Unit -1 PROSE

FROM ZERO TO INFINITY

- Biography of Srinivasa Ramanujan

Srinivasa Ramanujan, a genius in mathematics was born in Erode in Tamil Nadu. He was a prodigy and even as a child he was curious to solve the riddles in mathematics. As a school boy he asked intriguing questions in mathematics. He was so interested in mathematics that he neglected other subjects at college. So he could not get a degree. G.H. Hardy, of Cambridge University found the genius in Ramanujan and made arrangements for his travel and stay at Cambridge University. Ramanujan undertook research and revealed a number of mathematical truths. Apart from being a mathematician Ramanujan earned a name as an astrologer and a good speaker. Whenever we think of higher mathematics we think of the great mathematical genius Srinivasa Ramanujan of Tamil Nadu.

1. Note on usage


Biography is the life history of a person written by someone else. E.g. The Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson’, by James Boswell.

Autobiography is the life history of a person written by himself. E.g. ‘My Experiments with Truth’ by M.K.Gandhi.

2. Among & Between

‘Among’ is used with more than two things or people. The four friends quarreled among themselves.
‘Between’ is used with two things or people. ‘B’ is between ‘A’ and ‘C’

3. **Rise & Raise**

Rise – go up automatically

The sun **rises** in the east.

Raise – lift up

He **raised** his hand.

4. **Quiet & Quite**

Quiet – calm, without any noise.

She is a **quiet** little girl.

Quite- Completely, fully

You are **quite** right.

5. **Compliment & Complement**

Compliment (gift) (verb – praise)

Please accept this **compliment**, (gift)

They **complimented** me on my speech (praised)

Complement – (Something that completed)

These words **complement** the meaning of the sentence.

6. **Later & Latter**

Later (after sometime)

I’ll come a little **later**.

Latter (one next to it)

Rama and Sita went to the forest. The **latter** was abducted by Ravana.

7. **Whether & Weather**

Whether (if)

I do not know **whether** it is true or not.

Weather (climatic conditions prevailing on a day)
The weather is unusually hot here.

8. Loose & lose

Loose (not tight)

He put on loose clothes.

Lose (incur a loss)

You will lose everything if you do so.

9. Beside & Besides

The mother stood beside the baby. (near)

I know French besides Hindi. (in addition to)

10. Astrologer / Astronomer

The astrologer predicted good fortune. (One who predicts things by calculating the position of stars).

The astronomer looked through the telescope. (the astronomer is a scientist who studies stars and other heavenly bodies)

2. Use the following idioms / phrasal verbs in sentences:

1. Come forth with (give information related to something)

After an hour he came forth with a solution.

2. Jot down (make a note by writing)

Please jot down what I say.

3. Look for (Search for)

The young man looked for a good job.

4. Pick up (learn)

She picked up Hindi quickly.

5. Be impressed by (be attracted by)

We were impressed by his polite behavior.

6. Initiate a move (start an activity)

They initiated a move to keep the street clean.
7. **Provide with** (give)

They provided us with food and shelter.

8. **Set out** (start)

We set out at dawn.

9. **Be ignorant of** (not being aware of)

The tribal’s are ignorant of all these things.

10. **Arrive at** (reach)

Soon they arrived at a conclusion.

11. **Not take long** (take a short time)

It did not take long for the Inspector to ding our the truth.

12. **Sail for** (go by ship towards a place)

Columbus sailed for the new land.

13. **Find oneself a stranger** (feel alien to a place)

I found myself a stranger in the States.

14. **In company of** (followed by)

The cricketer came in company of his fellow players.

15. **Be attributed to** (given as a cause for)

His silence is attributed to his involvement in the crime.

16. **Lead someone to something** (help someone to)

The cell phone number led the inspector to find out the criminal.

17. **Send back to** (returned to)

The letter was sent back to the addressee.

18. **On one’s deathbed** (when one was about to die)

She told the truth on her deathbed.

3. Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Distribute</td>
<td>a. Boundless</td>
<td>A. Trivial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Infinite</td>
<td>b. Commence</td>
<td>B. Sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Delight</td>
<td>d. Guess</td>
<td>D. Clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unkempt</td>
<td>e. Circulate</td>
<td>E. Conclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Initiate</td>
<td>f. Messy</td>
<td>F. Fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Conjecture</td>
<td>g. Important</td>
<td>G. Measurable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans: 1-e- C ; 2-a-G ; 3-g-A ; 4-c-B ; 5-f-D ; 6-b-E ; 7-d-F

4. Connectors:

- We could go to the library or the park.
- He neither finished his homework nor studied for the test.
- I did not go out because the weather was hot.

In each of the above sentences, two different ideas are expressed in one sentence. To connect the ideas, some words like or, neither...nor, because are used. These words and phrases are called Connectors.

A connector may be used to indicate the relationship between the ideas expressed in a clause or a sentence.

The following connectors can be used for different purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adding</th>
<th>Sequencing</th>
<th>Illustrating</th>
<th>Cause and Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and also</td>
<td>first, second, third finally</td>
<td>for example such as</td>
<td>because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as well as</td>
<td>next meantime</td>
<td>for instance</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moreover</td>
<td>after then</td>
<td>in the case of</td>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too</td>
<td>subsequently</td>
<td>as revealed by</td>
<td>thus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furthermore</td>
<td></td>
<td>illustrated by</td>
<td>consequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparing</th>
<th>Qualifying</th>
<th>Contrasting</th>
<th>Emphasising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>similarly</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>whereas</td>
<td>above all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>likewise</td>
<td>however</td>
<td>instead of</td>
<td>in particular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as with</td>
<td>although</td>
<td>alternatively</td>
<td>especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>unless</td>
<td>otherwise</td>
<td>significantly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at the following sentences, how connectors are used.

- The man has much money. **However**, he isn’t happy at all.
- I like playing football. **On the other hand**, my brother likes playing basketball.
- His family made a lot of effort to make their son’s lessons better, **conversely**, he never made any effort.
- She spent four years studying for her law degree. **Meanwhile**, she continued to work at the bank.

You are not allowed to use your phone here. **Similarly**, you have to switch it off when you are in the library.

1. She went to the market **and** bought vegetables.
2. The boys went home **after** the match was over.
3. He was very poor **before** he came here.
4. Go to the doctor **if** you are unwell.
5. Inform me **when** you meet Mr. Gopi.
6. You will fall **unless** you are careful.
7. Muthu is stingy **although** he is rich.
8. We had to walk carefully **because** the floor was slippery.
9. John is watching TV **instead of** studying.
10. You will be sick **as long as** you are lazy.

5. **Complete the following sentences using appropriate Connectors:**

   [Moreover; although; meanwhile; therefore; because; as long as; thus; above all; for instance; except]

1. She felt cold **therefore** she was wearing a winter coat.
2. This restaurant has some of the best chefs in the town **moreover** their service is excellent.
3. I’m not going to the party tonight **because** I didn’t get an invitation.
4. You can set the table **meanwhile**, I’ll start making dinner.
5. I can play quite a few instruments. **For instance** the flute, the guitar and the piano.
6. The store was out of chocolate chips; **although** they would need to make a different type of cookies.
7. The stores are open daily except Sundays.
8. I’ll stay as long as you need me.
9. This detergent is highly concentrated and thus you will need to dilute it.
10. It was the thing he prized above all.

**Active Voice and Passive Voice**

**Read the following sentences and analyse the difference.**

*The team leader presented the report.*

*The report was presented by the team leader.*

- In the first sentence, the verb shows that the subject is the doer of the action. Therefore, the sentence is in active voice.
- In the second sentence, the verb shows that the subject is not the doer of the action. Therefore, the sentence is in passive voice.

**We use the Passive voice when** -
- the focus is on the action rather than the doer of the action. (e.g.) About 50 per cent of the graduates are employed in IT related sectors.
- we do not know who the doer is. (e.g.) My bike was stolen yesterday.
- we talk of a system or a process. (e.g.) The vegetables are washed well. Then, they are cut into cubes.
- we write newspaper headlines and notices at public places. (‘be’ verb is omitted as the language has to be concise) (e.g.) 20 sportsmen felicitated by PM.
- we describe changes that have taken place. (e.g.) Our school looks completely different. The whole place has been painted.

**Look at the below table. It shows the changes in tense while changing sentences from active voice into passive voice.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Present</td>
<td>He makes coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee is made by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>He is making coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee is being made by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>He has made coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee has been made by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Past</td>
<td>He made coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee was made by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>He was making coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee was being made by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>He had made coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee had been made by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Future</td>
<td>He will make coffee.</td>
<td>Coffee will be made by him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Convert the following active sentences into passive sentences:

1. She will not recognize us.
   We __________ by her.
   a) will not recognize  b) will not being recognized  c) will not be recognized

2. They didn’t invite me, but I went anyway.
   I __________ but I went anyway.
   a) wasn’t invited  b) wasn’t being invited  c) wasn’t inviting

3. They broke up the table for firewood.
   The table __________ up for firewood.
   a) broke  b) had broken  c) was broken

4. She has won the first prize.
   The first prize ________ ______ by her.
   a) has won  b) has been won  c) had been won

5. A friend of mine is repairing the car.
   The car ______________ by a friend of mine.
   a) is repairing  b) is repaired  c) is being repaired

6. Begin the work tomorrow.
   Let the work _________ tomorrow.
   a) be begun  b) begin  c) is beginning

7. They speak English in New Zealand.
   English __________ in New Zealand.
   a) Is speaking  b) is spoken  c) is being spoken

8. His attitude shocked me.
   I _________ by his attitude.
   a) has shocked  b) had been shocked  c) was shocked

9. She had already sent the parcel.
   She had already sent the parcel.
   a) has shocked  b) had been shocked  c) was shocked
The parcel ____________ by her.
a) Has already been sent  b) had already been sent  c) was already sent

10. Her silence worries me.
I ___________ her silence.
a) am worrying by  b) am worried by  c) have worried by

7. Match the following Active voice sentences with Passive voice:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active voice</th>
<th>Passive voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I will never forget this experience.</td>
<td>a. A novel has been written by her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mother made a cake yesterday.</td>
<td>b. The deer was being chased by the tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Have you finished the report?</td>
<td>c. A cake was made by mother yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The tiger was chasing the deer.</td>
<td>d. Has the report been finished by you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. She has written a novel.</td>
<td>e. This experience will never be forgotten by me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Ans: 1 –e; 2-c; 3-d; 4-b; 5-a

**Imperatives in Passive**

Let + object + be + past participle. (Positive)

(e.g.) Open the window. (Active)
Let the window be opened. (Passive)

Let + object + not + be + past participle. (Negative)

(e.g.) Do not pluck the flowers. (Active)
Let the flowers not be plucked. (Passive)

8. Change the following into Passive voice:

1. Stanley will inform you later.
   You will be informed by Stanley later.

2. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.
Portuguese is spoken in Brazil. *(by the people)*

3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.

This house was built in 1943 by my grandfather.

4. Do not hurt the animals.

Let not the animals be hurt.

5. You must not drop littler in the streets.

Litter must not be dropped in the streets. *(by you)*

6. Carry it home.

Let it be carried home.

7. They are decorating the wall.

The wall is being decorated by them.

8. He has already mended the TV set.

The TV set has already been mended by him.

**9. Synonyms:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>zero</th>
<th>cipher</th>
<th>right</th>
<th>correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>infinity</td>
<td>endlessness</td>
<td>similarly</td>
<td>likewise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solving</td>
<td>answering</td>
<td>distributed</td>
<td>shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>explaining</td>
<td>describing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row</td>
<td>line</td>
<td>raised</td>
<td>lifted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replied</td>
<td>answered</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roar</td>
<td>outburst</td>
<td>synopsis</td>
<td>summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silly</td>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>elementary</td>
<td>basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>calm</td>
<td>title</td>
<td>heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thumped</td>
<td>struck</td>
<td>frightening</td>
<td>alarming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinite</td>
<td>endless</td>
<td>delighted</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trick</td>
<td>cunningness</td>
<td>problems</td>
<td>sums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complimented</td>
<td>Praised</td>
<td>Triggered</td>
<td>Started</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absurd</td>
<td>Foolish</td>
<td>Genius</td>
<td>Mastermind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several</td>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Deluge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claimed</td>
<td>Declared</td>
<td>Loose</td>
<td>Separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Jot</td>
<td>Write</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intriguing</td>
<td>Interesting</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Famous</td>
<td>Well-known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evident</td>
<td>Dear</td>
<td>Frayed</td>
<td>Torn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prodigy</td>
<td>Genius</td>
<td>Secured</td>
<td>Got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingy</td>
<td>Dirty / Dark</td>
<td>Awarded</td>
<td>Given</td>
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<tr>
<td>Difficulties</td>
<td>Problems</td>
<td>Neglected</td>
<td>Ignored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Answered</td>
<td>Disappointed</td>
<td>Saddened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Scribbling</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>Tough</td>
<td>Mad</td>
<td>Insane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Investigation</td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulae</td>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>Calculation</td>
<td>Computation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discovered</td>
<td>Found</td>
<td>Needed</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
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<td>Significant</td>
<td>Important</td>
<td>Scraps</td>
<td>Bits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Unkempt</td>
<td>Untidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncouth</td>
<td>Awkward</td>
<td>Congruent</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Petitions</td>
<td>Discrepancies</td>
<td>Differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luckily</td>
<td>Fortunately</td>
<td>Attributed</td>
<td>Ascribed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impressed</td>
<td>Attracted</td>
<td>Lack</td>
<td>Want</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>Systematic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiated</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>Sheer</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Truths</td>
<td>Facts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
provide - give  
task - duty  
granted - gave  
lesser - ordinary  
ignorant - unaware  
mortals - people  
rare - uncommon  
receive - get  
achievement - accomplishment  
distinguished - remarkable  
included - incorporated  
partition - separation  
conjecture - guess  
considered - regarded  
stranger - outsider  
incurable - cureless  
subsequently - successively  
disease - illness  
colleague - co-worker  
devouring - eating  
realise - understand  
disembarked - landed  
passage - travel  
pale - white  
hard - difficult  
exhausted - tired  
beat - endure  
emaciated - weak  
determination - decision  
agonizing - painful  
company - association  
repute - fame  
hardship - suffering  
speaker - orator  
unsystematic - disorganized  
subjects - topics

10. Antonyms:

progress x regress  petty x big  
questions x answers  early x late  
division x multiplication  childhood x adulthood  
smart x dull  evident x hidden  
front x back  senior x junior  
right x wrong  dingy x bright  
distributed x collected  difficult x easy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Opposite Action</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Opposite Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>explaining</td>
<td>summarizing</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>trivial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitting</td>
<td>standing</td>
<td>elementary</td>
<td>advanced</td>
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<td>corner</td>
<td>centre</td>
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<td>started</td>
<td>triggered</td>
<td>ended</td>
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<tr>
<td>laughter</td>
<td>tear</td>
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<td>idiot</td>
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<td>wise</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>after</td>
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<tr>
<td>loudly</td>
<td>softly</td>
<td>flood</td>
<td>drought</td>
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<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>weep</td>
<td>filled</td>
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<tr>
<td>later</td>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>famous</td>
<td>unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>complimented</td>
<td>insulted</td>
<td>failed</td>
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<td>intelligent</td>
<td>neglected</td>
<td>noticed</td>
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<td>several</td>
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<td>always</td>
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<td>picked</td>
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<td>ahead</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>unkempt</td>
<td>clean</td>
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<td>uncouth</td>
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<td>falsehood</td>
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<td>unimportant</td>
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<td>failure</td>
<td>partition</td>
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conjecture x fact   integers x fractions
stranger x friend   equal x unequal
cold x heat   incurable x curable
hard x easy   disembarked x embarked
vegetarian x non-vegetarian  pale x rosy
continues x discontinued  exhausted x refreshed
forget x remember  emaciated x healthy
hardship x comfort  agonizing x pleasurable
unsystematic x systematic  repute x disrepute
discrepancies x accords

Unit – 1 POEM

THE COMET
-Norman Littleford

The Comet is a wonderful spectacle seen in the sky. All of sudden it appears in the night sky with a glittering tail. The tail is miles and miles long. The dust in the tail contains chemicals which were the origin of life on earth. The comet is big, powerful and strong. It is bigger than a mountain and faster than a cheetah. When it rushes close to the earth the land and the air begin to quiver. No wonder, it is one of the amazing sights of the night sky.

1. Appreciation Questions:

1. Rampaging through the heavens

Never stopping day or night,

a) How does the comet travel?

The comet rushes round wildly through the sky. It travels day and night without taking a break.
b) Which word could you replace ‘rampaging’ with?

a) charging    b) rolling    c) speeding    d) flying

2. Faster than a cheetah

With a tail that’s miles long.

a) Why is the comet compared to a cheetah?

The cheetah is the fastest animal on land. As the comet moves very fast it is compared to a cheetah.

b) Whose tail is compared here?

The tail of the comet is compared here.

3. With shockwave reaching to the ground

Causing the land to quake

a) What is reaching to the ground?

The shockwave caused by the comet is reaching to the ground.

b) What is causing the land to quake?

The shockwave made by the comet is causing the land to quake.

4. In the dark they leave behind,

Could have started life on the earth

Which resulted in mankind

a) What does the word ‘they’ refer to?

The word ‘they’ refers to the comets.

b) According to scientists, how did life start on earth?

According to scientists, life on earth started from the chemicals in the dust left behind by the comet.

5. But I know no better spectacle

Than a comet in full flight

a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?

‘I’ refers to the poet.

b) What is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines?
A comet in full flight is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines.

6. A spectacle of a lifetime

A comet in full flight

a) What is meant by ‘spectacle’?

It means an unusual thing that attracts attention.

b) What is the spectacle referred to here?

A comet in full flight is the spectacle referred to here.

7. Bigger than a mountain

So powerful and strong

a) How big is the comet?

The comet is very big. It is bigger than a mountain.

b) How does the poet describe the comet?

The poet says that the comet is huge, strong and powerful.

8. The outer ice is melting

Causing vapor from the force

a) What is the outer surface of the comet covered with?

The outer surface of the comet is covered with ice.

b) When does the ice melt?

When the comet comes close to the sun the ice melts into vapour.

9. And leaves a trail behind it

As it travels on its course.

a) What does ‘it’ refer to?

‘It’ refers to the comet.

b) What does it do when it travels on its course?

The comet leaves a trail behind it when it travels on its course.

10. With shockwave reaching to the ground
Causing the land to quake

a) Where does the shockwave start from?

The shockwave starts from the comet.

b) How does the shockwave affect the earth?

The shockwave makes the land quake.

11. I cannot say if this is true

I do not have the right.

a) What does ‘this’ indicate?

It indicates the scientific fact that the chemicals in the dust were the origin of life on earth.

b) Why does the poet say ‘I do not have the right’?

He is a poet, not a scientist. So he says that he doesn’t have the right to confirm the fact.

12. If one should come too close to earth

The atmosphere will shake,

With shock wave reaching to the ground

Causing the land to quake

a) Pick out the rhyming words.

Shake, quake

b) Mention the rhyme scheme of the stanza.

a b c b

c) When you read the poem aloud, you can feel / hear a rhythm. What according to you gives rhythm to the poem - The rhymes of the words in a line. Support your answer with examples from the poem.

The poem has a number of rhymes at the end of lines. They give rhythm to the poem. The following rhyming words are examples for this.

Night / flight, long / strong, force / course, shake / quake, behind / mankind, right / flight.

A part from these end rhymes, the lines too contain certain words and phrases which add tempo to the poem. The following are some of them
Rampaging, day or night, in full flight, faster than a cheetah, bigger than a mountain, leaves a trail behind it, will shake with shockwave, land to quake, no better spectacle.

These words and phrases go with the speed and strength of the comet. They make the reader feel the amazing rapidity of the comet.

2. Complete the summary by filling in the given spaces with suitable words / phrases given below:

[A trail, best spectacular, spectacular scene, outer ice, a cheetah, day or night, emerging of life, powerful and strong, shock wave, scientists.]

The poet describes a moving comet which speeds through the heavens and never takes a break by (1) **day or night**. When a comet is in full flight, it gives a (2) **spectacular scene** which can never be compared to (3) **a cheetah** for its speed and a mountain as it is (4) **powerful and strong**. The (5) **outer line** melts which causes a vapour from the force and leaves behind (6) **a trail** as it travels on its way. If it comes very close to the atmosphere, it causes a shake which in turn produces a (7) **shock wave** that reaches the Earth’s surface. According to the (8) **scientists** the comets leave behind chemicals in the form of dust which resulted in the (9) **emerging of life** on earth and mankind came into existence. But the poet is not sure whether this principle is true or not but he knows for sure that whatever the truth may be, the comet in full flight is the (10) **best spectacular** sight.

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer:

1. Comets are believed to be remnants of the materials created by the _____________
   a) moon   b) sun
   c) star   d) asteroids

2. Comets are mostly made of _____________
   a) dust   b) ice
   c) sand   d) snow

3. The _____________ can be seen in the night sky as a bright, quickly moving light.
   a) head   b) star
   c) tail   d) wings

4. Comets orbit is the very edge of the galaxy, past the _____________
   a) Earth   b) Neptune
   c) Pluto   d) Saturn

5. State whether the statement is true or false.
The melting process causes bits of dust and debris to trail behind the comet. - True

UNIT -1 SUPPLEMENTARY

MOTHER’S VOICE

-Vasil Berzhnoy

A young astronaut had invited his mother to the Moon. When the mother arrived on the Moon she was filled with admiration at the beautiful place. The son took her along the endless tunnels of Selenopolis. There were tall structures which propped up the star-studded sky.

The mother was a good singer. She always liked singing. She used to sing cheerfully before the guests. When she was doing her chores her singing was muted and a little sad. As it was her first visit to the Moon she was excited. The son loved to hear his mother’s endearing voice tinged with a ringing sound.

The son had almost told her about his expedition to the unknown galaxy. The mother was worried. She guessed that this was their parting. The son told her about Selenopolis which occupied more than a hundred square kilometers. A moving pavement took them along the caves and tunnels. Then the elevator left them on the surface.

There was ‘The Community of Nations Square’ in Selenopolis. People of different countries used to come there after work. The mother and the son looked at the astrodrome. There were two spaceships pointed into the black void of the universe. The son said that they were long-range spaceships. The mother looked at the rockets and the assembly men who were hard at work.

The mother did not like expeditions to unknown galaxies. She said that they had better settle down first on the moon or on the other planets in the solar system. But the son knew the difficulties he had undertaken to get selected by the selection commission. So he did not say anything to his mother. He felt that perhaps it was their last meeting before his departure.

The son liked to listen to his mother who was all praise for the vast blue globe – the Earth. Then she asked him to take holidays and come home during autumn. By that time the orchards would be full of apples, pears and water melons. All of a sudden the loud speaker blared ‘Operator on duty…. report to office’

The son switched off the screen, it went dark. He had recorded his walking with his mother on the Moon. He would play back that recording. Their group had gone off to another galaxy. From there, the Sun can be seen only through the telescope. They couldn’t see the Earth. The astronauts had gone there because they were young.

_1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Mother was excited because ____________
1. It’s so easy to walk here, son! - Mother
2. They’re planning an expedition to a neighbouring galaxy.- Son

2. Identify the character or speaker of the following lines:

1. It’s so easy to walk here, son! - Mother
2. They’re planning an expedition to a neighbouring galaxy. - Son
3. Why should people go off into the unknown?  - Mother
4. I don’t know when we’ll see each other again.  - Son
5. Operator on duty, …. Report to office.  - A voice from the loudspeaker

3. Choose the best option:

1. This story displays the young astronaut’s ____________
   a) love for his family       b) spirit of discovery
   c) daring flight to the moon  d) home-coming

2. It was the mother’s first visit to the ____________
   a) Earth                      b) Solar system
   c) Moon                      d) Unknown galaxy

3. The city on the Moon is called ____________
   a) Selenopolis               b) Metropolis
   c) Heliopolis                d) Astropolis

4. While doing the chores mother’s singing was ____________
   a) enthusiastic                b) lively and energetic
   c) sweet and melodious        d) muted and a little sad

5. The yield of fruits will be affected by ____________
   a) scarcity of water          b) frequent rains
   c) frost strike               d) hot climate

6. To walk on the Moon was ____________
   a) very difficult              b) very easy
   c) almost impossible           d) a laborious affair

7. At the astrodome the mother saw ____________
   a) space ship                  b) a few rockets
   c) some satellites              d) two spaceships

8. The long-range spaceships were ready for an expedition to ____________
a) the Earth  b) the Sun

c) a neighbouring galaxy  d) the milky way

9. In front of the Selection Commission the young astronaut felt _______________
   a) excited  b) nervous
c) delighted  d) disappointed

10. The cradle of life is ______________
   a) the Moon  b) the Sun
c) the Earth  d) the Galaxy

4. True or false:

1. The mother of the explorer visited Mars. - False
2. The mother had a still young, ringing voice. - True
3. The explorer was ready to go to a neighbouring galaxy. - True
4. The mother was happy to hear about her son’s expedition. - False
5. Selenopolis occupies more than a hundred square kilometers. - True
6. After work, people of different nationalities come to the Society of Astronauts.- False
7. The mother did not like going off into the unknown. - True
8. The son was longing for an expedition to the unknown galaxy - True
9. The Earth and the Moon are in the gravitation field of the Sun. - True
10. At last the son agreed to return home with his mother. - False

Unit -2 PROSE

A BIRTHDAY LETTER
- Jawaharlal Nehru

About Author

Jawaharlal Nehru (14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964) was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence. He emerged as an eminent leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and served India as Prime Minister from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a sovereign, socialist, secular, and
While Jawaharlal Nehru was in prison in Naini he wrote a letter to his daughter Indira. He reminds her of the story of Joan of Arc which fascinated her. The father wished that his daughter should rise up to her childhood ambition. Then he writes about Bapuji, the great soul of India. He was an inspiration to millions of Indians. Men, women and children came out of their little shells and joined the Freedom Movement. Under his leadership there was no room for secrecy. Jawaharlal Nehru wished that his daughter should grow up a child of the light, unafraid and serene and unruffled.

1. Note on usage

1. Further / farther
Let’s consider this further. (in addition)

They moved farther away. (distance)

2. High / tall
He climbed up the high wall.

A tall man came to us.

(‘high’ is used with things; ‘tall’ is used with people)

3. Advice / advise
She turned a deaf ear to my advice. (noun)

I don’t want to advise you. (verb)

4. Discus / discuss
I took part in discus throw. (a sporting event)

We don’t like to discuss the matter here. (talk about)

5. Whole / hole
The whole nation mourned his death. (full / complete)

There is a hole in your pocket. (a small opening)
6. Movement / moment
The movement of the man-eater was monitored. (act of moving)
In a moment he vanished from the place. (short time)

2. Idioms / Phrases:
1. Wide range of (extensive area of)
He could speak on a wide range of topics.

2. Make sure of (ascertain)
We should make sure of the stock before we go.

3. devoid of (lacking in something)
The drama is devoid of any sense of humour.

4. be in the habit of (accustomed to)
My father is in the habit of going for a walk at dawn.

5. dole out (distribute)
The collector doled out the things to the victims.

6. a little bit of (small amount of)
The layer presented the case with a little bit of events that did not happen.

7. come out (be exposed)
Truth will come out during the enquiry.

8. at best (the best thing that can happen in a bad situation)
At best we can provide the flood victims with food packets.

9. think over (consider carefully)
She needed some time to think over his proposal.

10. bread and butter (food)
The people work without rest for bread and butter.

11. steal the hearts of (enter the minds of people automatically)
Her deduction stole the hearts of everyone around.
12. **come out of one’s shell** (abandon restrictions and do things openly)

Women of today have *come out of their shells*.

13. **no easy matter** (something serious)

What you have done is *no easy matter*.

14. **no room for** (no place for)

There is *no room for* any suspicion in the dealing.

15. **make friends with** (be friendly with)

The foreigner *made friends with* everyone in the locality.

16. **grow up** (develop into an adult)

She *grew up* in Mumbai.

**3. Synonyms:**

- speaks *-* tells
- wide *-* broad
- range *-* extent
- tropics *-* subjects
- including *-* incorporating
- trade *-* business
- turn *-* reach
- detailed *-* elaborate
- collection *-* anthology
- habit *-* custom
- receiving *-* getting
- presents *-* gifts
- wishes *-* felicitations
- measure *-* quantity
- prison *-* jail

- contained *-* had
- impart *-* tell
- devoid *-* lacking
- teachings *-* instructions
- continuous *-* successively
- inspiring *-* encouraging
- various *-* different
- glimpse *-* glance
- learned *-* studied
- wise *-* intelligent
- hardly *-* scarcely
- affair *-* thing
- suggestion *-* proposal
- really *-* truly
- periods *-* times
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<th>synonym</th>
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<td>captaincy</td>
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<tr>
<td>drama</td>
<td>action</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
respect - honour  secrecy - confidentiality

honour - privileged  private - personal

sacred - holy  unafraid - fearless

trust - faith  serene - peaceful

easy - simple  unruffled - unagitated

matter - affair  happen contain - occur

little - small  contain - hold

test - examination  service - help

apply - use

4. Antonyms:

ever  x never  started  x stopped

personal  x impersonal  detailed  x brief

received  x sent  sure  x unsure

friends  x foes  child  x adult

summer  x winter  devoid  x full

young  x old  continuously  x intermittently

wide  x narrow  inspiring  x discouraging

including  x excluding  various  x same

glimpse  x survey  fascinated  x bored

good  x bad  ambition  x indifference

full  x empty  usually  x unusually

material  x immaterial  heroic  x cowardly

solid  x hollow  worries  x joys

mind  x body  interested  x bored

high  x low  love  x hatred

stop  x allow  eager  x indifferent
dislike  x  like  
noble  x  ignoble
always  x  never  
starving  x  overfed
best  x  worst  
poor  x  rich
right  x  wrong  
oppressed  x  relieved
little  x  large  
freedom  x  slavery
bit  x  whole  
fortunate  x  unfortunate
truth  x  falsehood  
before  x  after
beyond  x  beside  
respect  x  disrespect
wonderful  x  common  
honour  x  dishonour
mysterious  x  plain  
sacred  x  unholy
bored  x  excited  
trust  x  distrust
learned  x  taught  
easy  x  hard
wise  x  foolish  
doubt  x  faith
hardly  x  fully  
secret  x  open
great  x  small  
hide  x  reveal
remember  x  forget  
afraid  x  unafraid
unworthy  x  worthy  
light  x  darkness
brave  x  cowardly  
private  x  public
follows  x  precedes  
serene  x  agitated
secrecy  x  frankness  
unruffled  x  troubled
hiding  x  revealing  
service  x  disservice

5. Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. wide</td>
<td>a. privilege</td>
<td>A. freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. noble</td>
<td>b. valiant</td>
<td>B. public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. oppress   c. valuable   C. coward
4. honour   d. personal   D. ignoble
5. worry   e. gentle   E. dishonour
6. private   f. broad   F. narrow
7. brave   g. subdue   G. unworthy

Ans: 1–f- F ; 2-e-D ; 3-g-A ; 4-a-E ; 5-c-G ; 6-d-B ; 7-b-C

6. What is the difference between an opinion and a fact?

- An opinion is one’s feelings or thoughts about somebody/something.
- A fact is a piece of information that can be proved to be true.

Identify whether the following statements are of OPINION or FACT:

1. On your birthday you have been in the habit of receiving presents and good wished. (Opinion / Fact)

2. I have liked my talks with you. (Opinion / Fact)

3. The best way to find what is wrong and right is by discussing. (Opinion / Fact)

4. A letter can hardly take the place of a talk. (Opinion / Fact)

5. For the desire to hide anything means that you are afraid. (Opinion / Fact)

7. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions:

1. Aadhav and Raghav are ___________
   a) brothers   b) friends
   c) colleagues   d) classmates

2. The brothers are planning to celebrate their ____________ wedding anniversary.
   a) uncle’s   b) parent’s
   c) grandparents’   d) sister’s

3. The wedding anniversary is on ____________
   a) March 2nd   b) April 2nd
   c) May 2nd   d) June 2nd

4. As part of the celebration, the brothers have planned to make their parents to _____________

---

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a) visit an orphanage          b) donate some money

c) plant a mango sapling      d) conduct a game

5. State whether the statement is true or false.

The brothers have decided to borrow money for the wedding anniversary celebration. - False

8. Determiners

Observe the nouns in the following sentences and words before them.

An apple is a healthy fruit.

Two cats have drunk a bowl of milk.

My father has many cars.

Determiners are the words that introduce a noun and provide some information about it (but do not describe it).

Determiners are followed by a noun.

* The ball   * Five cats

* His son   * Some students

Types of Determiners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Demonstratives</th>
<th>Possessive Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the, an, a</td>
<td>this, that</td>
<td>my, our, your,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>these, those</td>
<td>his, her, its, their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantifiers</td>
<td>Cardinal Numbers</td>
<td>Ordinal Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some, any, few, little, more, much, many, every</td>
<td>one, two, three, twenty, forty, hundred etc.</td>
<td>first, second, third, twentieth etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The quantifiers all, any, enough less, a lot of, more, most, no, none of, some etc., are used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
- The quantifiers both, each, either, fewer, neither etc., are used only with countable nouns.

Choose the Correct Determiner:

1. Could you bring me __________ tools I left in the garden? (this, those, these)

2. __________Earth revolves around the sun. (the, a, an)
3. I found _______ one rupee coin in the playground while playing. (a, an, the)

4. There aren’t ________ students in the library. (much, many, a lot)

5. It was ________unforgettable experience. (a, an, the)

6. I haven’t got ________ pictures in my bedroom. (some, any, many)

7. He said that he wanted to become ________ engineer. (a, an, the)

8. Kokila gave a pen to ________ child in the classroom on her birthday. (any, all, each)

9. I’ve got to solve ________ math problems before I go to sleep. (all, some, any)

10. India is ________ largest democracy in the world. (a, an, the)

11. My father doesn’t drink ________ coffee. (much, many, a lot)

12. I always keep ________ money in my wallet for emergencies. (any, every, some)

13. This year we are celebrating my sister’s ________ birthday. (a, two, second)

14. I have ________ pencils with me. (a, three, third)

15. ‘What is that noise?’ I think it is ________ airplane. (a, an, the)

**Reported Speech**

Look at the following sentences

*She said, “I have won the first prize.” (Direct Speech)*

*She said that she had won the first prize. (Indirect Speech)*

* In the first sentence, the reporter conveys the message of the girl using her actual words i.e., (“I have won the first prize.”)

* In the second sentence, the reporter conveys her message but in his own words without any change in the meaning. (She said that she had won the first prize.)

* In direct speech, we reproduce the actual words of the speaker. We place spoken words within inverted commas (“ “).

* In indirect speech (also called Reported Speech), we report the words of the speaker with a few changes.
Direct Speech

She said, “I have won the first prize.”

Reporting Statements

We make the following changes when reporting the statements.

- Change the pronouns
- Reporting verb followed by ‘that’
- Change the tense, time and place

E.g. Kowsalya said, “We watched a film yesterday.”

Kowsalya said that they had watched a film the day before

Pronoun Tense Time

Reporting Imperatives

To report an imperative, use the pattern –

request/order/suggest + someone + to infinitive

E.g. Karthi said to Ram, “Please, switch on the fan.”

Karthi requested Ram to switch on the fan.

Reporting Questions

When reporting questions, we use the pattern:

asked/wanted to know + question word + pronoun + verb

E.g. She said to me, “Where did you go?”

She asked me where I went.

Note: If the ‘wh’ question is missing, if or whether is added.

E.g. Praveena asked, “Have you watered the plants?”

Praveena asked if/whether I had watered the plants.
Sometimes it is not necessary to report everything that is said word by word. It may be better to use ‘reporting verbs’ which summarise what was communicated.

9. Report the following sentences:

1. Banu said, “Do not spoil the eco-system.”
   Banu advised not to spoil the eco-system.

2. Pranav said, “Have you booked the tickets to Delhi?”
   Pranav asked whether we had booked the tickets to Delhi.

3. Rekha said to Tilak, “When are we leaving to our native?”

   Learning Leads To Ruling
Rekha asked Tilak when they were leaving to their native.

4. Sujith said, “Ryan, you should get up early in the morning.”

Sujith advised Ryan to get up early in the morning.

5. Vivaan said to his mother, “Can you, please, but me a hot-chocolate?”

Vivaan requested his mother to buy him a hot-chocolate. (Vivaan asked his mother whether she could buy him a hot-chocolate.)

6. “Tomorrow I have to take a test in English”, said Sudar.

Sudar said that he had to take a test in English the next day.

7. Pragathi said to her sister, “I need your help to arrange the books in the shelf.”

Pragathi told her sister that she needed her help to arrange the books in the shelf.

8. “Why don’t you use crayons for colouring?” said Dhilip to his son.

Dhilip advised his son to use crayons for colouring.

(Dhilip suggested that his son should use crayons for colouring)

Unit -2 POEM

THE STICK – TOGETHER FAMILIES

- Edgar Albert Guest

A stick together family refers to a joint family. Here father, mother, children, grandchildren and grandparents live together. They have great love and affection for one another. After the day’s work they sit together around the fireside and chat merrily. It is the happiest get-together on earth. A nuclear family consists of the parents and their children. In such a family everyone chooses his own way. The children of a nuclear family starve for love and affection. So they get away from home and go to distant places in search of friends and happiness. In the end they come home depressed and dejected. They are filled with disappointment and frustration. So the poet concludes that living in a joint family can give us real happiness.

1. Appreciation Questions:

1. The gladdest people living are the wholesome folks who make A circle at the fireside that no power but death can break.

a) Who are the gladdest people living?

The wholesome folks of a joint family are the gladdest people living.
b) Where do they gather?
They gather around the fireside.

c) What can break their unity?
Only death can break their unity.

2. *And the finest of conventions ever held beneath the sun*
   
   *Are the little family gatherings when they busy day is done.*

a) When do they have their family gatherings?
They have their family gatherings after their busy day time work is over,

b) Where do they have their family conventions?
They have their family conventions around the fireside at home.

c) What does the poet mean by ‘finest conventions’?
It means the most splendid meetings on earth.

3. *There are rich folk, there are poor folk, who imagine they are wise,*
   
   *And they’re very quick to shatter all the little family lies.*

a) What do the rich and poor folk imagine themselves to be?
The rich and the poor folk imagine themselves to be wise.

b) What do they do to their families?
They break free from their family relationships quickly.

c) Whom does ‘they’ refer to?
They refer to the rich and the poor who break away from their family bonds.

4. *There are some who seem to fancy that for gladness they must roam,*
   
   *That for smiles that are the brightest they must wander far from home.*

a) Why do they roam?
They roam in order to find happiness.

b) According to them, when do they get bright smiles?
According to them, they get bright smiles when they wander far away from home.
5. But the gladdest sort of people, when the busy day is done,

Are the brothers and the sisters who together share their fun.

a) Who are the gladdest people?

The brothers and sisters of a joint family are the gladdest people.

b) When do they share their fun?

They share their fun after their busy work in daytime is over.

c) What does ‘who’ refer to?

‘Who’ refers to the brothers and sisters of a joint family.

6. It's the stick-together family that wins the joys of earth,

That hears the sweetest music and that finds the finest mirth;

a) Who wins the joys of the earth?

The stick-together family wins the joys of the earth.

b) How do they find their joy?

They find their joy by sitting around the fireside and sharing their fun.

c) What does the poet mean by stick-together family?

The poet means a joint family with parents, grandparents, children and grand children.

7. There are rich folk, there are poor folk, who imagine they are wise,...

a) Pick out the words in alliteration.

there, there, they

b) Mention the rhyme scheme of the poem.

a a b b c c

2. Fill in the blanks using the words and phrases given below:

[Brothers and sisters, bitterness, joint family, share their fun, rich and the poor folk, shatter their family, charm of life, separate ways, the joy of earth, stick-together families.]

The poet brings out the difference in the attitudes of children living in joint family and nuclear family. The (1) stick-together families are the happiest of all whereas the (2) brothers and sisters of nuclear families take (3) separate ways. The gladdest people are the children from (4) joint family who circle
near the fireside. No power other than death can break them. The (5) rich and the poor folk imagine themselves to be wise and in the process they (6) shatter their family ties. Each of them goes searching for pleasure in their own selected way. They harvest only (7) bitterness and find empty joy. But the wisest among them are the children of the stick-together families. When the busy day is done, they together (8) share their fun. The stick-together family wins (9) the joy of earth. The old house shelters all the (10) charm of life. The poet invites wandering brothers to come nad join the stick-together families in their fireside and have fun.

**Figure of speech**

brothers and sisters bitterness joint family share their fun rich and the poor folk shatter their family charm of life separate ways the joy of earth stick-together families

**Personification**

Personification is a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is given human qualities or abilities.  
E.g. *It's the stick-together family that wins the joys of earth,*...

**Imagery**

Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.  
E.g. *That hears the sweetest music*...

**Metaphor**

Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics

E.g. *It's the old home roof that shelters.... There you find the gladdest play-ground*...

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer:

1. A person is valued based on his **family and upbringing**

2. **Bonding** does not happen overnight.

3. A close family bond is like a **safe harbour**

4. A strong foundation for any individual comes from being with a **supportive family**

5. A gift not only with **lovable parents**, but **siblings** who care and love us beyond themselves.

**Unit -2 SUPPLEMENTARY**

**THE CHRISTMAS TRUCE**
During World War-I, a British soldier by name Tom wrote this letter to his sister Janet.

My dear sister Janet,

It is 2o’clock in the morning. My fellow soldiers are deep asleep in their dugouts. I am awake now. I want to tell you about what happened here on Christmas Eve.

The first battles are over and we are waiting for replacements from home. I find that such a kind of waiting is terrible. Even though we are in trenches we are aware of the dangers around. An artillery shell may land my time near the trenches and explode beside us. We hesitate to lift our heads out of the trenches for fear of a sniper’s bullet.

It is raining every now and then. The trenches are filled with rain water. We have to bail the water out with pots and pans. There is mud under our feet and our boots get stuck into the mud.

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. The story is set during the ______________
   a) World War I b) World War II c) Kargil war d) Indo-china war

2. The story is about the celebration of __________festival.
   a) Deepavali b) Pongal c) Ramzan d) Christmas

3. Tom called the incidents happened there as a ______________
   a) fairy tale b) poetry c) tragedy d) comedy

4. The Germans had placed Christmas trees in front of their ____________
a) houses   b) trenches

c) tanks   d) cars

5. One of the German soldiers worked as a ______________ at Victoria Station.

a) tea seller   b) ticket-checker

c) porter   d) shop keeper

2. Identify the character, speaker or both of the following lines:

1. Our first complete silence in months! - Tom

2. Come and see! See what the Germans are doing! - John

3. Hold your fire. - Captain of the British Army

4. You no shoot, we no shoot. - One of the German soldiers

5. My God, why cannot we have peace and all go home? - Older German soldier