_ the party, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. (leave, enjoy)

While I \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus, an ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ past. (wait, dash)

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the room while I \_\_\_\_\_ on the board. (enter, write)

While he \_\_\_\_\_ to us, a boy \_\_\_\_\_ him a note. (talk, bring)

He \_\_\_\_\_ his ankle while he \_\_\_\_\_ tennis. (break, play)

## Examples of Past Perfect Tense

When I turned the radio on yesterday, I heard a song that was popular when I was in school. I had not heard the song for years and it brought back some great memories.

Last week, I ran into an old friend of mine. We had not seen each other for years and both of us had changed a great deal. I enjoyed talking to her so much that I asked her to join me for dinner. We had a great time together.

## Examples of Past Perfect Continuous Tense

When we moved to the colony on the outskirts of the city, the area had been developing at a great pace. In no time, we were living in the heart of a bustling city. The school I had been studying in was too far from our new home. So I joined the one nearby. My best friend, Sonia had already been studying there for two years.

## Ex 3 - Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous

It \_\_\_\_\_ all night and the roads were flooded. (rain)

He went home as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ the message. (deliver)

The road was blocked by a tree which \_\_\_\_\_ across it. (fall)

The men were tired for they \_\_\_\_\_ for six hours without a break. (work)

The trainer told the trainees not to begin until they \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions. (read) After they \_\_\_\_\_ for one and a half hours they were told to stop. (write)

When the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ all the papers they were told that they could go. (collect)

Although he \_\_\_\_\_ her before, he knew who she was. (see / not)

After he \_\_\_\_\_ the puncture, it did not take long to mend it. (find)

After I \_\_\_\_\_ the book for some time, I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_ it before. (read, read)

## Ex 4 - Suitable form of Past Tense

I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ you. (be)

I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ me before. (tell)

I wish there \_\_\_\_\_ something I could do to help. (be)

I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ there when it happened. (be)

I wish the holidays \_\_\_\_\_ longer. (be)

I wish I had not \_\_\_\_\_ the second mango. (eat)

I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock. (be)

I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework last night. (do)

I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ here before. (come)

I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ some more money. (have)

## Activity 2 : Diary Writing

What is a diary?

A diary or journal is a book for writing entries arranged by date reporting on what has happened over the course of a day (or some other time period).

Such logs play a role in many aspects of human civilization – government records, business ledgers, and military records.

The personal diary is a record of the individual. The writer has the freedom to write whatever he pleases.

Diary writing is a very useful exercise for improving your English. So start writing today!

### Tips for Writing Your Personal Diary

Write it on a daily basis.

Give your diary a name. Your writing can be like talking to a friend. That will give your writing a more personal touch.

Report on your day. So you can pick up your pen late in the evening or the next day.

Mind your tenses! Diary writing is mostly in the past tense.

### Example of a diary extract

2 March 2008

I woke up late yesterday! So I had to skip breakfast in order to reach school in time. But I am not the type to skip meals. So, I grabbed two apples from the fridge and tossed them into my school bag. One for breakfast and the other for Tiffin.

An apple a day is supposed to keep the doctor away. What do two apples a day do to the poor doctor?

I had a hearty lunch and dinner. And woke up early this morning! I'll advise you to do the same, my friend.

Home Task:  
Write a Diary  
Extract of your  
own.

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## SESSION 47

### CONVERSATIONS ON PAST TENSE

#### Conversation 1

##### The House Where I was Born

- "I remember the house where I was born."
- "You do? I'm amazed! I remember nothing before I was five years old."
- "I don't remember the day I was born! My father was posted to Shimla in the eighties. We had been living in an old, wooden house in Long Wood for years. I was born there."
- "What do you remember of the house?"
- "It was a two storeyed house. There were two rooms on the ground floor. There was also a wide staircase leading up to the first floor. I don't think I had ever entered those rooms."
- "Why not?"
- "I suppose they were too cold and dark. But the two rooms on the first floor were bright and sunny. And there was a big verandah too. I used to play there all day!"

Ex 1: Identify the form of past tense used in the sentences.

- My father was posted to Shimla in the eighties.
- We had been living in an old, wooden house in Long Wood for years.
- There was also a wide staircase leading up to the first floor.
- I don't think I had ever entered those rooms.
- I used to play there all day!

#### Let us Remember

We describe our daily routine in the present tense.

We describe an incident in the past in the past tense.

For a routine in the past, we may use the term used to and proceed in the present tense.

#### Conversation 2

##### At Kaziranga

- "That's a beautiful decoration piece. A hippo! Where did you get that from?"
- "Actually, it's a rhino! It's a memento from my last vacation."
- "Really ... tell me about your last vacation."
- "Oh ... I had gone to visit a friend in Guwahati. We took a two day trip to Kaziranga National Park in Assam."
- "What is the park like?"
- "It's a wildlife sanctuary, spread over 450 miles. It's the home of the one-horned rhino, the only place in the world where they are found."
- "Did you actually see any rhinos?"
- "Of course ... We actually rode on elephants into the tall grass! It was a unique experience."
- "How tall was the grass?"
- "It is called elephant grass. It was at least seven or eight feet high. Higher, in places. At times, the smaller elephants were hidden in the grass."
- "How did you manage to see the rhino? They're not as tall as elephants, are they?"
- "No, they're not! There were clearings near water sources. The rhinos were feeding in these spots. The elephants, loaded with tourists went within twenty feet of the rhinos."
- "Couldn't they go closer?"

- “They were not too happy to go even that close! As we neared the rhinos, the elephants positioned themselves in an arrow-shaped formation, with a tusker in the lead. Rhinos are fierce animals, you know!”

- “Now I know....”

Let us note

The speaker uses the present tense while giving general information.

“It’s a wildlife sanctuary, spread over 450 miles. It’s the home of the one-horned rhino, the only place in the world where they are found.”

But she narrates her experiences in the past tense.

“We actually rode on elephants into the tall grass! It was a unique experience.”

Did you Know?

Rhino is only a short form or a nick name for the rhinoceros.

Similarly, Hippo is a short form for the hippopotamus.

Ex 2: Correct the following sentences

- We take a vacation to Kashmir last year.
- Kashmir was a beautiful valley.
- We had visit Srinagar, Gulmarg and Gurez.
- The Wular lake was the largest lake in the valley.
- The Jhelum flow out of the valley at Baramullah.

Conversation 3

It happened last night!

- “Haven’t you heard the news?”
- “No! What happened?”
- “The house on the corner of the street was robbed last night!”
- “What! How did it happen?”
- “A gang broke in at night! The Guptas were woken up by armed men! The entire family was locked up in the bathrooms. Then the gang looted the house and walked out through the front door.”
- “And nobody tried to stop them?”
- “No! The gang had actually loaded the loot into the family car, and they just drove away.
- Have they informed the police?”
- “Of course...When I dropped by the house in the morning, the police were investigating the case ... they were questioning the servants and the neighbours.”
- “Why didn’t the servants do something?”
- “They were away, visiting their relatives.”
- “That sounds suspicious ....”
- “Well, when they returned in the morning, they were questioned by the police and their statements taken down in writing.”
- “Is that all the police were doing?”
- “The inspector in charge of the case was directing a team of investigators in collecting evidence. One man was taking photographs. Another was looking for fingerprints. A third man was making an inventory of the stolen items.”
- “What all was taken?”
- “Money, jewellery, a computer, a television set, mobile phones and ATM cards. And the car, of course. It was a Tata Indigo.”
- “The blue one?”

## Ex 3 - True or False?

- The robbers were carrying weapons.
- They killed Mr. Gupta.
- They came on horses.
- They also stole the microwave oven.
- The servants were locked into the bathrooms.
- They stole the Guptas' Maruti 800.

## Ex 4 - What action has the police not taken?

- They have questioned the servants.
- They have questioned the neighbours.
- They have taken photographs of the house.
- They have looked for fingerprints.
- They have informed the reporters.
- They have made a list of the stolen items.

## Conversation 4

## Meeting Old Friends

- "Hi, Preeti!"
- "Good morning, Neetu! Nice to see a bright face on a Monday morning!"
- "It was a great day, yesterday!"
- "Really? What did you do yesterday?"
- "Well ... I woke up late in the morning ..."
- "Of course... Sunday is a day of rest."
- "Indeed... I got out of bed at eleven o'clock. I had two cups of tea, and wondered what to eat for lunch."
- "Lunch ... that's breakfast and lunch rolled in one ... I bet you ate paranthas!"
- "I did. I opted for aloo paranthas with curd and a pat of fresh butter."
- "And then you lazed in front of the TV."
- "I watched a really good film on TV: Raincoat. Have you seen this one?"
- "I started watching it one day, but found it too boring. I'm surprised that you have liked the film."
- "Why?"
- "Because it's so slow and sombre."
- "The story is really good. Two friends meet after years. Both have fallen on hard times. Both try to hide the fact from each other. But they know each other too well. The film ends with each friend giving the other what little they have themselves. I felt so touched by the story."
- "You're a sensitive person... And what has made you feel so happy today?"
- "Oh ... an old friend dropped in late in the evening. It's so nice to catch up after years."

## Ex 5: Identify the verbs in the past tense.

The story is really good. Two friends meet after years. Both have fallen on hard times. Both try to hide the fact from each other. But they know each other too well. The film ends with each friend giving the other what little they have themselves. I felt so touched by the story.

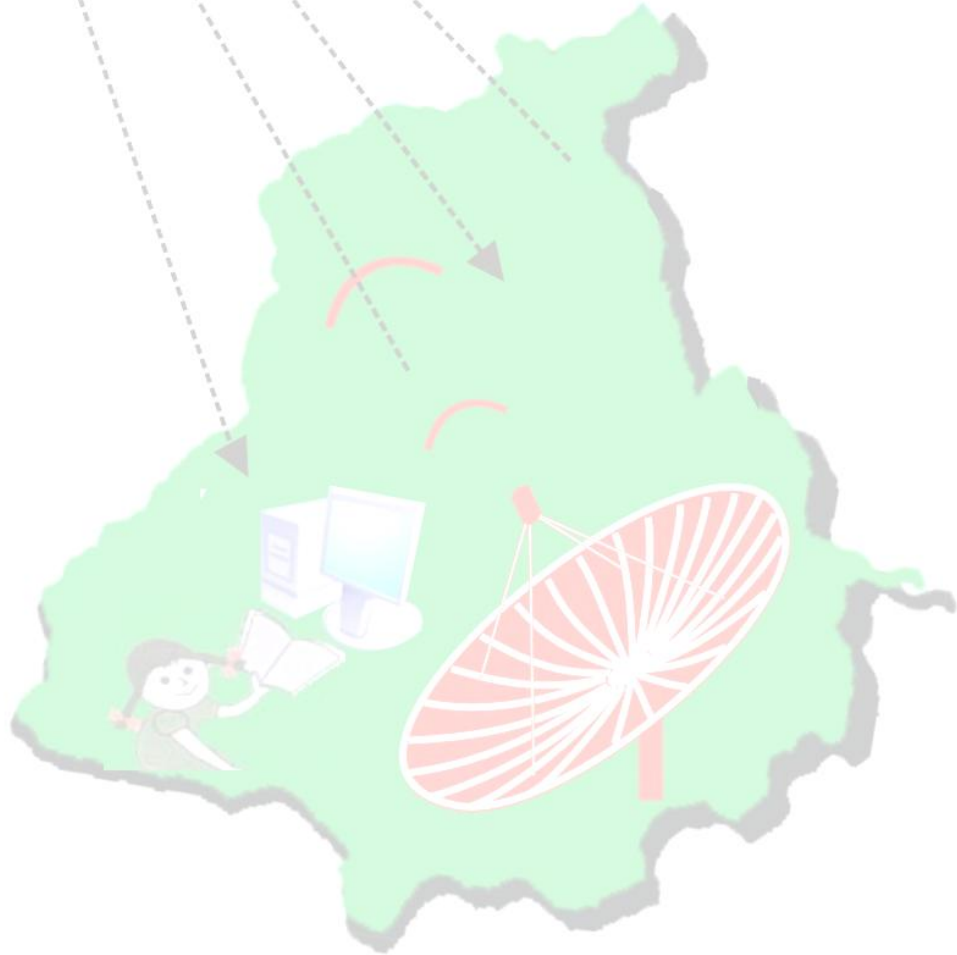
## Ex 6: Make corrections if required.

- Neetu usually wakes up early in the morning.



- On Sundays, she wakes up late.
- She has two cups of tea every morning.
- She watches TV on Sunday.
- She watched Raincoat last Sunday.
- She liked the film very much.

Home Task: Jot down a diary extract on the session.



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## SESSION 48

### FUTURE TENSE: SIMPLE AND PERFECT

#### The Simple Future Tense

Verb Formation – will / shall + I of the verb

#### Examples

- I will be so happy if they fix my car today.
- You will surely pass this exam if you study hard.
- The college will probably close its doors next summer.
- When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner.
- You will live in England until you finish your degree.
- I will send you the information when I get it.
- I will translate the email, so that Mr. Sharma can read it.
- Will you help me move this heavy table?
- Will you make dinner?
- I will not do your homework for you.
- I will not do all the housework myself.

#### Positive sentences

- When I'm sixty years old, I will be totally bald.
- This team is definitely going to win the competition.
- I'm going to visit my grandmother next week.

#### Interrogative sentences

- Will he be angry when he sees me?
- Is he going to apologize to Mamta for his behaviour?
- Is the USA going to close down military bases in Pakistan?

#### Negative sentences

- I will not take any equipment with me.
- Mmm...You know what? I will not be able to help you with your English today.
- The Government is not going to lower the taxes.
- "Breaking the world record is not going to change me" says Manjeet.

#### Activity - What is your ambition?

Identify the verbs in the Simple Future tense.

I will aim to be a doctor. I am going to realize my dreams. I shall study hard to get admission in a good Medical College. I shall also work hard to become a good doctor, so that I am able to be of service to society.

#### The Future Perfect Tense

Look at the following sentences:

- Rahul will have reached office by this time.

- By the end of next week I will have finished my exams.
- I will have passed out of school by the weekend.

Verb Formation – will / shall have + III form of verb

Examples of the third form of Verb: wanted, turned, dropped, hurt, come, felt, gone, hidden, blown, grown, known, begun, rung, swum

Examples

- Ajay will already have taken a shower before he goes to bed.
- I will have finished this work by midnight.
- Next year I will have been here for 10 years. (Now I have been here for 9 years.)
- I can't hand in my project next week. I will not have finished it by then.
- By the time you get here, we will have done all the work.
- You will have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.
- Will you have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?
- You will not have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.

Exercise – Be Positive!

Make positive sentences by filling in the blanks with the future perfect form of the given verbs.

- On Sunday I have to work late. When I get home I will have eaten dinner. (eat)
- The test is in a week from tomorrow, I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ for it. (prepare)
- Please deliver the package after 6:00p.m.; I \_\_\_\_\_ home by then. (arrive)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ all of my exams in a week from today. (taken)

Exercise - Be Negative!

Make negative sentences by filling in the blanks with the future perfect form of the given verbs.

- My sister is coming to visit next week. I will not have moved into my new house by then. (move)
- Next year I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother for 2 years. (see)
- In a few weeks, the plants \_\_\_\_\_ enough to pick the fruit. (grow)
- Next month, I \_\_\_\_\_ long enough to get the salary hike. (work)

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### Exercise - Ask Questions!

Make interrogative sentences by filling in the blanks with the future perfect form of the given verbs.

- Will I have worked here long enough to get a raise?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the train \_\_\_\_\_, by the time I reach the station? (arrive)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep, when I call tonight? (go)

### Activity – Where do you see yourself in ten years?

Identify the verbs in the future perfect tense.

Ten years from now, I will be an established professional. I will be employed in a good company as a manager. I will have proven my ability in the industry. I will also be living in my own house and driving my flashy car. I will not have told anybody that I will be paying loan instalments for the house and the car.



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## SESSION 49

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS AND FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

## Future Continuous tense

- Used to talk about actions in progress at a point in the future.  
– I will be sleeping on Sunday.
- Also used for actions in the future which are already planned or expected to happen in the normal course of things.  
– I will be waiting for you at the bus stop tomorrow.

Verb Formation: will be + verb (ing)

Examples

- Every student will be running tomorrow.
- They will be talking to each other tomorrow.
- The sun will be shining tomorrow.
- I will be playing a computer game tomorrow.
- He will be singing tomorrow.
- Ajay will be climbing the Himalayas next week.
- The weather report says that it will be raining when we arrive in London.
- Will you be visiting your uncle in Tripura?

Exercise – Fill in the blanks with the future continuous form of the given verbs.

- He \_\_\_\_\_ to school at 9.00 am tomorrow. (walk)
- Sita \_\_\_\_\_ on her thesis for the next ten years. (work)
- Next year, Rani \_\_\_\_\_ Art in college. (study)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ for you at the entrance at quarter past one. (wait)

## Positive Sentences

Tomorrow at this time, I will be studying at school!

I will be watching TV when my mother arrives.

## Questions

Will she be cooking when we knock at the door?

Will Manoj be playing football at 6:00 pm?

Will I be getting admission to a good college?

## Negative Sentences

We will not be having supper tomorrow before 8 o'clock.

Tomorrow at nine, I will not be hosing off my car.

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## Exercise: The Party

Fill in the blanks with the Future Continuous Tense.

- When I will arrive at the party, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate). Some \_\_\_\_\_ (dance). Others \_\_\_\_\_ (talk). A few people \_\_\_\_\_ (eat pizza), and several people \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) juice or coke. They always do the same thing.

What do you think?

- "They always do the same thing."
- Is the speaker looking forward to the party he will be attending?

Yes, he is. It's going to be a nice change from his daily routine.

No, he isn't. The parties he attends have become a boring routine.

## Surprise Party

- I will be throwing a surprise party next week. People will have been expecting the same old thing – music and pizza. Picture them when they walk into the setting of a roadside eating joint!

- The action which begins before a point in the future, continues at that point and goes on past it is the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
- Used for actions which will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.  
– By next month mother will have been teaching for twenty years.

Verb Formation: will have been + verb (ing)

## Examples

- In the fall I will have been studying here for 2 years.
- My sister will have been in teaching for 10 years next month.
- The teacher will have been teaching us for 5 years next month.
- Tanu will be very tired when she comes home, because she will have been travelling for over 24 hours.

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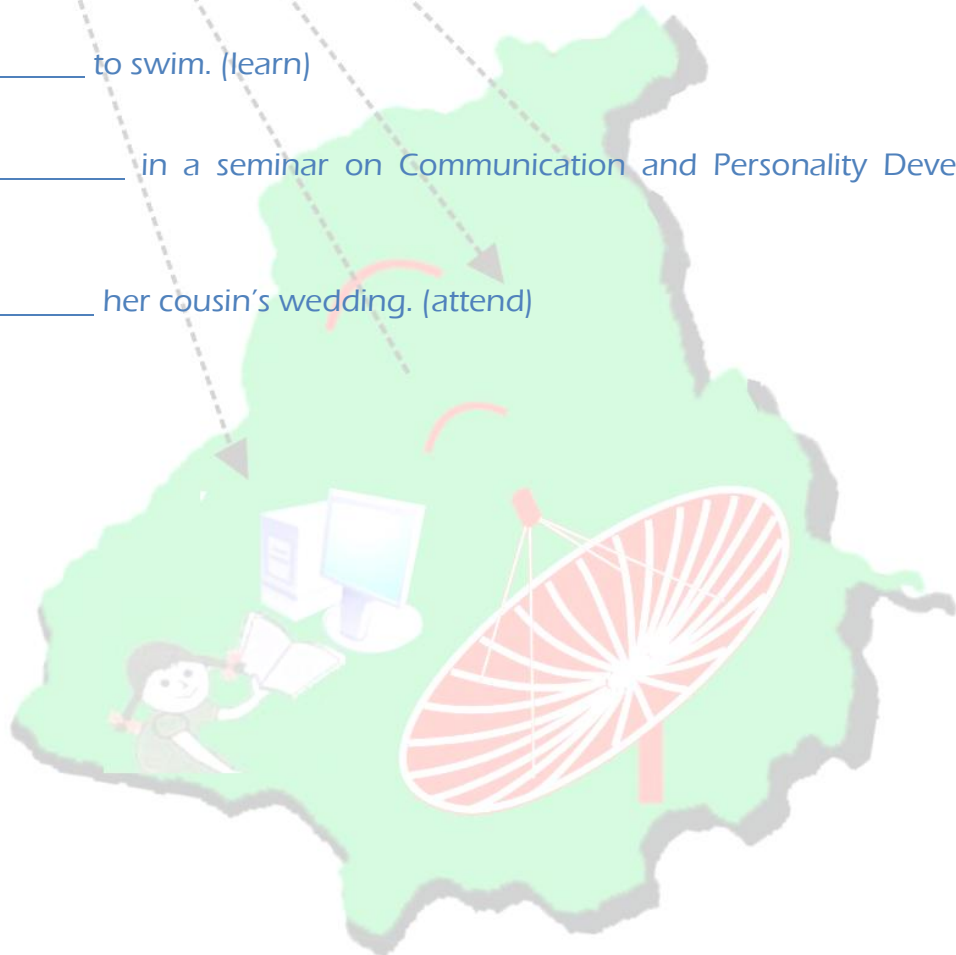
### Positive, Negative and Interrogative forms

- We fear that robots will have been taking over the world in the future. It is the theme of the film, Terminator.
- Man is the most intelligent of living beings. Therefore, Terminator is only a silly film. Robots will not have been taking over the world in the future.
- Have you seen Terminator? Do you think that robots will have been taking over the world in the future?

### Exercise: At this Time Next Week ...

Fill in the blanks with the Future Perfect Continuous forms of the given verbs.

- Ritu \_\_\_\_\_ to swim. (learn)
- Akshay \_\_\_\_\_ in a seminar on Communication and Personality Development. (participate)
- Anjali \_\_\_\_\_ her cousin's wedding. (attend)



# Punjab Edusat Society

## SESSION 50

### EXERCISES ON FUTURE TENSE

Examples of Simple Present tense

- I will call you when I arrive.
- I won't tell anyone your secret.
- Who all are you going to invite to the party?
- I promise I will not tell him about the surprise party.
- Don't worry, I'll be careful.
- I'm going to be an actor when I grow up.
- I shall work hard to achieve my goals.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with 'will' or 'won't'

1. Don't get up, I \_\_\_\_\_ answer the phone.
2. If you eat too much you \_\_\_\_\_ put on weight.
3. Don't stay out too late, you \_\_\_\_\_ get up on time.
4. I don't think she \_\_\_\_\_ pass the exam, she isn't very good.
5. You may as well go home now, I \_\_\_\_\_ be back for hours.
6. Go to bed and you \_\_\_\_\_ feel better tomorrow.
7. It's Mary's birthday next month. She \_\_\_\_\_ be eighteen.
8. They are on holiday for two weeks so they \_\_\_\_\_ be here tomorrow.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ they want dinner?
10. If the weather is ok, the plane will / won't leave on time.

Examples of Future Continuous Tense

- Tonight, at 6 p.m. I will be eating dinner.
- Will you be going to the bank this afternoon?
- I will be studying tonight.
- I will not be cooking dinner myself.
- Will you be using the car this evening?
- Tonight, we will be eating dinner, discussing our plans, and having a good time.
- On Sunday, I will be playing football at school.
- I will not be taking a travelling job any more.

Ex 2: Future Simple or Continuous tense.

1. Right now I am watching T.V. Tomorrow at this time, I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ T.V. as well.
2. Tomorrow after school, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
3. While you (study) \_\_\_\_\_ at home, Megha will be in class.
4. When you (got) \_\_\_\_\_ off the bus, I (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for you.
5. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) \_\_\_\_\_ up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_.



6. If you (need) \_\_\_\_\_ to contact me sometime next week, I (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ with my sister.

#### Examples of Future Perfect tense

- We will have worked at the school for 25 years next weeks.
- My brother will be tired, because he will have travelled over 12 hours.
- Will the students have finished their exams tomorrow?
- They'll have finalized their business by noon.
- Will they have copied all that material by Friday morning?
- They won't have organized this course by the end of this year.
- I'll have finished this book by the end of the week.

#### Ex 3 : Fill in the blanks using the Future Perfect tense

1. By next November, I \_\_\_\_\_ my promotion. (receive)
2. By the time he gets home, she \_\_\_\_\_ the entire house. (clean)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ this test by 3 o'clock. (not going to finish)
4. By the time I finish this course, I \_\_\_\_\_ ten tests. (take)
5. How many countries are you \_\_\_\_\_ by the time you turn 50? (visit)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ in Delhi for six months by the time I leave. (be)
7. By Monday, Seema \_\_\_\_\_ my book for a week. (have)
8. I am going to see a movie when I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. (finish)

#### Examples of Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- You will have been waiting for more than two hours when the VIP arrives.
- Are you going to have been waiting for more than two hours when the VIP arrives.
- You are not going to have been waiting for more than two hours when the VIP arrives.
- They will have been talking for over an hour by the time Thomas arrives.
- She is going to have been working at that company for three years when it finally closes.
- Mrs Sabharwal will have been teaching at the university for more than a year by the time she leaves for Bombay.
- How long will you have been studying when you graduate?
- We are going to have been travelling for over three days straight when we get to Kanyakumari.
- A: When you finish your English course, will you have been living in New Zealand for over a year?
- B: No, I will not have been living here that long.

#### Ex 4 Fill in the blanks using the Future Perfect and the Future Perfect Continuous

- By the time we reach home, we (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ more than four hundred kilometers. We are going to be very tired.

- When Sarita takes the interview next month, she (study) \_\_\_\_\_ English for over eight years. She should be able to speak well.
- I have not travelled much yet; but I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the Outub Minar and the Lotus Temple by the time I leave Delhi.
- By the time you finish studying the sessions on tenses, you (master) \_\_\_\_\_ all the twelve tenses.
- I (complete) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework by 9 o'clock and will be free to play cricket.
- In June, my grandparents (be) \_\_\_\_\_ married for fifty years.

Ex 5 : Answer these questions in a Rapid Fire format!

What will you do?

A: "I'm really hungry."

B: "I'll make some sandwiches."

A: "I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep."

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: "The phone is ringing."

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: "I'm thirsty..."

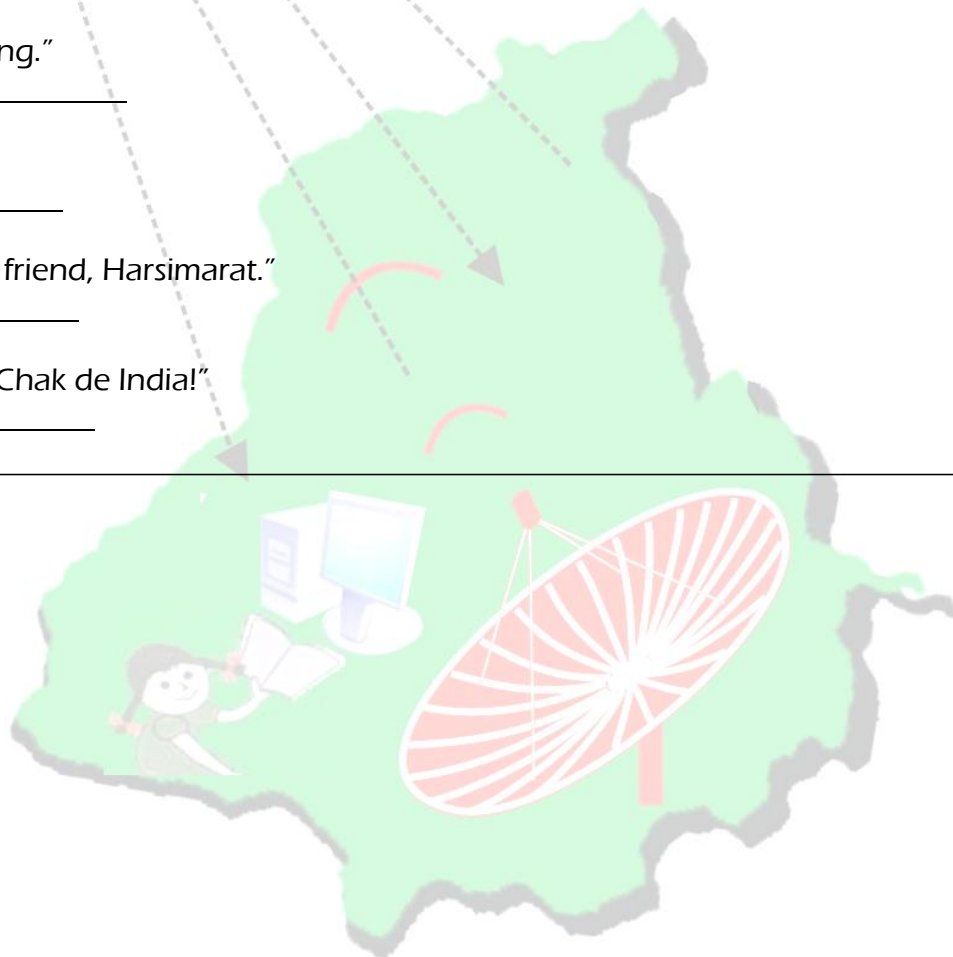
B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: "I'm looking for my friend, Harsimarat."

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: "I can't wait to see Chak de India!"

B: \_\_\_\_\_



# Punjab Edusat Society

## SESSION 51

### CONVERSATIONS ON FUTURE TENSE

Conversation 1: Dressing for Success!

Ashish: "Hey, Jaggi. Are you ready for your trip?"

Jagdeep: "Well, not really. I have to buy some clothes."

Ashish: "What's the weather like where you're going?"

Jagdeep: "It's really hot in the summer, so I'll be shopping for some shorts, sandals, and a few t-shirts."

Ashish: "What about the rest of the year?"

Jagdeep: "People say that its warm until November, so I'll be buying some jeans and a few casual shirts."

Ashish: "Will you need any warm clothes for the winter?"

Jagdeep: "Well, the weather doesn't get too cold, but it snows in the mountains, so I will have packed a couple of warm sweaters, a jacket, and a cap. I don't have room in my suitcase to pack a coat, so I'm going to wait until I get there and buy it when I really need it."

Ashish: "Are you going to take anything else?"

Jagdeep: "They say it rains cats and dogs in the spring, but again, I'll probably just wait and pick up a raincoat or an umbrella later on. But, I'm going to take a good pair of shoes because I plan on walking to college everyday."

Ashish: "Do you need any clothing for formal occasions?"

Jagdeep: "Well, you never know when you might need something on the spur of the moment for a wedding or a party. I'll probably take some nice slacks, a dressy shirt, and a couple of crazy ties."

Ashish: "That makes sense."

Jagdeep: "And I'll just rent a suit if I need anything more formal..."

Exercise: Pick the right answer

Why isn't Jagdeep ready for his trip to college?

1. He's hasn't done his packing.
2. He has to buy a ticket.
3. He has to buy some clothes.

What is the purpose of the trip?

1. It's a vacation.
2. He's going to college.
3. He's going to visit his relatives.

What are the items of clothing he is planning to buy for the trip?

shorts sandal shirts  
ties T-shirts jeans  
coat Raincoat

Why is Jagdeep planning to buy a pair of shoes?

1. It will get too cold to wear sandals.
2. He needs shoes for formal occasions.
3. He will be walking to college.

What does Dressing for Success mean?

1. To attract attention by the way you dress.
2. To be dressed appropriately.
3. To wear expensive clothes.

### Conversation 2: Planning a Picnic

Sachin: "Dinesh, what about a picnic on Sunday morning?"

Dinesh: "Sunday morning? Good idea!"

Sachin: "I'll be going to the supermarket to pick up the food and the drinks. Any suggestions?"

Dinesh: "Well, everyone has been talking about having a picnic down by the river, so why don't you pick up some sandwiches and cold drinks?"

Sachin: "Okay, but how many sandwiches are we going to need? And how many cold drinks?"

Dinesh: "I don't know. We can expect the entire gang. That's eight of us. And we can ask everyone to get a friend along. That's sixteen people. So we will need two large bottles of Coke and two dozen sandwiches."

Sachin: "Oh, that's not going to be enough! Do you remember the last picnic we went on? Your room mate, Jatin, ate about ten sandwiches himself!"

Dinesh: "You're right. What should we do?"

Sachin: "Let the girls arrange the food."

Dinesh: "That's not fair! The girls do all the work! No, they're going to be our guests on Sunday. Let's get four large loaves of sandwich bread and make the sandwiches ourselves."

Sachin: "That's a good idea. That way we won't run out of food. But remember to buy both vegetarian and non vegetarian sandwich spread. And get at least four large bottles of Coke!"

Dinesh: "I'm going to write this down..."

### Rapid Fire Round

- When is the picnic planned?
- Where will it take place?
- How many people are expected at the picnic?
- Who will shop for the food?
- How many bottles of Coke is he going to buy?
- Is he going to buy sandwiches?

### Identify the form of tense: Replace 'going to' with 'will'

- I'll be going to the supermarket to pick up the food.
- How many sandwiches are we going to need?
- No, they're going to be our guests on Sunday.
- I'm going to write this down...

### Conversation 3: In Five Years Time ...

Interviewer: "Why are you here?"

Interviewee: "I am here to take an interview. I have applied for the position of Customer Care Executive in Convergys."

Interviewer: "Why do you want to join Convergys?"

Interviewee: "I want to join Convergys because it is one of the best companies in the world. I want to work in a good atmosphere where I can grow as a professional."

Interviewer: "Are you serious about working?"

Interviewee: "Yes, I am focused on getting a job in a good organization like Convergys."

Interviewer: "Where do you see yourself in five years time?"

Interviewee: "Five years is a long time ... anything can happen in five years time."

Interviewer: "What do you think will be happening in your life?"

Interviewee: "If all goes well, I'm going to be a Canadian citizen well within five years. Actually, my aunt is settled in Ottawa. She is sponsoring my immigration to Canada. When I get there, I'll work day and night. I'll put my dollars together, in order to return to India to spend my money."

Interviewer: "You could earn and spend in India."

Interviewee: "What could I earn in India? Nothing! I will get rich by immigrating. I will move to Canada by hook or by crook. Then, when I return home, I will be living in a luxury flat and driving a flashy car, of course."

Interviewer: "You won't have much time to grow as a professional with Convergys."

Interviewee: "That is only for the time being. I am talking about the future."

Interviewer: "So am I. I think you should concentrate on your future plans. Nice meeting you."

Interviewee: Same here.

Exercise: Pick the right option.

I'll put my dollars together, in order to return to India to spend my money.

- Work hard and earn a good salary.
- Earn a good income and save money.
- Save money by leading a stingy life.

"I will move to Canada by hook or by crook."

- As a result of one's hard work.
- By fair or unfair means.
- With the help of family connections.

In your opinion: The applicant fails to clear the interview because

- He is not serious about the job.
- He does not agree with the interviewer.
- Lack of values or integrity.

Exercise: Compare the statements

- I am focused on getting a job in a good organization like Convergys.
- If all goes well, I'm going to be a Canadian citizen well within five years.

Conversation 4: India as a World Power

Uncle: "How were your board exams?"

Student: "Good. I will score high marks."

Uncle: "Oh! That's great! And what are your future plans?"

Student: "I'm planning to go abroad."

Uncle: "Where are you going?"

Student: "Anywhere ... America, Canada or New Zealand. I don't care where I go...It doesn't matter."

Uncle: "Why don't you want to stay at home?"

Student: "There is no future in India."

Uncle: "You're wrong. There are good prospects for bright young people like you."

Student: "How can you say that?"

Uncle: "The Indian economy is growing. That means that there are good opportunities in many fields. You should graduate from a good college and get a good job in a field of your choice."

Uncle: "But there aren't any good jobs here."

Student: "There are good jobs here. But they are in the larger cities. As our private sector expands, there will be more and more jobs available in smaller towns."

Uncle: "Are you sure?"

Student: "I am. You see, we are a developing country. And we are advancing at a rapid pace. In five years time, we will have a lot to offer our youth."

Uncle: "Really! But there are no government jobs!"

Student: "That may be true! Privatization is a fact. But it is not necessarily bad news. The private sector offers great flexibility in employment. And corporate jobs or enterprising work can be challenging!"

Uncle: "So what should I do?"

Student: "You concentrate on getting admission to a good professional college."

#### Exercise: Pick the Right Options

There is no future in India. What does this mean?

- We are an ancient civilization.
- India will be destroyed soon.
- Professional prospects are not good.

The Indian economy is growing. What does Economic growth result in?

- More syllabus in the subject of Economics.
- Growing opportunities in many fields.
- Destruction of traditional society.

We are a developing country. Which of these are developed countries?

America      France  
Canada      Sri Lanka

If I start my own business today, what kind of work would I do?

- I would be a salaried employee.
- I would be an entrepreneur.
- I would work on commission basis.

# Punjab Edusat Society

## SESSION 52

### RECAP OF TENSES

Let us Remember

Tense means time.

Tenses are verb forms which help us talk of actions in the context of time.

The present is the here and now.

We approach the past or the future from a position in the present.

The past is in the memory. We remember the action in the past with the help of the past tense.

The future is in the imagination. We plan or imagine the action in the future tense.

Forms of Tenses

Simple – actions which happen at the time.

Continuous – action continuing at the time.

Perfect – action which ends at the time.

Perfect Continuous – action which starts before the time and continues past it.

Tense forms

There are twelve tense forms in the English language.

They are denoted by variations of a single sentence.

Let us identify the tense as we read the examples.

I read tenses every year. We read tenses in the first semester. We will read tenses next week.

We have read tenses recently. I had read tenses last year. We will have read tenses by next week.

We are reading tenses in the class. We were reading tenses when my friend joined the class.

Don't be absent tomorrow, for we will be reading tenses.

We have been reading tenses this week. We had been reading tenses when the building caught fire. When we pass out from school, we will have been reading tenses for years!

Lets identify the tense forms by their use

Case 1

Stating a fact or a universal truth.

- I wake up early in the morning.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

Case 2

Expressing an action begun and completed in the past.

- I slept for ten hours!
- We lived in a tiny flat in Mumbai.

Case 3

To talk about actions that have just been completed.

- I have walked to school.
- We have eaten our breakfast.

Case 4

To talk about ongoing actions, which may not be happening at the time of speaking.

- I am studying for the Board exams.

## Case 5

To talk about an action scheduled in the immediate future.

- I will go to the library.

## Case 6

A habitual action in the past.

- Meena Kumari was always crying in her films.  
 I was always laughing in the good old days.

## Case 7

To express the completion of an action in the past.

- We had finished our homework at five o'clock.

## Case 8

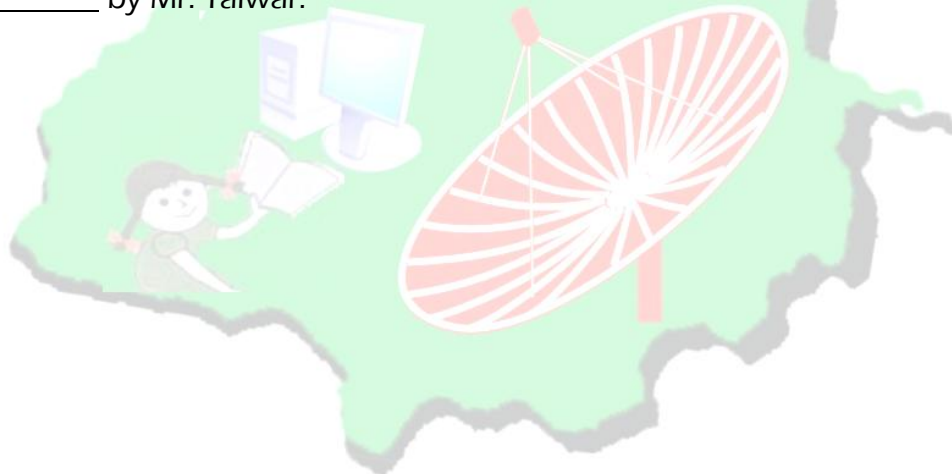
A finished action that influences the present.

- I have been working all afternoon.

## Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb forms.

1. When Komal (call) \_\_\_\_\_ last night, I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite programme on television.
2. I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ for the company for more than thirty years.
3. Shashi (love) \_\_\_\_\_ to travel. She (go) \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip almost every summer.
4. Tapendra is an author. He (write) \_\_\_\_\_ novels. He (write) \_\_\_\_\_ since he was twenty-eight. To date, he (write) \_\_\_\_\_ seven novels.
5. We were late because we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a problem with our car. By the time we (get) \_\_\_\_\_ to the railway station, our parents (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for us for more than two hours.
6. Sushil (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to change a light bulb when he (slip) \_\_\_\_\_ and (fall) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The students (teach, usually) \_\_\_\_\_ by Mrs. Malhotra. However, this week they (teach) \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Talwar.



# Punjab Edusat Society



Analyze the statements. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Question 1

- Mom talks on the phone.
- Dad has been talking on the phone for an hour.
- My brother is talking on the phone.

Who is not necessarily on the phone right now?

Question 2

- Gaurav left when Tapan arrived.
- Badal left when Tapan had arrived.
- Tapan arrived when Manoj was leaving.
- Gagan had left when Tapan arrived.
- After Tapan arrived, Firoz left.

Who did not meet Tapan?

Question 3

- Julie is talking in class.
- Vinod always talks in class.
- Mamta is always talking in class.

You study in the same class. Who disturbs you the most?

Question 4

- Rubeena never left her village.
- Manav has never left the village.

One of the two is alive and the other is dead. Who is still alive?

Edit the Following Dialogues

A Bad Morning

"Everyday I wakes up at 6 o'clock, eats breakfast at 7 o'clock and leaves for school at 8 o'clock. However, this morning I have wake up at 6:30, skip breakfast and leave for school late."

Predictable People

"Right now, Mr. Sharma reads the newspaper and Mrs. Sharma makes dinner. Last night at this time, they are doing the same thing. She is cooking and he is reading the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they will also do the same thing. She will be prepare dinner and he will be read the newspaper."