

UNIT – 1: *CONVERSATION ON ASKING / GIVING DIRECTIONS*

Ashu : Hello! Manu. How're you?

Manu: I'm fine, Ashu. Thank you.

Ashu : You look somewhat **puzzled** and lost. What's the matter?

Manu: Yes, I've to meet someone in the University Library. But I don't know how to get there.

Ashu : I've been there quite often. I get books issued from there.

Manu: Can you give me directions to reach the University Library?

Ashu : Yes, it will be my **pleasure**. But tell me if you have ever been to the University.

Manu: No, I've never been there before. Please tell me what's the best way to get to the University Library.

Ashu : Go straight down this road up to the end. Turn right and walk about 20 meters straight. You'll get to the Student's Canteen. Take the first left there. I think you are getting me, right?

Manu: Yes, I'm getting it very well. Excuse me. Could you tell me of a **landmark**, please?

Ashu : Yes, there is a temple on the left hand side. The University Library is on the opposite side of the temple. Hope you will be able to get there.

Manu: Thank you, Ashu. It's very clear to me now. Thanks again.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|--|---|---|
| Puzzled (Adj.) Puzzle (Noun) Puzzle (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to understand • A game involving careful thinking • To make somebody feel confused | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The puzzled boy looked here and there in dismay. • We all love to play puzzle games. • The shopkeeper was puzzled by the behavior of a drunken customer. |
| Pleasure (Noun) Pleasurable (Adj.) Pleasurably (Adv.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A state of being happy or satisfied • Giving pleasure • With pleasure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It gives me great pleasure to introduce our guest speaker. • Our trip to Goa was a pleasurable experience. • He sipped his coffee pleasurably. |
| Landmark (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Something that you can see clearly from a distance and that will help you to know where you are. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The big cathedral is a prominent landmark for Civil Lines area. • RTE Act is a landmark in the education system of India. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------|--|
| Can | I he you they we | eat now? write the answers? sit here? walk five kilometers? solve the puzzle? |
| There | is was | a temple on the left side. a boy sitting in the corner. a building at the end of the road. a rich merchant. |

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

SNOW

When water vapour in the air is changed directly into ice crystals of feathery or needle like structure they are called snow. At very low temperatures the crystals remain separate and float in the air as a haze. A layer of snow helps to prevent the ground from freezing. The covering of snow and air acts as a blanket and keeps the heat in the ground, although the extreme top layer of the soil may freeze. The whiteness of snow is caused by the reflection and refraction of light amongst the many small crystals. The ice glaciers' ice is formed by compression of snow over many years. Snow is a very valuable form of water supply, as it forms a collected store rather like a reservoir and the water is released gradually when the snow melts in spring time.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. What is snow?
2. How does the snow keep the ground warm?
3. Why does the snow appear white?
4. How is the ice at glaciers formed?
5. When does the snow at glaciers melt?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| PHRASE | MEANING | USAGE |
|-------------------|----------------|---|
| As well as | also | She likes chocolate as well as ice cream. I want to become a doctor as well as an IAS Officer. He is good in dancing as well as in singing. Priya got highest marks in Mathematics as well as in Physics. We can convey our message by drama as well as by posters. |

UNIT-2 **CONVERSATION BETWEEN A STUDENT AND A NURSE**

Nurse : What's your **problem**?

Student : I have **severe** stomach ache.

Nurse : Since when?

Student : After the recess, nurse.

Nurse : What did you have in lunch during recess?

Student : I had some noodles and sandwiches.

Nurse : Did you have pain in the morning also?

Student : No, Nurse. It started just a few moments ago.

Nurse : Now I'm going to press lightly on your stomach. Please tell me if it pains anywhere.

Student : It doesn't pain. Not here also. Ouch! It pains here.

Nurse : OK. Please take this tablet with water. I'm going to inform your class teacher that you need rest for half an hour. Please lie down in the bed and relax. You will feel better soon.

Student : Thank you, nurse. It's so **kind** of you.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|--|--|---|
| Problem (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thing that is difficult to deal with or to understand • A question that can be answered by using a logical thought or Mathematics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most students face the problem of funding themselves while they are studying. • Sameer took help of his teacher to solve his problems in Mathematics. |
| Problematic (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full of problems; difficult to deal with | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counselor should take proper care of a problematic child. |
| Severe (Adj.) Severely (Adv.) Severity (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely bad or serious • Very badly or seriously • The fact or condition of something being extremely bad or serious | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His injuries are severe. • The crops are severely damaged. • The chances of a full recovery will depend on severity of her injuries. |
| Kind (Adj.) Kind (Noun) Kindly (Adv.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous. • A group of people or things that is same in some way; a particular variety or type. • In a kind way. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was really kind of you to help me. • What kind of house do you live in? • They sell all kind of things. • She spoke kindly to them. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------|--|
| I They We All | have | severe headache. finished eating. done the task assigned. performed well. |
| He She Mohan The player | has | won the match. taken proper rest. made a record. brought the trophy. |

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

CAT

The domestic cat belongs to the same family of animals as the lion, tiger, jaguar and leopard. One or other of its family is found in every country which has either a mild or a tropical climate, except for Australia and a few islands such as Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa.

The cat and its relatives are very strong animals and extremely agile, or clever at climbing and jumping. The cat uses its teeth to tear and chop meat instead of grinding it as do human beings. Though a cat cannot see in total darkness, it can see in the dark far better than human beings. Its spine is flexible, that is, it bends easily—and its skin hangs loosely on its body. But **though** these cats mostly look after themselves, cats that are kept as pets need just as much care and attention as other pets.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Which other animals belong to the cat family?
2. Describe the qualities of cat.
3. Name the countries where we can't find cats.
4. How does cat use its teeth?

VOCABULARY/STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| PHRASE | MEANING | USAGE |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Though and yet Though, yet | despite and still | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Though I can complete my syllabus myself, yet I am waiting for my teacher to complete it first.• Though I knew cooking very well, yet I used to take my mother's help.• Though I am well familiar with the route of my school, yet I used to come by bus.• Though I am healthy, yet I take precaution about my food.• Though tomato is a fruit, yet it is used as a vegetable. |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Sonal | : Hello! Velu. How're you? |
| Velu | : I'm fine, Sonal. Thank you. |
| Sonal | : Could you tell me about your family, please? |
| Velu | : Sonal, I've a small family. |
| Sonal | : How many people are there in your family? |
| Velu | : There're five people in my family including my parents. |
| Sonal | : I'd like to know about your siblings. |
| Velu | : Oh! Yes. I've one elder brother and a sister who is younger to me. |
| Sonal | : Are your parents working? |
| Velu | : Yes, both work. My father is a business man and my mother is a dentist. |
| Sonal | : What does your elder brother do? |
| Velu | : He's studying in college. Why do you not drop in some day to meet them? |
| Sonal | : Thank you, Velu. It will be my pleasure to meet them. I'm pleased to know about your family. |

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Including (Prep.) Include (Verb) Inclusion (Noun, countable) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having something as part of a group or set • To make somebody/something part of something • A person or thing that is included | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five people in my family, including me. • You should include some examples in your essay. • There were some surprising inclusions in the list. |
| Drop in (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to be visited without arranging a fixed time first.(here 'visit') | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please drop in my home for a cup of coffee. |
| Pleased (Adj.) Please (Verb) Pleasing (Adj.) Pleasingly (Adv.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling happy about something • To make somebody happy • That gives you pleasure or satisfaction • In the way that gives you pleasure and satisfaction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boss should be pleased with you. • You can't please everybody. • The new building was pleasing to the eye. • She presented herself in the party in a pleasingly nice manner. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Are Were | your parents the teachers the boys they the people | working? watching us? reading newspaper? going to the market? talking to each other? |
| I'd We'd She'd They'd | like to love to | know about India. sing with him. play now. watch movie. sleep. |

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

SLEEP

When a person is asleep, he is unconscious; his body rests more completely than at any other time. During sleep the energy that has been lost during the day must be made up. The amount of sleep needed depends on different age groups. A new born baby sleeps almost twenty four hours a day and wakes only to feed. Young children of two to four years need at least twelve hours' sleep. A child between the ages of four and twelve should have ten to twelve hours sleep and a boy or girl of fourteen to eighteen needs about nine hours' sleep. For a good night's sleep, it is important to be relaxed. It is not a good idea to drink coffee or tea before bed as they prevent sleep. While we are asleep, we dream for roughly a quarter of the time. During sleep the body's growth hormone is active repairing body's dead cells.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. How many sleeping hours are required for a new born baby?
2. Can we regain our lost energy by sleeping? How?
3. During sleep, for how much time we dream?
4. What changes occur in body during sleep?
5. Why should drinking tea or coffee be avoided?

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| What | are | the effects of smoking? the uses of paper? the causes of pollution? the ideas regarding project? the results of the survey? |
| Use of 'during' (Time/Period) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are you going to do during your holidays?• You can't loiter during lunch break.• Its good to go for walk during each morning.• Flowers bloom during spring.• Students are stressed during exam time. |

UNIT-4 TALKING TO A STUDENT WHO HAS SCORED VERY GOOD GRADES

Student : Sir, I have passed class VIII with good grades.

Teacher: Congratulations! Ashok. Please tell me about your grades?

Student : Sir, I got A1 grades in all the subjects except Hindi.

Teacher: That's wonderful. A1 in five subjects! After all, your hard work has proved to be worthwhile. You must have planned to celebrate today. Isn't it?

Student : Yes, sir. I want to thank you for your guidance.

Teacher: It's my duty, dear. I am happy to see that you passed with flying colours. By the way, what is your grade in Hindi?

Student : Sir, I've got 'A' grade in Hindi.

Teacher: A good grade. How did you study for the exams?

Student : Sir, I prepared a time table and followed it strictly. I revised answers by writing them many times. I used to get up early in the morning during exam days and took two short naps during the day time to relax myself.

Teacher: That's great. You should now maintain your performance in Class IX with a little bit of more attention in Hindi. What do you say?

Student: I will put more efforts in Hindi.

Teacher: Good luck for your endeavours!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---|---|--|
| Except (Preposition) Except (Conj.) Exception (Noun) Exceptional (Adj.) Exceptionally (Adv.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One thing or person about which a statement is not true. Something that makes a statement not completely true. A thing that does not follow a rule; A person or thing that is not included in a general statement. Usually good; very unusual To emphasize how strong or unusual the quality is | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We work every day except Sunday. I didn't tell him anything except that I needed the money. There are always a lot of exceptions to grammar rules. At the age of five he showed exceptional talent as a musician. Tansen was an exceptionally gifted child. |
| Strictly (Adv.) Strict (Adj) Strictness (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a lot of rules and controls that must be obeyed. To emphasize that something must happen In all details; exactly That must be obeyed strictly. The fact of being severe and having to be obeyed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She was brought up strictly. Smoking is strictly forbidden. This is not strictly true. She is very strict about things like homework. The strictness of the drug laws can save many people's life. |
| Maintain (Verb) Maintenance (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make something continue at the same level/standard The act of keeping something in good condition by checking or repairing regularly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two friends maintained their friendship. The school pays for the maintenance of the buildings |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| You She Ramya We | must have should have could have would have | planned to celebrate today. noticed the process. taken a morning walk. enjoyed the movie. helped the poor. |
|---------------------------|--|--|

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

SMALL POX

Small Pox is a disease which has now been **conquered**. Many died of it, and those who **recovered** had deep holes called Pock-marks in their skins. They were left with heavy rash of spots all over the body which later turned to itching scabs. In the 18th century a doctor called Edward Jenne discovered how to prevent it. He found that dairy maids who caught a mild disease called cowpox didn't get small pox. Vaccination proved a successful way of controlling and finally destroying small pox with the help of a worldwide vaccination programme encouraged by the WHO. By 1980 the disease was officially considered '**Extinct**'.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Who discovered the medicine for small pox?
2. What happens after one recovers from small pox?
3. Who were not affected by small pox?
4. When was small pox officially considered as extinct?
5. How could small pox be controlled?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Conquered (V) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• successfully overcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The territory was conquered by the Emperor. |
| Conqueror (N) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• one who overcomes/conquers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ashoka was a great conqueror. |
| Conquerable (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a problem that can be overcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• T.B. is now easily conquerable. |
| Extinct (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• no longer in existence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mammoths are extinct species. |
| Extinction (N) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the process of being extinct | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vultures are on the surge of extinction. |
| Recover (V) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• return to normal state | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It will take two weeks to recover. |
| Recovery (N) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the act of recovering | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bed rest is required for the recovery of injury. |
| Recoverable (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• which can be recovered | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This disease is easily recoverable. |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|----|-------|--------------------|
| We have | a lot/lots plenty | of | books | in the study room. |
|---------|----------------------|----|-------|--------------------|

Parent : Hello! Sir. Good morning.
Principal: Good morning! How can I help you?
Parent : Sir, I want to get my child **admitted** in your school.
Principal: Ok! Did you submit the registration form?
Parent : Yes, Sir. What about the admission test?
Principal: There is no admission test up to class VIII.
Parent : Then what is the criterion for admission?
Principal: In KVS, admission is given on the basis of parent’s category.
Parent : Sir, Kindly tell me about the parent’s category.
Principal: There are 5 categories (i.e. I-V) on the basis of occupation of the parent. Central government Employee belongs to category I. You may visit KVS website for **detailed** guidelines.
Parent : Thanks a lot sir!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Admit (verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow someone to enter a place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admit the patient at once. He is critical. |
| Admittance (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right to enter an institution. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ticket will allow your admittance to the theatre. |
| Admittedly (Adv.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accepting that something is true. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admittedly, the behaviour of Rahim is outstanding. |
| Detail (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small individual fact or item. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He detailed the financial plan. |
| Detail (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give a list of facts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He has given a detail of hotels and facilities around the city. |
| Detailed (Adjective) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving many details and a lot of information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He gave me detailed instruction on how to get there. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|---|
| What | about | his her their Ronal’s | occupation? religion? food habits? plan? |
| Did | you he they | submit the registration form? watch the movie? complete the homework? | |

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball is a popular team game in more than 100 countries. It started in the United States in 1859 as a simpler version of basketball for any number of players. Modern Volleyball is played by two teams of six, with up to six substitutes allowed. The ball is the same size as a soccer ball, but slightly lighter. The game is played on a court, rectangular in shape and measuring 18 meters by 9 meters. Across the court is a net. Two attack lines are marked 3 meters from the net on either side. The International Volleyball Federation was set up in 1937 and world championships were first held in 1949. Volleyball has been an Olympic sport since 1964. The art of good Volleyball is a team play; passing the ball up close to the net, and setting up a high ball so that an incoming player can smash it down over the net. Two or three opposing players may jump together to try and block the smash. If they fail, the rest of the team try to control the ball before it bounces and then start their own attack.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Where did the game of Volleyball start?
2. What is the size of the court of this game?
3. When was the International Volleyball Federation set up?
4. When was Volleyball included in Olympic?
5. How many players play the game in each team?

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| PHRASE | MEANING | USAGE |
|--------------------|--|---|
| As like as | comparing someone | She is as beautiful as her mother. |
| As as | thing or somebody | Virat plays cricket as good as Tendulkar. |
| As soon As | Doing something or some work faster or immediately | As soon as you come home, you will get a chocolate. |
| As much as | To have something more | As much as you practice, you will be perfect in Sports. |

Two colleagues talking to each other

Neetu : Good morning Madam!

Jaya : Good morning Neetu! Summer **vacation** is approaching. Are you planning to go somewhere?

Neetu: Yes, I am planning to visit Tirupati temple this year.

Jaya : That’s great! Have you got the ticket reserved for the train?

Neetu : Yes, But the cost of tickets is too high.

Jaya : Neetu you can **avail** of L.T.C. for the family.

Neetu : Oh! I really **forgot**. Thanks for reminding me.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Vacation(n) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the periods of time when school/colleges are closed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You look tired. You should take a vacation. |
| Vacate(v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Something to leave a building seat especially so that somebody else can use it | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guests are requested to vacate their room by noon on the day of departure |
| Avail(v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make use of something , especially an opportunity or offer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avail of all these benefits, just register online. |
| Available(adj) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (of things) That you can get , buy or find | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tickets are available free of charge from the school. |
| Forgot(v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be unable to remember | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I forgot the rules of gravity in the examination |
| Forgetful(adj) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> absentmindedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She has become very forgetful in recent years. |

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| Have | you they Your friend’s we the neighbours | reserved the tickets for the train/bus/flight? seen the movie? shifted to the new house? passed the examination? learned from past experiences? |
|------|--|---|

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

CASTLE

When a kingdom was attacked in the middle ages, its strength lay in its castles and fortified towns. A castle usually has nobody inside its walls except the lord and his household and the men who defended it—that's the garrison—whereas the town had its ordinary inhabitants as well. A fortified town usually included a castle. A castle was often built on a route, perhaps overlooking a pass or a river crossing, where the soldiers can stop an enemy. The gate was the weakest point in the defence and so a small outer walled enclosure was often built to screen it and give extra protection.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Where did the strength of whole kingdom lie?
2. Who lived in the castle?
3. What is a garrison?
4. Where was castle often built?
5. Describe the weakest point in the defence of a castle.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | |
|------|-------|------------------------|--|
| Who | lives | with | her? him? you? |
| | | in | the castle? the last house? the nearby colony? |
| What | does | she he Mr. Rehan | want to become? like? teach? |
| | is | your his her | favourite colour? identity? prospective plan? occupation? |

Mrs. Neetu : Hello madam! I am Neetu.

Ms. Jaya : Welcome to this Vidyalaya! I'm Jaya. Where are you from?

Mrs. Neetu : I've come from Sikkim.

Ms. Jaya : Sikkim! How's the weather there?

Mrs. Neetu : The weather is very **pleasant** there.

Ms. Jaya : How were the students in your previous Vidyalaya?

Mrs. Neetu : They were **affectionate** and **inquisitive**.

Ms. Jaya : Nice to have you in this Vidyalaya.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Pleasant (<i>adj.</i>) | • enjoyable | • What a pleasant surprise! |
| Pleasantry (<i>n</i>) (formal remark) | • A friendly remark | • After exchanging the usual pleasantries they got down to serious discussion. |
| Affectionate (<i>adj.</i>) | • loving | • He is very affectionate towards his children. |
| Affectionately (<i>adv.</i>) | • lovingly | • William was affectionately known as Billy. |
| Inquisitive (<i>adj.</i>) | • curious | • Don't be so inquisitive. |
| Inquisitively (<i>adv.</i>) | • enquiring | • The student asked the teacher about the Laws of Gravity inquisitively. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | |
|-----|---|
| How | is the movie? are you? were the players of the cricket team selected? am I responsible for this? was the day? |
| | innocent you are! wonderful! beautiful the painting is! Nice the movie is! |

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

EYES : LINE OF DEFENCE

Our eyes are delicate organs that need special **protection**. Tears, eyelids, eyelashes and eyebrows help to keep out other harmful particles. Tears kill invading germs. Our eyes' first line of defence are eyelashes and eyelids. Our eyelashes form two rows of stiff hair around each eye. They help to catch and remove any large particle that comes too close to our eyes.

Our eyelids are **equipped** with muscles so that they can open and close. The reflex action that makes us close our eyes helps to protect them from being injured by objects or dazzled by bright light. Any dust or dirt that does reach our eyes is removed when we blink. Our eyelids close briefly, **sweeping** across the front of our eyeballs. The eyebrows form two long patches of protective hair above our eyes. They prevent moisture on our foreheads from running down into our eyes.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. What is the role of tears?
2. Why do our eyes need special protection?
3. How many lines of defence are there for our eyes?
4. Explain the function of eyebrows?
5. How are eyelids useful?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Protect (Verb) Protection (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To make sure that something/ somebody is not harmed.• Being protected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People always protect their things.• My system is password protected.• Police provide protection to the VIPs |
| Sweep (Verb) Swept | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To clean or remove something | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The master asked the maid to sweep the room.• Violence swept the country.• The sweeper swept the floor beautifully. |
| Equip (Verb) Equipment (Noun) | <p>She got a bank loan to rent and equip a small workshop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He equipped himself with a street plan.• She has all the latest equipments to use. | |

Teacher : Rahul, who is your role model?

Rahul : Sir, my father is my role model.

Teacher : Why?

Rahul : He is punctual, loving, and honest.

Teacher : Which quality impresses you the most in him?

Rahul : His kindness. He treats at least 30 patients free of cost in a month.

Teacher : Great! I'm looking forward to meeting him.

Rahul : Welcome sir!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Role model(n) | a person that you admire and try to copy | • Swami Vivekanand is my role model. |
| Role-play(n) | a learning activity in which you behave in the way somebody else would behave in a particular situation | • Role-play allows students to practice language in a safe situation. |
| Patient(n) | person who is receiving treatment especially from hospital | • He is one of doctor Shaw's patients. |
| Patience(N) | ability to wait for a long time | • We need to develop the virtue of patience. |
| Treat(v) | to behave in a particular way towards somebody/ something | • My parents treat me like a child. |
| Treat(n) | something very pleasant and enjoyable, especially something that you give somebody or do for them | • We took the students to the zoo as a special treat. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----------------|----|---------|--------------------------------|
| I | am | | | | the national badminton player. |
| They | are | looking forward | to | meeting | the Prime Minister of India. |
| You | is | | | | Arundhati Roy. |
| He/She | | | | | the District Magistrate. |

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

YOU NEED VITAMIN 'A' EVERYDAY!

The best way to guard against illness is to eat nourishing foods. There are certain elements in good foods that increase your resistance to diseases. One of the most important of these elements is Vitamin A. If you wish to build a strong body, you require at least 5000 units of vitamin A everyday. Spinach, carrots and apricots, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and beef liver are excellent sources of this vitamin.

If you eat some of these foods everyday, you will have a much better chance of remaining healthy. What happens if your diet is made up mostly of junk foods? You will be seriously deficient in vitamins, and your body depends on vitamins for good health.

Consider, for example some unpleasant effects due to lack of vitamin A : low appetite, dry skin, loss of pep and poor vision at night. Eat well to stay well!

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. What is the best way of guarding against illness?
2. Is the junk food good for health?
3. How many units of vitamin A are required everyday?
4. Which foods are rich in vitamin 'A'?
5. How can lack of vitamin A affect our body?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| PHRASES | SENTENCES/USAGE |
|-------------------|--|
| As soon as | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As soon as you have done it, inform me.• As soon as the sun sets, come home.• Complete the work as soon as possible.• Try to come as soon as possible.• Prepare lunch as soon as possible. |
| As good as | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try to be as good as possible at your work.• You are as good as your sister.• You cook as good as your mother. |

(A Visit to a Greengrocer's Shop)

- Mr. Sharma** : Do you sell green vegetables?
Hari (greengrocer) : Yes, Sir!
Mr. Sharma : Weigh a kg of spinach, cucumber, coriander and peas.
Hari : Won't you buy some tomatoes? They are **fresh** and **juicy**.
Mr Sharma : Give me half a kg of tomatoes. Please don't give me the vegetables in polythene bags.
Hari : Why, Sir?
Mr. Sharma : The polythene bags cause **pollution**.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| juice(n) | • The liquid present in fruit or vegetables, often made into a drink | • Children should take fruit juice daily. |
| juicy(adj.) | • Containing a lot of juice and good to eat | • The meat was tender and juicy. |
| fresh (adj.) | • Food recently produced or picked and not frozen, dried or preserved in tins and cans | • Is the milk fresh? |
| freshly (adv.) | • Usually followed by the past participle showing that something has been made, prepared etc. recently | • I prefer to drink freshly brewed coffee. |
| pollution(n) | • The process of making air, water, soil dirty | • The government is trying its level best to control pollution. |
| pollute(v) | • To add dirty or harmful substances to land, water, soil so that it is no longer pleasant or safe to use. | • To pollute the river is an illegal offence. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| Won't | you we they | buy some tomatoes? go out for dinner? stay back for the extra classes? work hard to pass the examination? throw a party? visit a friend? |
|-------|-------------------|---|

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Railways made it possible to carry goods and people over land for long distances at high speed. Railways were first built in Great Britain in the 1800s. As the industrial revolution developed, the railways were the most important and the fastest growing form of transport. As early as the 16th century, wagon-ways made of wooden rails were used to convey wagons loaded with Berland in North-East England. It was found that horses could pull heavier loads along a smooth track than on a rough road. Later, iron plates were used to protect the wood and around 1800 L-shaped rails came into use for guiding the wagon wheels.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE :

1. What is the work of railways?
2. Where was the railway first built?
3. What were the wagon ways made up of?
4. Which things are used to protect the wood for railway lines?
5. When did the L-shaped rails come into existence?

VOCABULARY/STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| PHRASES | MEANING | USAGE |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| As soon as | at the earliest possible moment | He asked us to do the work as soon as it was possible. |
| As early as | at the earliest | We have to complete the work as early as possible. |
| As long as | Lasting a considerable length of time | As long as, Einstein didn't give mass equivalent equation, no one knew that mass can be converted into energy. |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| The | first second next last | house car desk | is | small. large. old. new. |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------------------|

UNIT – 10 CONVERSATION WITH THE PRINCIPAL FOR GRANT OF LEAVE

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Anoop | : Good Morning Sir! May I come in? |
| Principal | : Yes, please come in. |
| Anoop | : Thank you Sir/Madam! |
| Principal | : Is there any problem Mr. Anoop? |
| Anoop | : Sir, may I request you to grant me a leave for Monday? |
| Principal | : Mr. Anoop, are you aware that there is CBSE exam on that day? |
| Anoop | : Yes, Sir. But it is urgent as I have to accompany my father to meet a doctor. It is a fixed appointment and the doctor will be away for the next three weeks. The appointment with the doctor cannot be postponed . |
| Principal | : In that case, give me a written application and I will see to it. |
| Anoop | : So kind of you sir. Thank you very much. |

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD (FORMS) | MEANING | USAGE |
|---|--|--|
| Grant:(Verb) Grant: (count. Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to permit for a particular purpose/to accept something •amount of money given by government or institutions for purposes like education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Permission was granted for a few weeks. •Huge grant is allocated for the cleanliness drive. |
| Appointment:(Noun) Appoint (Verb) Appointed (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •arranged in advance to do anything at a particular time •to choose someone for job or official position •happenings at the time/place that was decided in advance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anoop has an appointment with the Principal. •We should appoint talented and skilled persons as engineers. •Ravi is appointed the monitor of the class. |
| Postpone:(Verb) Postponement(Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to delay something for a later time •act of delaying any happening for a later time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Do not postpone your work? Do it on time. •Postponement of the CBSE exams is not possible. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|
| May Can | I we you | help you? go out? leave the place? wait for her? |
| I We The children They | have to | board the train. go there. be serious for exams. complete the tasks. |
| She He My sister | has to | give the presentation tomorrow. work hard and learn new things. |

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

RANJIT SINGH

Ranjit Singh, *Maharaja* (ruler) of Punjab in India, was a soldier and Sikh Leader. He led Punjabi armies against the Afghans and Pathans, who for centuries had **invaded** India. This success as a military leader earned Ranjit Singh the proud title "Lion of Punjab". Ranjit Singh's army, which he modernized with the French and British help, contained soldiers of all religions Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus. He was so shrewd a leader that the British sought his aid when invading Afganistaan in 1838. Ranjit Singh became ill during the victory **celebration** and he died at Lahore, the Capital of Punjab, which he had captured from the Afghans, 40 years earlier.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Who was Ranjit Singh?
2. Why was Ranjit Singh Called "Lion of Punjab"?
3. How did he modernise his army?
4. When did the British invade Afghanistan?
5. When and where did Ranjit Singh die?

VOCABULARY/STRUCTUES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE OF THE WORDS |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Invade (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• enter a country with an army so as to subjugate or occupy it | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Iraq invaded Kuwait on 1st August. |
| Invader (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• one who enters a country with an army to occupy it | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The soldiers are prepared to fight the invaders. |
| Celebrate (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• mark with an enjoyable activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She visited Goa to celebrate her birthday. |
| Celebration (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• derived from celebrate | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When India won the world cup, people erupted in celebration. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--|
| The bell | had | rung before I reached the school. |
| We | | completed our work before the guest came. |
| My friend | | finished his lunch before he went to play. |
| She | | written a novel before she passed Class XII. |
| My father | | built a house before he retired from Army. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Customer | : Excuse me, Sir! May I come in? |
| Bank Manager | : Come in and please be seated. |
| Customer | : Thank you! I'm Sumit, I live at G.T.B. Nagar and work at K.V. New Cantt. I would like to open a Saving Account in your bank. Please guide me in this regard. |
| Bank Manager | : Thanks for choosing our bank. You can get the application form from the Counter No. 3. |
| Customer | : What documents are to be produced for it? |
| Bank Manager | : Teller at Counter No. 3 will let you know. |
| Customer | : Thank you Sir. |
| <i>(The customer moves to the Teller counter)</i> | |
| Customer | : Please give me an 'Account Opening Form' and let me know about documents to be attached with it. |
| Teller | : Please read instructions printed at the back of the form, every detail is mentioned over there. Fill up the form, have the signature of a witness at the appropriate place of the form and hand it over at Counter No. 5. |
| Customer | : Thank you. I may bother you later if I need any help in this regard. |
| Teller | : You are always welcome sir. |

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| <u>WORD (FORMS)</u> | <u>MEANING</u> | <u>USAGE</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Document (Noun) | • Official piece of paper with writing on them | • Birth certificate is an important document . |
| Document (Verb) | • to make detailed record of something in writing or on film | • He documented his work in his PC. |
| Documentation (Noun) | • the documents that are required for something, or that give evidence or proof of something | • The Railway passengers must carry proper documentation for their identity. |
| Teller (Noun) | • Person who receives and pays money in the bank | • He works as Teller in a bank |
| Bother (Verb) | • to take/cause trouble to (here it is used in the sense of seeking help) | • People do not bother to wear helmet while driving. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|----|--|
| I She He You We They | may | seek your help run away go complete it finish the work | if | required. permitted. you want. |
| It | may | burn break sink | if | heated. dropped down. thrown in water. |

Source : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

WALT DISNEY

The Cartoon films of Walt Disney have been delighting people of all ages since the first sound films appeared in the cinemas in 1928. Disney's first important animal character was Mickey Mouse, made in 1928. It was the first short film with sound.

Walt Disney's first full-length Cartoon film was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, which was brought in 1938. It took 24 separate pictures to make one second of movement on the screen, at that time!!! In 1955, Steamboat Willie opened the first Disneyland, a large amusement park at Anaheim, California. Walt Disney died at Los Angeles in 1966, but the Disney studios continued making films. He is well known as father of Disney.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. When did the first sound film appear in Cinemas?
2. Which was the first short film with sound?
3. Which was the first full-length cartoon film presented by Walt Disney?
4. Where is Disney land situated?
5. When did the "Father of Disney" die?

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| He | worked | very hard. |
| | died | in London. |
| She | completed | his education in America. |
| | drew | a beautiful scenery. |
| They | invited | me to his/her house. |
| | copied | from my book. |

UNIT – 12 *CONVERSATION ON ENQUIRY AT A RAILWAY STATION*

- Raj** : Good afternoon!
- Enquiry Clerk** : Good afternoon! What can I do for you, Sir?
- Raj** : What is the current position of *Sarnath Express* going to Raipur?
- Enquiry Clerk** : The time of its arrival is 15:00 hrs and departure is 15:30 hrs but it is running late by 3 hours.
- Raj** : This will mean a lot of inconvenience to the passengers.
- Enquiry Clerk** : I feel sorry for that.
- Raj** : I have to attend a program over there, I do not know if I will be able to reach in time.
- Enquiry Clerk** :- Please make yourself comfortable in the waiting room and listen to the announcements.
- Raj** : I hope it will not get delayed any further!
- Enquiry Clerk** :- Let us hope for the best.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD (FORMS) | MEANING | USAGE |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Position(Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> state of a thing at particular time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of women has improved a lot in modern India. |
| Position (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to put something at a right place or position | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mother positioned cherries on the cake. |
| Inconvenience (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to cause problem or difficulty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One should say sorry for causing inconvenience to other. |
| Inconvenient (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causing trouble, difficulty or discomfort | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our actions should not be inconvenient to anyone. |
| *announcement (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> statement made to public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making announcement is an art. |
| *announce(Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to tell people publicly or officially | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gentle wind announced the arrival of rain. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------------|
| Where | is | your | house(s)? |
| | are | his | book(s)? |
| | was | her | bicycle(s)? |
| | were | their | pen(s)? |
| | | | bag(s)? |

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

DOLPHIN

Dolphins are members of the whale family and are therefore mammals. They **breathe** air, are warm blooded and female dolphins give birth to the young. They feed them with milk. Most dolphins are less than 3 metres long. Most kinds are found in the sea but they also live in large rivers. They feed mainly on fish but some also eat shell fish. Most dolphins are black above and white underneath. Dolphins are sociable creatures and swim together group. Dolphins are intelligent and "talk" to each other, using a range of **distinct** sounds. Dolphin is known as Dorado in South Pacific.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Which family do dolphins belong to?
2. What type of animal is dolphin?
3. What colours do dolphins have?
4. Which animal is closely related to Dolphins?
5. By which name is dolphin known in South Pacific?
6. How do Dolphins communicate?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Distinct (Adj.) | • marked different or contrast | • There was a distinct smell of gas. |
| Distinction (Noun) | • difference or contrast between one person/thing and another | • We need to draw a distinction between the two events. |
| Distinctive (Adj.) | • that distinguishes by making it different from others | • The male bird has distinctive white markings on his head. |
| Breathe (Verb) | • to take air into your lungs and send it out again through your nose or mouth | • He breathed deeply before speaking again. |
| Breather (Noun) | • a short break to take rest. | • Tell me when you need a breather. |

Mr. Gupta : Hello! I am speaking from KV New Cantt.
Sakshi : Hello! May I know who is speaking?
Mr. Gupta : I am Abhinav Gupta, class teacher of your son Rahul of X F.
Sakshi : I am Rahul’s mother. What is the matter?
Mr. Gupta : Actually I have called you to congratulate you on your son’s selection for final round of English debate competition.
Sakshi : It is a great news sir. I am very happy to know this.
Mr. Gupta : Kindly ask him to come with his class IX registration card and class IX Report Book and also congratulate him on my behalf.
Sakshi : I will surely convey your wishes to him. Thank you sir for your call.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---|---|---|
| congratulate (Verb) congratulation(Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to show your pleasure for something nice which has happened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I congratulated him on his success in the race. The Principal offered congratulations to the awardees. |
| debate (Noun) debate (Verb) debatable (adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a discussion about any subject on which people have different views. to discuss about any topic not certain about | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate competitions are regular feature at school. The Parliament debated about safety of girl child. Reasons of unusual weather are debatable. |
| Registration(Noun) Register(Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recording of something in an official list to put someone’s name in an official list | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration for admission in class I is on. Students are registered by CBSE in class IX. |
| Convey(Verb) conveyance(Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to pass on some information process/medium of transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He conveyed my message to Sarita. Bicycle is the best Eco Friendly conveyance. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| How | is are is was | his your their the | son?/daughter?/mother? friends?/parents?/neighbour? health?/life? match?/movie?/dance performance? |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

DOG FISH

Certain small sharks which live near the bed of the sea are known as dogfish, perhaps because of the way they move, which is rather like a hound on the scent, or because they hunt their prey in packs.

The picked dogfish, spur-dog or spiny dogfish, as it is called, is the most common in British waters and often becomes quite a pest to fishermen.

It is a brownish-gray creature, paler beneath, with a few white spots on its back. It may be over a metre long, but is usually smaller. Usually, female dogfish produce four to six young ones at a time.

The larger-spotted and the lesser-spotted dogfish lay eggs. These eggs are sometimes found on the beach and are known as 'mermaid purses'.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. What is the colour of Dogfish?
2. Which variety of dogfish is common in British Waters?
3. How many off springs of dogfish are produced at a time?
4. Which kind of dogfish lay eggs?
5. What is the name given to dogfish eggs?

VOCABULARY/STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Pest (Noun) | •an insect or animal that destroy plant; an annoying person or thing. | •That fellow traveller is a real pest. |
| Pester (Verb) | •to annoy someone specially by saying something many times. | •The kids kept pestering me to read to them. |
| Scent (Noun) | •pleasant smell | •The air was filled with the scent of wild flowers. |
| Scentless (Adj.) | •without any smell | •This flower is scentless. |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------|---|--------------------|
| There is | some no (not) much a little | more | tea coffee bread sugar meat salt | in the store room. |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------|---|--------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Mrs. Sheela | : | Hello! Mrs. Pandey. How surprising! Seeing you after a very long time. |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | Hi! Actually I was on child Care Leave. |
| Mrs. Sheela | : | But why are you looking cross ? Anything wrong? |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | Oh yes. My son is not doing well at studies. He is in Class XII. |
| Mrs. Sheela | : | But he was so good at studies. What's the problem? |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | I don't know. His performance is deteriorating day by day. He is turing a bit indisciplined too. |
| Mrs. Sheela | : | Why don't you take the child to a counsellor? I think he needs counselling. How about our school counsellor? |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | That's a good idea. I'll take him tomorrow. |

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Cross (N) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol of Christianity • A sign, two sticks/lines crossing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is wearing a beautiful cross. • There is a mark of a cross on the doctor's car. |
| Cross (V) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To go across, to pass or cross a road | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross the road carefully. |
| Look cross (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unhappy, puzzled, confused | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are you looking cross? |
| Deteriorating (V) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To become worse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His health deteriorated rapidly. |
| Deterioration (N) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process of becoming worse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One can see a serious deterioration in him. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Why | is | he/she | looking | cross? |
| | are | you | | tired? |
| | were | they | | confused? |
| | | | | puzzled? |
| | | | | sad? |

Source : Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary.

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

ALMONDS

Since the early days of Palestine, the almond tree has been **grown** for its lovely flowers and for its seeds, the almond nuts. The Bible mentions its beauty and says that the rod of Aaron was made from its wood. The Jews still carry almond blossoms to their synagogues on great religious occasions.

Almond trees grow in any warm, moist climate but the largest almond groves are found in California and in lands round the Mediterranean. The tree **reaches** 6 metre in height and its oval leaves are notched and pointed. As spring changes to summer, they turn into a fuzzy fruit with a hard stone. This stone **contains** the seed which can be eaten.

There are 2 kinds of Almond: the bitter, with white blooms, and the sweet, with pink ones. Bitter almonds are used as the flavouring food and they can also yield a deadly poison called Prussic acid. Sweet almond oils are used in cosmetics.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. What are the reasons behind growing of almond trees?
2. From which wood was the rod of 'Aaron' made?
3. In what type of weather does the Almond tree grow?
4. Describe the leaves of the almond tree?
5. When does the Almond change in to a fuzzy fruit?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORDS | MEANING | USAGE OF WORDS |
|---|--|---|
| Grow (V) Growing (Adj.) Growth (Noun) | To undergo natural development Increase in size The process of growing physically, mentally or emotionally. | The coconut tree grows very tall. Cotton Industries are one of the country's fastest growing industries. There has been a consistent growth in the population of our country. |
| Reach (Verb) Reachable (Adj.) Reaches (Noun) | To arrive The extent to which it is possible to reach. The parts of an area that are a long way from the centre. | They didn't reach home before dark. That place is only reachable by car. Scientists are trying to explore the deepest reaches of Human mind. |
| Contain (Verb) Containment(Noun) | To have something inside The act of keeping under control. | This drink doesn't contain alcohol. The containment of this epidemic is necessary. |

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Monica | : | Hello! Mr. Ashwani, It's Monica here. |
| Ashwani | : | Hello! M'am. Have you reached railway station? |
| Monica | : | Yes, can you please guide me how to reach K.V. New Cantt? |
| Ashwani | : | Yes, please take the auto from the station and tell the driver to take you upto the Supply Depot. From there, you take the left turn and go straight. |
| Monica | : | How long will it take to reach the school? |
| Ashwani | : | It'll hardly take 5 to 7 minutes. It's about half a km from there. I'll be waiting for you at the school gate. |

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORDS | MEANING | USAGE |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Guide (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to show others the way to a place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff members are available to guide visitors through the exhibits. |
| Guide (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a person who leads or directs other people on a journey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We hired a guide for our trip to the mountains. |
| Reach (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to arrive at the place that you have been travelling to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They didn't reach the border until after dark. |
| Reachable (Adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That is possible to reach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farm is only reachable by car. |
| Waiting (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to stay in a place until an unexpected event happens, until someone arrives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We're waiting for the rain to stop before we go out. |
| Wait (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a period of time when you must wait. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He had a long wait in line. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|--------------------------------|------|---|---|
| How | long | will | it she he they you | take | to come to reach to finish to answer | to the school? the park? the work? the question? |
|-----|------|------|--------------------------------|------|---|---|

Sources: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Merriam — Webster Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

PUMPKINS

The pumpkins usually grown in England are enormous, round, orange fruits weighing many pounds, but some pumpkins are as small as oranges, some are grey or greenish and some are pear—shaped. The plants on which pumpkins grow are known by the Latin name of "Cucurbito pepis" and are cultivated in Europe and North America. The flowers are large and yellow. Some kinds of pumpkins are grown for cattles to eat. Cucumbers, marrows, melons and gourd are closely related to the pumpkin. Pumpkin can be boiled or baked into pies, but they are not eaten much in Europe. In North America, where they are more popular, they are usually known as squashes.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Where are pumpkins usually grown?
2. What is the Latin name of the pumpkin?
3. What kind of fruits and vegetables are closely related to pumpkin?
4. Where are pumpkins most popular?
5. Where is pumpkin cultivated?

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| Where (To mean place) | is | pumpkin cultivated? the leaning tower of Pisa located? my box? my school bag? the Taj Mahal located? the book which we bought yesterday? your father employed? your new house being constructed? |
|--------------------------|----|---|

Rani : Hello! Riya. I am upset today.
Riya : But why be upset on such a sunny morning?
Rani : I **witnessed** a shocking accident today. A boy was run over by a bus.
Riya : Was he a pedestrian?
Rani : No, he was on his motorbike. Thank God! **Miraculously** he survived.
Riya : Did the Police arrive on the spot? It must have been due to rash driving.
Rani : Yes, the police reached without delay. It was due to lack of knowledge of traffic rules.
Riya : It's a pity! People do not follow traffic rules.
Rani : Riya, Let's do something to create awareness among our school mates about it.
Riya : Ok. Done. Tomorrow I'll present a speech on 'Importance of following traffic rules' in the morning assembly.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORDS | MEANING | USE |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Witness (n) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eye-witness, a person who sees thing happen and is able to describe. a person who gives evidence in Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is a witness to the killing Police has appealed to all witnesses to come forward |
| Witness (v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To see things happen (a crime or an accident) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was shocked to witness the accident. We are witnessing a gradual decrease in domestic violence. |
| Miracle (n) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an act or event that does not follow the Laws of nature; a Lucky thing that happens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its a miracle. |
| Miracle (v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to achieve very good results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Her exercise program has worked miracles. |
| Miraculous (adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> completely unexpected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She has made a miraculous recovery. |
| Miraculously (adv.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extraordinary phenomenal, unexpectedly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They miraculously survived the plane crash. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| We They He She | should follow | traffic rules. great personalities. |
| Some bad people They | don't follow | |

Source : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Among animals there are many different ways of reaching the full-grown state. The creature that comes out of the egg may look nothing like its parents; for example: nobody would say that a caterpillar looked like the butterfly from which it came. It has to change into a chrysalis for a while before it can do that. On the other hand another insect, the grasshopper, comes out of its egg looking more or less like a grasshopper, although it has no wings at that time.

The baby bird leaves the egg after anything from two to six weeks, and usually resembles its parents very little and it may take three or four months or as much as five years to get its full adult plumage.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. What are the changes needed in a caterpillar so that it can look like a butterfly?
2. State the difference between a baby grasshopper and an adult grasshopper.
3. After how many weeks does the baby bird leave its egg?
4. How long will it take for a baby bird to get its full adult plumage?
5. Which insect resembles a bit like its parents?

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| What | does | she want to eat? she want to perform? |
| | is | your role in the drama? your opinion regarding this problem? |
| State | - | the main features of democracy. the difference between breathing and respiration. |
| | long | will you take to complete this work? is your mother going to teach you? |
| How | much | does it cost? time will it take you to complete this work? |
| | what | reason have you opted this stream? purpose are you doing this work? |
| For | how long | are we to stay here? are you going to do this? |
| | the role | of Central Information Commission of Social networking sites. |
| Describe | the main features of | a good and developed nation. an android mobile. |
| | are | you going to visit Srinagar? you coming back from Goa? |
| When | did | she go outside to play? he return from the station? |

Teacher : May I come in Madam?

Principal : Please come in.

Teacher : Good afternoon, Madam. Can I talk to you for a minute? If you are busy, I'll come later.

Principal : Ok, fine. We can talk now. Please have a seat.

Teacher : Thank you Madam.

Principal : So what's the matter?

Teacher : I want to seek your advice regarding a child of my class who faints quite often.

Principal : Have you discussed the problem with his parents and school doctor?

Teacher : No, Madam. I haven't discussed with his parents so far. I only wanted to know how to deal with that child.

Principal : We can decide further course of action only after meeting his parents. So you call them on Friday

Teacher : Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|--|--|--|
| Advise (Verb) Advice (Noun) | to recommend opinion | The doctor advised the patient to take rest. Follow your doctor's advice. |
| deal (Noun) deal (Verb) deal (Noun) | fair treatment in a bargain distribute cards in a game agreement | Many shops offer fair deal. Whose turn is it to deal? We did a business deal with a big company. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| If | he comes late to school, | the teacher | will not | allow him. |
| | she works hard, | | will | Praise her |
| | they go on a picnic, | | would | accompany them. |

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

ALLIGATOR

There are two species or kinds of Alligator, the American Alligator of the Mississippi river in the Southeast United States, which grows to more than three meter in length, and the smaller, very rare Chinese Alligator which lives in Yoa River.

These reptiles have bony armour and belong to the same family as the Crocodiles, but they are usually heavier and less active and their heads are in a different shape.

Alligator feed mainly on fish. The female Alligator lays from 20 to 60 hard shelled, oval white eggs in a nest made of grass and mud.

The American Alligator is becoming Scarce because it has been hunted so much for its skin, which makes good leather.

The baby Alligators are born with a sharp spike on their noses.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Name the two kinds of Alligator.
2. How are these Alligators identified?
3. What is the difference between an Alligator and a Crocodile?
4. Why are American Alligators becoming Scarce?
5. Give the main features of a baby Alligator?
6. Where does the female Alligator lay eggs?

VOCABULARY/STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORDS | MEANING | USAGE |
|--|---|---|
| Active (N) Actively(Adj.) | always busy with enthusiasm and energy | Although he's nearly eighty, he is still very active. Everyone has actively participated in this programme. |
| Live (V) Livable (Adj.) Lively(Adj.) Liven(V) | remain alive worth living full of life make or become more lively or interesting | She died but her name lived on. This place looks livable. They do a lively trade in souvenirs and gifts. The game did not liven up till the second-half. |
| Hunt (V) Hunt (V) Hunter (N) Hunted (V) | Kill Pursue A person / animal that hunts Harassed | Lions sometimes hunt alone. She is still hunting for a new job. The hunters chased a deer in the forest. His eyes have a hunted look. |

UNIT – 18 CONVERSATION BETWEEN TEACHER AND STUDENT ON HEALTH ISSUE

Teacher : Hello, Rahul. You seem to be in pain.

Rahul : Yes, Madam. I am having stomach ache.

Teacher : What did you have for your breakfast?

Rahul : It was my **favourite** noodles.

Teacher : How often do you eat this favourite food of yours?

Rahul : Almost every day! I request my mother to cook it.

Teacher : Noodles are junk food which cause **trouble** in the stomach and infect intestines when eaten quite often.

Rahul : Ok, I'll try to avoid it.

Teacher : For a good health you should always avoid eating junk food like burgers, noodles, chowmein, etc.

Rahul : I'll surely take care. Thank you!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE IN CONTEXT |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Favourite (adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> like more than other of the same kind. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's one of my favourite movies. |
| Favour (n) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> help | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would never ask for any favour from her. |
| Favour (v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> treat better | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The treaty seems to favour the British. |
| Favourable (adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a good opinion of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The biography shows him in a favourable light. |
| Trouble (n) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> problem, worry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He could make trouble for me. |
| Trouble (v) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturb | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorry to trouble you. |
| Troublesome (adj.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causing trouble, pain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This medicine will help you to get rid of your troublesome cough. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| You We They | should could | have made a better painting. eat slowly. do it faster. come in time. |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|

Source : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

ORANGE

The Orange is commonly described as a citrus fruit. All the trees on which these fruits grow are **sturdy** and evergreen, rarely growing taller than 30 feet. They thrive in warm climates, where there is no frost and many also grow well in the tropics. The leaves are **usually** deep green and glossy and the white flowers are richly scented. There are two main types of oranges—sweet and sour. The sweet orange is, after the apple, the most widely grown fruit in the world, and is eaten raw and used for juice. The Jaffa and Valencia are well-known varieties and some of them are seedless. The sour orange has a rough skin and acid juice and is used for making marmalade. Both sweet and sour oranges are probably natives of China and South East Asia, where they have been **cultivated** from very early times.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. How are oranges described?
2. State any two characteristics of an orange tree.
3. Which countries are the natives of oranges?
4. Give the names of the two varieties of orange.
5. Describe the sour orange.

VOCABULARY/STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Cultivated | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To grow plants and crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People cultivate mainly rice and beans. |
| Cultivation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The preparation and use for growing plants or crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fertile land that is under cultivation is very good. |
| Cultivate | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To form, develop | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You have to cultivate good habits. |
| Sturdy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong and not easily damaged | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I have a sturdy pair of boots. |
| Sturdily | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong (something or somebody) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The boot was sturdily made. |
| Usual | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that is done most of the time | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She made the usual excuses. |
| Usually | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the way that is usual or normal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We usually go to school by bicycle. |

UNIT – 19 CONVERSATION ON ASKING ABOUT HEALTH

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Mrs. Pandey | : | Hello! Mrs. Tiwari. You were on leave yesterday. Weren't you? |
| Mrs. Tiwari | : | Hi! Mrs. Pandey. Actually I went for a routine medical checkup. |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | Is everything okay? |
| Mrs. Tiwari | : | Nothing serious. But I'm a bit anaemic. |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | Don't take it lightly. Anaemia may lead to many other problems. |
| Mrs. Tiwari | : | Sure! The doctor has advised me to eat food rich in iron content. |
| Mrs. Pandey | : | May you have a speedy recovery ! |
| Mrs. Tiwari | : | Thank you for your concern. |

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Anaemic (adj.) | • suffering from anaemia | • She looks anaemic. |
| Anaemia (n) | • condition in which red cells are too few | • Eat more green vegetables to recover from anaemia. |
| Recover (v) | • to get well again after illness. | • It took her a few minutes to recover consciousness. |
| Recovery (n) | • the process of becoming well | • The government is forecasting economic recovery. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| STATEMENTS | | QUESTION TAGS |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | You will help me. | Won't you? |
| 2. | I am not your servant. | Am I? |
| 3. | You have finished your work. | Haven't you? |
| 4. | She is not crying. | Is she? |
| 5. | They are all going for a picnic. | Aren't they? |

Source : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

OWL

There are different kinds of owls, from the tiny American-elf-owl, 15 centimetres long, to the eagle owl which is nearly 75 centimetres long. Usually these are only seen dimly in the dusk, for they are active at night, but they are quite unmistakable because of their stumpy bodies, hooked beaks and round heads. Their eyes are very large and the feathers round them grow so as to form rings which make them look very wise. The bird sacred to Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, was an owl. Owls are birds of prey - they catch and eat other animals. But unlike hawks and eagles, owls seek out their prey by sound, rather than sight. Owls are found in most parts of the world and their food varies with their habitats. Most common types of prey are mice, rats, voles, rabbits, insects and small birds. However, owls cannot digest bones and fur, so some times after their meal they bring these up in pellets. An owl lays one egg and sits on it for a day or two before laying the next. As a result, the eldest of the family of the young owl may be several days old when the youngest is newly hatched. Owls' eggs are always white in colour.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. State any two characteristics of the Owl.
2. How does the Owl hunt its prey?
3. Name two common preys of owl.
4. What is the approximate length of the tiny American-elf-owl?
5. Can owls digest bones and fur?

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-------|
| Which | colour place | do | you they | like? |
| | school shirt | does | he she | |
| How | many | brothers do you have? horses do they have? pens does she have? bicycles does he have? school bags does the child have? | | |

Pratap : Hello! Mr. Amit, how do you do?
Amit : How do you do, Pratap.
Pratap : Have you completed your teaching plan for this fortnight?
Amit : Yes, I have.
Pratap : What have you **planned** to teach in Class X?
Amit : I've decided to teach "Julius Caesar".
Pratap : Do you think, you'll be able to **complete** this **play** in 15 days?
Amit : Yes, because I've planned some role plays, dramatizations and storytelling activities.
Pratap : Have you made strategies to deal with the under achievers?
Amit : Not yet, but I have all the records.
Pratap : Then, we can sit together and plan for it. Can't we?
Amit : Yes, why not? Let's do it now.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

| WORDS | MEANING | USAGE |
|--|--|--|
| Planned (Verb) Plan (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to make detailed arrangement for something you want to do in future. Something that you intend to do or achieve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everything went exactly as planned. There are no plans to build new offices. |
| Play (Verb) Play (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to do activities for fun or enjoyment the stage representation of an action or story | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will have to play inside today. The play is based on a real life event. |
| Complete (Verb) Complete (Adj.) Completion (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to finish making or doing something having all necessary parts the act or process of finishing something | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project took four months to complete. You will receive your complete payment for each day's work. The project is due for completion in the spring. |

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|---------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| Have | you | made prepared | strategies plans | to deal with | the under achievers. the on-going situation. the customers. the stress. |
|------|-----|---------------|------------------|--------------|--|

ASSIGNMENT FOR ORAL READING PRACTICE

TALLEST TREE AND SMALLEST TREE

The tallest trees are the Pacific Coast redwoods which **exceed** 105 meters in height in an **impressive** grove along Redwood Creek Valley, California, USA. The next tallest trees are the Australian mountain ash found in Victoria, Australia. They exceed 90 meters, the greatest heights known for non-coniferous trees. The giant sequoia attains heights in excess of 90 meters and may have a trunk diameter of about 7.5 meters.

The world's smallest trees probably are also conifers, the natural Bonsai cypresses and shore pines of the pygmy forests of the northern California coasts.

On the sterile, hardpan soils of these **astounding** forests, the trees may reach full maturity at under 0.2 meter in height, while individuals of the same species on richer, deeper soils can grow to more than 30 meters. Other conifers, such as the pygmy pine of New Zealand, the smallest conifer, are always shrubby and may mature as shorter plants and grow up to 5 centimeters.

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION :

1. Name the three tallest trees mentioned in the passage.
2. Describe the Australian mountain ash trees.
3. Mention the names of the smallest trees.
4. Why do the same species of trees grow as short as 0.2 meters and as tall as 30 meters?
5. What are the characteristics of pygmy pine conifers of New Zealand?

VOCABULARY / STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

| WORD | MEANING | USAGE |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Exceed (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to go beyond in quantity, degree, rate, etc.• to go beyond the bounds or limits• to surpass; be superior to; excel. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We mustn't exceed the speed limit while driving.• Einstein exceeded the normal limit of using the brain.• Her performance exceeded all the others. |
| Impress (Verb) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to affect deeply or strongly in mind or feelings; influence in opinion.• to fix deeply or firmly as ideas or facts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He impressed us as a sincere young man.• We must impress the importance of honesty on a child. |
| Impression (Noun) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a strong effect produced on the intellect, feelings, conscience, etc.• a notion, remembrance, belief, etc., often of a vague or in distinct nature. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He gives the impression of someone who takes his work seriously.• The impression was so strong that I felt unusually happy and refreshed. |