

UNIT-21 CONVERSATION ON PLANNING FOR A PICNIC

VIJAY : Good morning, Anil. Where were you last Tuesday?

ANIL : Good morning, Vijay. I went on a picnic with my class.

VIJAY : Where did you go for the Picnic?

ANIL : We went to the Alfred Park in Allahabad.

VIJAY : How did you go there?

ANIL : We went there by our school bus.

VIJAY : Did your teachers also go with you ?

ANIL : Yes, many of our teachers went with us.

VIJAY : I hope you had a nice time.

ANIL : Yes, it was quite memorable

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Last (Adj.) Last (Verb)	→ Final or End → Last for	• He could see the last scene of the movie only.
Lastly (Adv.)	→ Finally	• He's very ill and probably won't last (out) the night. • Lastly I'd like to ask you about your plans.
Go (Verb) Go (Noun)	→ To move or travel from one place to another. → A person's turn to move or play in a game or an activity.	• I think you should go to the doctor. • Can I have a go on your new bike ?
Picnic (Noun) Picnic (Verb)	→ An occasion when people pack a meal and take it to eat out door → To Join the picnic or celebrating	• We had a picnic beside the river. • They were picnicking in the woods.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

Where When	does	He She	go? build?
	do did will	I they you	stay? study? meet?

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (New 9th Edition).

(A)

THEIR EARS HELP THEM SEE!

A professor at a large university believes that the **special** sense blind people depend on, is connected in some way with their hearing.

The professor recently described 1500 tests in which blind people and people with normal sight, but blindfolded, attempted to avoid walking into wall. The blind passed the tests with greater ease than those who could see!

The blind would **stride** forward with great **confidence**, sensing the wall when they were as far as fifteen feet from it. They **claimed** that their ears sent them a warning message that the wall was near. This seems quite possible, for when their ears were covered so tightly that they could not hear, they often ran right into the wall.

You can imagine how valuable their **sharper** hearing power must be to the blind. Do you think it is Nature's way of **compensating** them for their lost sight?

(B) Say the words given below aloud and use them in sentences of your own:

special	speciality	specialize	specialist
stride	strides	striding	strode
confident	confidential	confidentially	confidence confide
claim	claiming	claims	claimed
compensate	compensating	compensated	compensation

(C) Say these words aloud and observe the difference in pronunciation:

/s/	/sh/
sift	shift
sip	ship
seep	sheep
sell	shell
same	shame
sow	show

/s/	/sh/
sack	shack
sea	she
ass	ash
mess	mesh

UNIT-22 CONVERSATION ON GAMES A FRIEND PLAYS

ROMA : Good morning Rita! Why have you come to the playground?

RITA : Good morning Roma! I've come here to play.

ROMA : Do you come here daily?

RITA : Yes, I do.

ROMA : Which games do you play?

RITA : I mostly play cricket and badminton.

ROMA : Do you jog too?

RITA : Yes, every day I make four rounds of this ground running.

ROMA : Hope you are regular in your practice.

RITA : Yes, I don't skip even on Sundays.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Play (Verb)	→ To do things for pleasure.	• A group of kids were playing with a ball in the street.
Player (Noun)	→ A person who takes part in a game or sport.	• The company has emerged as a major player in the London property market.
Playable (Adj.)	→ Easy to play.	• This game is playable for me. I can play.
Come (Verb)	→ To move to or towards a person or place.	• He came into the room and shut the door.
Comer (Noun)	→ Anyone who is interested in or comes forward for.	• The event is open to all comers.
Regular (Noun)	→ A person who often plays in a particular team, takes part in a particular television show, etc	• We are missing six first-team regulars because of injury.
Regular (Adj.)	→ following a pattern, especially with the same time or space in between each thing	• There is a regular bus service to the airport.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

Which	game food	does	He she	like?
		did will do	they we you	

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (New 9th Edition).

(A)

ARE MONKEYS LIKE PEOPLE?

Well, as a matter of fact, they are-more or less!

When certain kinds of monkeys are **domesticated**, they can act very much like people. They smoke cigars, drink beer, and look almost human when dressed up in shirts and jeans. If you invite them to dinner, they can sit quite comfortably in chairs at the table, and they can use a knife and fork and spoon and napkin in the same way as any human guest would, and almost as skillfully.

Some people like to take it easy, and some prefer to work hard.

Similarly, some monkeys are lazy, like those who sleep in their cages in the zoo most of the day, and some are **industrious**, like the little fellows who collect pennies for the organ-grinder you might still see **occasionally** in some areas of a city.

In speaking of monkeys that act like human beings, we must not forget to **mention** the Brazilian monkey who balances on the top branch of a tree and makes a wild speech to the monkeys below him or he may lead them in singing, first howling some **weird** notes, then signaling his companions to join in the chorus. And you can bet they do, having more fun than a barrel of monkeys!

(B) Say the words given below aloud and use them in sentences of your own:

domesticate	domesticated	domestication	domestic	domestically
industrious	industrial	industriously	industriousness	
occasional	occasionally	occasion		
mention	mentioned	mentions	mentioning	
weird	weirdly	weirdness		

(C) Say these words aloud:

men	man
ten	tan
send	sand
lend	land
guess	gas

bet	bat
bed	bad
kettle	cattle
letter	latter

UNIT-23 CONVERSATION ABOUT PREPARATION FOR EXAM

AARUSH : Hello Vikas! What are you studying now?

VIKAS : I'm studying English. How is your preparation for exams, Aarush?

AARUSH : It's okay. I am not very much worried about English but I have a fear for Maths.

VIKAS : Don't worry. I will tell you the trick for preparation in Maths.

AARUSH : Oh! Vikas. Thank you so much. Really I'm lucky.

VIKAS : It would be better if you come to my home this evening.

AARUSH : Sure, I will come by 6.30 PM.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Preparation (Noun)	→ The act or process of getting ready for.	• The team has been training hard in preparation for the big game.
Prepare (Verb)	→ To make or ready to be used or to do.	• The college prepares students for a career in business.
Prepared (Adj.)	→ Ready and able to deal.	• When they set out they were well prepared.
Worry (Verb)	→ To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.	• Don't worry about me. I'll be all right.
Worry (Noun)	→ The state of worrying about.	• The threat of losing their jobs is a constant source of worry to them.
Worrying (Adj.)	→ That makes you worry.	• It's been a worrying time for us all.
Trick (Noun)	→ Something that you do to make believe which is not true or to annoy as a joke.	• They had to think of a trick to get past the guards.
Trick (Verb)	→ To make believe which is not true, especially in order to cheat them.	• I'd been tricked and I felt stupid.
Trick (Adj.)	→ Intended to trick	• It's all done using trick photography.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

How	is was	his her your their	father? mother? brother? sister? friend?
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(A)

THE TIGER AT WORK

A tiger spends most of his life looking for food. For nights on end he **prowls** through the forest, hunting for a trail that will lead to his dinner. He may **pursue** a jackal for a mile or more, and yet never catch up with it, for tigers have **bursts** of speed for brief distances only. Most of the animals a tiger normally attacks can run much faster than the big cat.

The tiger may find a herd of deer, but before he can leap into action, a doe becomes aware of his presence, barks a warning message, and the herd escapes, scattering in all directions. A tiger is hungry much of the time, and may have to hunt for many nights before he is successful.

Finally he comes upon a group of grazing buffalo, **selects** one that looks fat and delicious, and **pounces** like **lightening**. He then wrestles the buffalo to the ground, sinks his teeth and claws into its throat, and spends the next two or three days eating his fill, for he never knows where his next meal is coming from.

(B) Say the words given below aloud and use them in sentences of your own:

prowl	prowls	prowled	prowler	
pursue	pursues	pursued	pursuer	pursuit
burst	bursts	bursting		
select	selects	selected	selective	selection
pounce	pounces	pounced	pouncing	

(C) Say these words aloud and observe the difference in pronunciation:

Meal and **mail**

Meal as in **easy**

Mail as in **aim**

/i:/	/ei/
meal	mail
kneel	nail
seal	sail
heal	hail

/i:/	/ei/
teak	take *a - pronounced as /ai/
meek	make
sheep	shape
feet	fate
beaker	baker
greeted	grated

UNIT- 24 TELEPHONIC TALK ABOUT ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATION

Ashok : Hello! Ram, I'm Ashok, How are you?

Ram : I'm fine. What about you?

Ashok : Ram, I'm very **excited** about *Annual Day Celebration* of our school.

Ram : I too feel very much curious about the same.

Ashok : We're performing a skit on **cleanliness**. There is a need of a character in the skit. Would you like to participate in the programme?

Ram : Yes, of course, which character is required in the skit?

Ashok : A character of a rich man.

Ram : Okay, when should I join for **rehearsal**?

Ashok : Tomorrow at 09:00 AM.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Excited (Verb) Excitement (Noun)	→ cause (someone) to feel very enthusiastic and eager. → a <u>feeling</u> of being <u>excited</u> , or an <u>exciting event</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He got very excited to see the movie. • Robin's <u>heart</u> was <u>pounding</u> with excitement.
Cleanliness (Noun) Clean (Verb) & (Adj.)	→ the state of being clean or the act of keeping the things clean. → not dirty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness helps us to fight infections. • We should always clean our surrounding. • Make sure your hands are clean before you have your dinner.
Rehearsal (Noun) Rehearse (Verb)	→ to practice in order to prepare a performance. → The act of practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The artists did a rehearsal of the act before presenting it on the stage. • Let's rehearse for the skit.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

When	should can will	I you he she	join	for the rehearsal? for the dance? for the play? for the duty?
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(A)

FIRE!

A fire chief in a New York State community has appealed to the residents of the town to follow three steps when they discover a fire.

First, make sure that everyone is out of danger.

Second, call the fire department.

Third, begin fighting the flames if it is safe to do so, and if the fire is a small one. The preferable device to use is a fire extinguisher, something no home should be without.

As soon as you are certain that everyone in your house is in a safe place, get in touch with the fire department by telephone. If you do not know what number to call, dial "0" for the operator, say that there is an emergency, and ask to be connected with the fire station.

When an officer answers, report the fire and then state your address accurately.

What if you have no phone and you are unable to get to a neighbour's phone quickly?

Then go at once to the nearest fire alarm box (do you know where it is?), turn in the alarm, and wait for the fire engines to arrive.

The important point to bear in mind is that you must not panic. Stay calm, check that everyone is safe, and then report the fire as quickly as possible.

Perhaps the best advice anyone can give you is to be most cautious with fire. Fire may be your best friend when it is properly controlled, but it is your worst enemy when it gets out of hand.

(B) Say the words given below aloud and use the words in sentences of your own:

reside	resident	residents	residence	residential
extinguish	extinguished	extinguishing	extinguisher	
emergency	emergencies			
accurate	accurately	accuracy	inaccurate	inaccuracy
panic	panicked	panicking	panicky	

(C) Say these word aloud and observe the difference /s/ and /z/:

/s/	/z/
seal	Zeal
sink	zinc
dose	doze
mace	maze
loose	lose

/s/	/z/
peace	peas
rice	rise
fleece	fleas
niece	knees
bass	bays

UNIT-25 CONVERSATION BETWEEN TEACHER AND STUDENT

Rohit	: Excuse me, Sir. Could you please tell me how I can stay fit?
Teacher	: Yes, Rohit. Physical and mental fitness both are a must for sound health. A balanced diet and regular exercise can keep you healthy.
Rohit	: But, there is no time to play or exercise. After school hours, I go for coaching and return home late in the evening. When should I play?
Teacher	: Make a routine for both studies and games as well and follow it strictly.
Rohit	: OK Sir.
Teacher	: Somebody has rightly said that there is a healthy mind in a healthy body.
Rohit	: I got it sir.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Sound (adj.)	→ In good condition or healthy.	• Considering his age, his body is surprisingly sound.
Sound (verb)	→ to seem good, interesting and strange etc from what is said or written.	• Your job sounds really interesting.
Exercise (noun)	→ physical activity that you do to make your body strong and healthy.	• Swimming is a perfect form of exercise.
Exercise (verb)	→ to use power in order to achieve something.	• The commissioner exercised his power to help the victim.
Routine (noun)	→ usual or fixed way of doing things.	• There's no set/fixed routine at work. Every day is different.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

There	is was will be	no time much time	to play. to read. to talk. to think. to react. to respond. to advise. to purchase.
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(A)

SMOKEY THE BEAR?

NO, A DIFFERENT SMOKY!

You may have heard of Smokey the Bear, but Smoky (spelled differently but pronounced the same) is also the name of a clown who used to visit schools to explain to students how to **prevent** fires. Millions of young people saw him in action. Perhaps you - or your older brother or sister - did, also.

What Smoky told his audience stayed in their **memory**, for a long time, he talked and **performed** in a way they did not easily forget.

Smoky received no money for his work. He got a far more rewarding kind of compensation-the knowledge that he was saving **innocent** people from being burned in preventable fires.

Great **progress** in fire-control resulted from Smoky's work, for Smoky convinced his listeners not only that fire could be one of our greatest enemies, but also that most unwanted fires were caused by pure carelessness.

Anyone who saw and heard Smoky even once was absolutely certain to use more caution in dealing with fire from that moment on.

Like Smokey the Bear, Smoky the Clown had one great purpose in life: to stop the needless destruction by fire of people and property.

(B) The suffix '-able' means 'can be'. Say the words given below aloud and use them in sentences:

Break	Breakable	Prefer	Preferable
Use	Usable	Support	Supportable
Move	Movable	Afford	Affordable
Accept	Acceptable	Prevent	Preventable
Depend	Dependable	Admire	Admirable
		Like	Likable

(C) Say the words aloud and observe the difference in pronunciation:

pan	fan	pail	fail
paint	faint	port	fort
peer	fear	pig	fig
past	fast	pull	full
prayed	frayed	pyre	fire

UNIT- 26 TEACHER ADVISING STUDENT TO OVERCOME STRESS

Shalu : Madam, the Board Exams are going to begin from 1st March. I am really **stressed**.

Teacher : There is nothing to worry about the exams.

Shalu : How can I overcome my anxiety?

Teacher : To excel in exam you need proper planning and time management.

Shalu : Madam, will that be **sufficient**?

Teacher : You should also prepare the key points of the chapters. Practise the previous year's Board question papers, take proper diet and do some meditation and yoga.

Shalu : Thank you! I think your advice is surely going to **benefit** me.

Teacher : Wish you all the best for the examination!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Stress (Noun)	→ pressure or worry resulting from mental or physical distress , difficult circumstances	• To overcome stress one can do meditation.
Stress (Verb)	→ emphasis on (something)	• You stress the first syllable in ' happiness'.
Sufficient (Adj.)	→ Enough	• Do we have sufficient food for ten people?
Suffice (Verb)	→ be adequate	• A light lunch can suffice me.
Benefit (Noun)	→ profit , gain future good	• I have had the benefit of a good education.
Beneficial (Adj.)	→ having a helpful or useful effect, advantageous	• Fresh air is beneficial for everyone.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

How When	can will	I overcome the problem? we play the game? they reach the station? he / she teach how to dance? I help you? she punish me? I help his family?
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(A)

JAPAN

Japan is called the ‘Land of rising sun’. There are many sea-storms and earthquakes in Japan. That is why, the Japanese make their house of wood and paper. The floors of these houses are covered with mats.

Japanese eat rice and fish. They are fond of flowers. Japan has made great progress in electronics and automobiles. They make television sets, music systems, camera and cars of good quality.

Japan is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Japanese are very polite, clever and brave people. They have made a lot of progress after the Second World War.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. What is Japan known as?
2. Why do the Japanese make their houses of wood and paper?
3. What do Japanese eat?
4. In which field has Japan made maximum progress?
5. Give some qualities of the Japanese.

(B) STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

What does		he	want to like to	read ?
		she		eat ?
What do		they		study ?
		I		play ?
		We		do ?
Which	incident story	did	he she they	remember? tell yesterday? love the most?

(C) Usage – “one of” is always followed by plural noun:

- 1) One of my brothers is a doctor.
- 2) India is one of the leading cricket playing nations in the world.
- 3) Chennai is one of the metro cities in India.
- 4) Ours is one of the biggest houses in my village.
- 5) One of the books is missing from the book shelf.

UNIT- 27 **LODGING A TELEPHONIC COMPLAINT**

Customer Care: Welcome to L.G's Customer Care. For Hindi dial 1 and for English dial 2.

Neetu dials 2

Neetu : I've to lodge a complaint regarding a technical fault in my fridge.

Customer Care: Then please dial 9 for **maintenance** department.

Neetu dials 9

Customer Care: Good Evening! How can I help you?

Neetu : My fridge is not working and the **defrost** function is disturbed.

Customer Care : Please tell the unique code written at the back of your fridge.

Neetu : It is UV2426226.

Customer Care: Thank you! Our **technician** will contact you within 24 hours. Do you have any other problem?

Neetu : No, thanks!

Customer Care : Have a good day!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
De-frost (Verb)	→ Remove ice/ frost from something, unfrozen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A frozen chicken should be allowed to defrost completely before cooking.
Maintenance (Noun) Maintain (Verb)	→ being maintained → to make something continue at the same level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is taking classes in car maintenance. • Maintain your speed at 40 km/ hr.
Technician (Noun) Technical (Adj.)	→ Skilled mechanic. → Involving the mechanical arts and applied sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technician has come to repair the fridge. • The article is rather technical in nature.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

What a	wonderful day! nice painting! pleasant day! nice cup of coffee! great shot! fantastic performance! fabulous dress! pity!
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(A)

SUN

The sun is more than four billion years old. There are several **spots** on the surface of the sun. The middle part of sun is called core and it is the hottest part of the solar system. The sun gives his light and heat. The sun is 150 million miles away from the earth. It takes 8 minutes for the sunlight to reach the earth. Sun looks very small because it is very far from us. The sun is called star of our solar system. Scientists **study** the sun using special tools or instruments such as telescopes.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. What is the middle part of the sun called?
2. What does the sun give us?
3. What is the sun called as?
4. Why does the sun look small?
5. Which tools do scientists use to study the sun?

(B) VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Spot (Noun)	➔ small round mark.	➤ There is a spot on your face.
Spotted (Verb)	➔ notice or perceive	➤ They have spotted the van.
On the spot	➔ immediately	➤ We have to give speech there on the spot.
Study (Verb)	➔ devote time and attention to gaining knowledge	➤ I study about the Earth and the animals.
Studied (Verb)	➔ to look at closely in order to observe or read	➤ He studied her face with amused eyes.

(C) Use of definite article **THE** before names of things unique of their kind.

- 1) **The sun** gives light and heat.
- 2) **The earth** is spherical in shape.
- 3) **The Himalayas** are fold mountains.
- 4) **The Ganga** is a sacred river.
- 5) The Sun rises in **the east**.
- 6) How blue **the sky** looks!
- 7) **The Taj Mahal** was built by Shahjahan.

UNIT-28 CONVERSATION ABOUT SAFETY ON ROAD

- Father** : Where are you going on motor bike?
Sarthak : I'm going to the market on bike. Mother wants me to get some vegetables from there?
Father : Why don't you put on the helmet? It's always safe to have it while riding a bike.
Sarthak : Okay, dad. Let me take the helmet first. Thanks for advising me!
Father : What about the license? Do you have it with you?
Sarthak : Please don't **worry**, I always keep it in my wallet.
Father : That's good! Follow all the traffic rules and don't be in **haste** anywhere.
Sarthak : Yes. I'll drive on the left side and never overtake. I'll **concentrate** on driving and I will not receive any mobile calls while driving.
Father : Take care and drive safely. Good bye!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Worry (Verb)	→ to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.	•He's always worrying about his weight.
Worry (Noun)	→ the state of worrying about something	•A heart attack can be brought on by stress and worry.
Worrisome (Adj.)	→ that makes you worry	• This is a worrisome problem.
Haste (Noun)	→ speed in doing something, especially because you do not have enough time.	•The letter had clearly been written in haste.
Hastily (Adv.)	→ very quickly, because you are in a hurry, especially when this has bad results.	•She hastily changed the subject.
Hasten (Verb)	→ to say or do something without delay.	•She saw his frown and hastened to explain.
Concentrate (Verb)	→ to give all your attention to something and not think about anything else.	•I can't concentrate with all that noise going on.
Concentration (N)	→ the ability to direct all your effort and attention on one thing.	•This book requires a great deal of concentration.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

Mother He She The cook	wants	me you him them	to get some vegetables. to watch the television. to sing a song. donate some money.
Why	don't	you they people students	put on the helmet? study regularly? work day and night? set a target? learn computer language?

(A)

C.V. RAMAN

Sir Chandrashekhara Venkata Raman, an Indian physicist born in the former Madras province in India, carried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering which **earned** him the 1930 Nobel Prize for physics. He discovered that when light **traverses** a transparent material, some of the deflected light **changes** in wavelength. This phenomenon, subsequently known as Raman Scattering, results from the Raman Effect. In 1954 India **honoured** him with its highest civilian award, the *Bharat Ratna*.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. Who was Sir C.V. Raman?
2. Where was C.V. Raman born?
3. What work of his earned him Nobel Prize?
4. What phenomenon is known as Raman Scattering?
5. When was he awarded Bharat Ratna?

(B) VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Honour	➤ Great Respect.	➤ The honour was given by the Prime minister of the country.
Honourable	➤ Worthy of honour.	➤ Chief guest of the show will be honourable Home Minister.
Traverse	➤ Travel through something	➤ The light traverses through many medium.
Traversable	➤ Something that can be traversed	➤ Water is an easily traversable medium.
Earn	➤ Receive something in return for service	➤ She earns very little for her family.

(C) Read aloud the structure and practice:

Subject	Verb	Noun/Pronoun	Adjective
The boy	pushed	the door	open.
The smith	beat	it	flat.
She	washed	the plates	clean.
The thief	broke	the safe	open.
We	found	the trunk	empty.
You	have made	your shirt	dirty.

Nipun : Hello, Sarthak! What are you doing this Sunday?
Sarthak : I'm planning to **watch** a movie in theatre.
Nipun : That's exciting! I'll also join you.
Sarthak : The Hollywood movies, 'The Finest Hours' and 'Hail Caesar' are screened in the PVR. Would you like to watch one?
Nipun : I think, watching the Bollywood movie 'Neerja' will be better. It is about a **brave** girl who becomes an international hero after terrorists hijack PanAm Flight 73 on Sept. 5, 1986.
Sarthak : That's interesting! Then let's watch 'Neerja' on Sunday.
Nipun : We can watch this movie with our parents also.
Sarthak : That's a good idea. We'll have a lot of **fun** together.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Watch (Verb)	→ to look at somebody/something for a time.	• We watched to see what would happen next.
Watch (Noun)	→ a type of small clock that you wear on your wrist.	• She kept looking anxiously at her watch.
Watch (Noun)	→ the act of watching somebody/something carefully.	• The police have mounted a watch outside the hotel.
Brave (Adj.)	→ willing to do things which are difficult, dangerous or painful; not afraid.	• I wasn't brave enough to tell her what I thought of her.
Brave (Verb)	→ to have to deal with something difficult or unpleasant in order to achieve something.	• The firemen braved the flames to rescue the family.
Fun (Noun)	→ enjoyment; pleasure.	• We had a lot of fun at Sarah's party.
Fun (Noun)	→ amusing or enjoyable.	• There are lots of fun things for young people to do here.
Funny (Adj.)	→ making you laugh; amusing.	• I have read a funny story

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

Watching Planning for	a Bollywood movie	will be is	better. a fun. very exciting.
Let	me them us the child	watch see make understand	the movie. the doctor. the picture. the concept.

(A)

THE DEAD CITY

If you go to Seymour, Texas, on the first day of May, you will find an empty city. The stores are closed. The houses are unoccupied. The only people in view are a few police officers guarding their beats and some members of the fire department playing checkers in the firehouse.

Where is everybody else? What sort of plague has descended on this **normally** busy city? Hold tight now- this is going to astonish you. The whole city is out fishing!

May 1st, you see, marks the opening of the Texas game fish season, and the citizens of Seymour have declared the day a **legal** holiday. Men, women, and children patiently look forward to the 1st of May. Nothing **interferes** with their plans. Nothing ever **postpones** the city-wide outing.

You can imagine the excitement in Seymour on the days **preceding** May 1st, When everyone is preparing bait, oiling up the fishing rods, mending tackle, wondering who will land the biggest fish and who will tell the biggest fish story.

Why do the police officers and the firefighters have to stay home? You can guess the reason: thieves and fire never take a holiday!

(B) Usage – **POST** – as a prefix meaning after:

1.	Post script	Something you write after you have finished and signed a letter.
2.	Postwar	After the war is over.
3.	Postpone	Put it off to a later time.
4.	Post lunch session	Session after lunch.
5.	Postdated	To write on something a date that comes after the real date.

(C) PRACTICE THIS STRUCTURE:

1.	I	know	his address.
2.	The girl	has lost	her pen.
3.	Rakesh	opened	the box.
4.	Who	broke	the glass.
5.	Shailaja	has bought	a house.
6.	You	must clean	your room.
7.	All of us	should help	the poor.

Adil : Waiter, please come here.
Waiter : Hello, How can I help you?
Adil : I'd like to have dinner, please.
Waiter : Would you like anything to **drink** also?
Adil : Yes, I'd like a small glass of fruit juice, please.
Waiter : Would you like a starter?
Adil : Yes, I'd like to have tomato soup, please.
Waiter : And what would you like for a main course?
Adil : I'd like a plate of premium dinner.
Waiter : Can I **bring** you anything else?
Adil : No, thank you. How much is the dinner with juice and starter?
Waiter : That's Rs. 750 only.
Adil : Please take the order. Thank you very much.
Waiter : You're **welcome!**

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Drink (Verb) Drink (Noun)	→ to take liquid into your mouth and swallow it. → a liquid for drinking; an amount of a liquid that you drink.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would you like to drink? • She took a drink from the glass and then put it down.
Bring (Verb) Bring about (Phrasal Verb)	→ to provide somebody/ something with something. → to make something happen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team's new manager brings ten years' experience to the job. • What brought about the change in his attitude?
Welcome (Verb) Welcome (Noun) Welcome (Adj.)	→ to be pleased to receive or accept something → something that you do or say to somebody when they arrive → that you are pleased to have, receive, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I warmly welcome this decision. • Thank you for your warm welcome. • Your letter was very welcome.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

I'd We'd She'd	like take	a small glass of fruit juice. a bowl of tomato soup. two ice-creams. some sandwiches.	
How	much	is was	the dinner? the t-shirt? the chocolate? the set of books?

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

(A)

YOUR TEETH

You will be rewarded handsomely in later life if you learn to take good care of your teeth while you are young. Dentists warn us that dirty teeth **decay** much more quickly than clean ones.

Brush your teeth often, **preferably** after every meal if possible, but certainly no less than twice a day.

Keeping your teeth clean will enable you to **control** decay, for the bits of food that get stuck between your teeth provide nourishment for the type of bacteria (tiny germs) that cause **cavities**.

So use your toothbrush and dental floss also, if necessary, to get rid of these bits of food. And at least twice a year visit your dentist, who will fill any little cavities you may have before they become big cavities.

The more care you give your teeth now, the less treatment they will require from your dentist when you are older. Your wish to have the kind of teeth that everyone will **admire**, depends on your toothbrush - it's your best friend!

(B) Say these words aloud and use them in your own sentences :

decay	decays	decayed	
prefer	preference	preferable	preferably
control	controls	controlled	controlling
cavity	cavities		
admire	admiration	admirable	admirably

(C) Use of '*IF*' - PRACTICE THESE SENTENCES:

1.	What can we do if he doesn't come!
2.	If it is ready he will bring it tomorrow.
3.	What shall we do if it rains?
4.	If you have finished your home work you may go out and play.
5.	If he comes next week what shall we do?
6.	If you go to Delhi you can meet my brother.
7.	If you have enough money why don't you buy a bicycle?

UNIT-31 ASKING AND GIVING TIPS FOR WRITING EXAM

- Student** : Good morning Sir, I need some advice regarding examination.
- Teacher** : Please tell me how I can help you.
- Student** : Could you please tell me how to **attempt** questions in Exams.
- Teacher** : First of all, attempt the questions that you know very well. Then write the answers of the remaining questions. Don't **forget** to write the correct question numbers. Always leave a gap of two lines between two answers. Remember you attempt all the questions.
- Student** : Thank you, Sir. Please tell me how to **manage** time while writing exams.
- Teacher** : Don't **exceed** the word limit and keep a wrist watch on your table. You must have sufficient practice of writing at home beforehand.
- Student** : These tips will surely help me a lot. Thank you.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Attempt (Verb)	→ to make an effort or try to do something, especially something difficult.	• I will attempt to answer all your questions.
Attempt (Noun)	→ an act of trying to do something.	• I passed my driving test at the first attempt.
Attempted (Adj.)	→ (of a crime, etc.) that somebody has tried to do but without success.	• We were shocked by his attempted suicide.
Forget (Verb)	→ to not remember to do something that you ought to do.	• I forgot to ask him for his address.
Forgetful (Adj.)	→ often forgetting things.	• She has become very forgetful these days.
Forgetfully (Adv.)	→ While forgetting something.	• She is getting old and acts forgetfully.
Forgetfulness(N)	→ A tendency to forget things.	• A moment of forgetfulness can cause a great loss.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

Please	tell guide inform suggest	me him us them	how to	manage time in exams. play chess. write an application. be a winner.
Write Read Listen carefully Discuss		the answers the summary		of the remaining questions. at your home. in the class. with your friends.

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (9th Edition)

(A)

MAN AGAINST LION

This is the story of a New Mexico rancher who, at great risk to his life, saved his sheep from a mountain lion.

The rancher was **guarding** his flock one spring morning when he heard a strange noise behind him.

Turning round, he saw that a lion had **leaped** upon one of the sheep. The rancher sprang into immediate **action**. Whipping his knife from his belt (for, unfortunately, he did not have his gun with him), the rancher jumped on the lion. The lion turned to attack the man. There was a mighty struggle. Finally, the rancher was able to close one hand around the lion's jaws and clamp them shut.

Then, with the other hand, the rancher plunged his knife into the beast's heart, killing it at once.

Was it a big lion? Well, not too big. It was about the size of a large dog. You will have to admit, however, that the rancher was indeed a brave man. No **coward**, armed only with a knife, would care to attack even the smallest lion, would he?

(B) WORDS FOR PRACTICE :

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	USAGE
Fortunately	Unfortunately	He <u>unfortunately</u> missed the bus.
Popular	Unpopular	He is <u>unpopular</u> among the staff.
Interested	Uninterested	She is <u>uninterested</u> in helping him.
Intentionally	Unintentionally	Ram broke the glass <u>unintentionally</u> .
Controllable	Uncontrollable	He is notorious for his <u>uncontrollable</u> anger.
Conditionally	Unconditionally	The enemy troops withdrew <u>unconditionally</u> .
Covered	Uncovered	His head was <u>uncovered</u> .
Able	Unable	After the accident, she is <u>unable</u> to walk.

(C) Construct your own sentences using the words given below:

risk	risks	risky	
guard	guarded	guarding	
leap	leaped	leaping	
action	active	inactive	inactively
coward	cowards	cowardly	cowardice

UNIT -32

SAFETY MEASURES IN SCHOOL

Mr. Som : Is your school building well equipped to deal with disasters?

Mr. Raghu : Oh! Yes, a disaster management team is constantly on the **alert** to deal with such situations.

Mr. Som : What safety measure does it have in case of a fire?

Mr. Raghu : We have a hooter for alarming people and also have emergency exits. Moreover, two fire **extinguishers** are installed at every storey of the building.

Mr. Som : How many of you are **trained** to use them in case of an emergency?

Mr. Raghu : We are thankful to the fire service department personnel who frequently give demonstrations in our school campus and ensure that everyone is well trained.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Alert (n)	The situation when people are watching for danger and ready to deal with it	The police were put on high alert.
Alert (adj.)	Able to think quickly	The alert listener will have noticed the error.
Alert (v)	To warn	Kindly alert the staff to the crisis facing the company.
Extinguisher (n)	A metal container with water or chemicals inside for putting out small fire.	The fire extinguisher was used to stop the fire.
Extinguish (v)	To make a fire stop burning.	They tried to extinguish the flames.
Train (n)	A rail road engine pulling a number of coaches.	The trains in India are generally over crowded.
Trained (v) [past form]	To teach a person the skills for a particular job or activity	You can train your mind to think positively.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

In case of	a	fire disaster	we have they have	a hooter . a fire extinguisher .
	an	emergency earthquake		an ambulance . a fire brigade . trained people.

(A) **WHAT DOES A BEAVER DO-BESIDES BUILD DAMS?**

Does a beaver mew like a cat, squeal like a pig, bark like a dog, or caw like a crow? Exactly what noise does it make?

This was the problem that the director of the Trailside Museum at Bear Mountain, N.Y., wished to **solve**. If we know so much about other animal noises, we cannot **afford** to be ignorant about the sounds made by a beaver, can we?

So the director got together a tape recorder and three microphones, and then started to **encourage** a beaver to talk.

Everyone who had been invited either to observe or to **assist** was very patient and quiet, for a question of importance was soon to be answered. And at last Danny Beaver **summoned** up all its strength, and made a loud-what do you suppose? It made a loud and really splendid grunt!

So now we know. A beaver doesn't mew nor squeal nor caw nor whine nor whistle. It does not hiss like a goose nor trumpet like an elephant. It grunts.

(B) **Sounds of animals:**

Growl	<i>like</i>	bears.
Chirrup	<i>like</i>	birds.
Grunt	<i>like</i>	camels.
Moo	<i>like</i>	cows.
Bray	<i>like</i>	donkeys.
Quack	<i>like</i>	ducks.
Croak	<i>like</i>	frogs.
Roar	<i>like</i>	lions.
Neigh	<i>like</i>	horses.
Scream	<i>like</i>	eagles.

(C) **Read the words given below aloud and use them in sentences of your own:**

VERB	NOUN
Nourish	<i>Nourishment</i>
Require	<i>Requirement</i>
Embarrass	<i>Embarrassment</i>
Encourage	<i>Encouragement</i>
Discourage	<i>Discouragement</i>
Argue	<i>Argument</i>
Involve	<i>Involvement</i>
Improve	<i>Improvement</i>

UNIT -33

CONVERSATION ABOUT PEOPLE

Samaira : Madhu, do you know there is a new member in our colony?

Madhu : Are you talking about Miss Shailja? Yes, I've heard about her.

Samaira : You know, I met her in the shopping mall yesterday. She simply looked **stunning** and graceful.

Madhu : What was she wearing?

Samaira : She was wearing a red **shimmering** kurta with black jeans and a black scarf around her neck.

Madhu : Wow! I am getting anxious to meet her.

Samaira : Well! Let's wait till the weekend and meet her in the **club**.

VOCABULARY FOR USE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Club (n)	a group of people who meet together regularly	The club has voted to admit new members.
Club (v)	to hit a person or an animal with a heavy stick or object	The victim was clubbed to death with a bat.
Stunning (adj.)	Extremely attractive/shocking	He suffered a stunning defeat in the elections.
Stunning (v)	To make a person unconscious for a short time	The fall stunned me for a moment.
Shimmering(v)	To shine with a soft light that seems to move slightly.	The sea was shimmering in the sunlight.
Shimmer (n)	A shining light that seems to move slightly.	We looked at the shimmer of moonlight in the dark sky.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

She Ramya The child	looks	graceful. elegant. stunning. shabby. gorgeous.
They I We	looked look	

(A) MAN AGAINST MONSTER

Talk about unusual hobbies! Wallace Caswell, Jr. battles with deep-sea monsters. Octopuses, barracuda, deadly sawfish, and devilfish: all these Caswell meets in hand-to-hand combat, rejecting any weapon other than an 8-inch knife. Once Caswell takes to the water to engage the enemy, it is man against man-eating fish, the man depending on his greater intelligence to gain victory over the fish. And although Caswell always comes out on top, you would be astonished to hear about some of his narrow escapes from a salty death.

Fish are built to withstand the pressure of deep water. Humans, of course, are not. You can therefore understand how much riskier it is for Caswell to fight in the depths of the ocean than on dry land. Nevertheless, nothing gives him more delight than preparing to go into action against one of his deep-sea enemies.

Now you may inquire why Caswell is willing to take such great risks. He enjoys them! Nothing is as thrilling as danger, according to Wallace Caswell, Jr.

(B) Say it aloud

VERB	NOUN
inspect	<i>inspection</i>
reject	<i>rejection</i>
connect	<i>connection</i>
collect	<i>collection</i>
direct	<i>direction</i>
protect	<i>protection</i>
depict	<i>depiction</i>

–MENT (a noun Suffix)

VERB	NOUN
engage	<i>engagement</i>
enjoy	<i>enjoyment</i>
advertise	<i>advertisement</i>
agree	<i>agreement</i>
develop	<i>development</i>
astonish	<i>astonishment</i>

(C) Construct your own sentences with the words given below and say them aloud:

reject	rejected	rejecting	rejection
depend	depended	depending	dependable
astonish	astonished	astonishing	astonishment
inquire	inquired	inquiring	inquiry

UNIT – 34

CONVERSATION WITH A DOCTOR

Woman : Good morning doctor!

Doctor : Good morning! What is the matter?

Woman : I cut my finger yesterday while peeling the potatoes.

Doctor : You should have seen me immediately.

Woman : Is the cut serious one doctor?

Doctor : Not much but it seems that there is a little bit of infection. I will clean up the wound and prescribe some medicines.

(After the dressing up of the wound and giving medicinal prescription)

Woman : Thank you doctor! Do I need to come again?

Doctor : No, this would be good enough for your wound to heal up.

Woman : Thank you doctor!

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Matter (Noun) Matter (Verb)	→ used in expression when you think that someone has a problem and you want to know what it is → when used as verb it means it is of no importance, do not have any effect on you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You seem to be disturbed, what is the matter? • Your anger is of no matter to him.
Peeling(Noun-Plural) Peel off (Verb)	→ peeling are pieces of skin. removed from vegetables and fruit. → to leave a group of vehicles, aircraft, etc. and turn to one side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the peeler for peeling the peel of raw mangoes for pickles. • The leading car in the motorcade peeled off to the right.
Serious(Adjective) Seriousness(Noun)	→ situation which causes people to be worried or afraid . → the state of being serious.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is facing serious problem of corruption. • His seriousness for work terms him to be workaholic.
Infection (Noun) Infect(Verb) Infected(Adjective) Infectious(Adjective)	→ Disease caused by germs or bacteria. → to cause a disease or illness. → a place where germs or bacteria are causing disease to spread. → contagious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throat infection is common now a days. • Virus infect us in many ways. • Humid and untidy place is often infected with deadly virus. • A Number of infectious diseases have been reduced to one fourth.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

I We They She You	should have	completed the work. waited for the phone call. typed the letter. called you up. done in a better way. been avoided. conveyed the message.
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(A) YOU NEED 'VITAMIN A' EVERY DAY

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 (and of course you do!), you **require** at least 5,000 units of Vitamin-A every day. Spinach, carrots, apricots, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and beef liver are **excellent** sources of this vitamin. If you eat some of these foods every day, 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** of a lack of Vitamin A: low appetite, dry skin, loss of pep, and poor vision at night.

Eat well to stay well!

(B) Learn the difference between EFFECT and AFFECT :

Effect is a noun but sometimes used as a verb.

Affect is a verb.

- ➔ Smoking has some bad *effects* on the lungs and heart.
- ➔ You *affect* me greatly.
- ➔ The new Principal tried to *effect* better working conditions in the school.
- ➔ The change of place *affected* his health.

(C) Say it aloud

ADJECTIVE	NOUN
excellent	<i>excellence</i>
innocent	<i>innocence</i>
absent	<i>absence</i>
concurrent	<i>concurrence</i>
convenient	<i>convenience</i>
confident	<i>confidence</i>
independent	<i>independence</i>
tolerant	<i>tolerance</i>

UNIT – 35 CONVERSATION BETWEEN A STUDENT AND A COUNSELLOR

Sunita	: Good morning Sir! I am Sunita of class X. I want to become a doctor. Would you let me know what should I do to achieve my aim?
Counsellor	: You have to study hard and understand the concepts clearly.
Sunita	: What subjects should I study more?
Counsellor	: Well, You will have to opt for Science stream for your further studies. You will have to choose Biology, Physics, and Chemistry as your subject combination at +2 level.
Sunita	: When should I start my preparation?
Counsellor	: While you study in class XII, you should prepare yourself for MBBS Common Entrance Exam conducted yearly.
Sunita	: If I fail to clear the medical entrance exams then do I have any other way to work in this field?
Counsellor	: In that case, you can try for other Para-Medical courses like BDMS, Lab Technicians, Nursing course run by various private colleges.
Sunita	: Is there any other advantage of doing this course?
Counsellor	: Yes, If you are able to clear any one of these courses, you can choose a profession and have good earning in future.
Sunita	: Thank you very much for enlightening me.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Opt(Verb) Option (Noun)	→ To choose it, to decide to do it in preference to anything else. → something one can choose to do in preference to one or more alternatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should opt for book reading as your leisure activity. You don't have any other option but to work hard in order to succeed.
Combination(Noun) Combine(Verb)	→ A combination of things. → To Join together to make a single thing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A beautiful painting is the outcome of good colour combination. The team combined well to achieve success.
Conduct (Verb) Conduct (Noun)	→ to organise the task or activity. → the way one behaves in particular situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workshop is conducted for a particular purpose. People judge us by our conduct.
Enlighten(Verb) Enlightening (Adjective)	→ to give more knowledge and understanding about something. → Giving information so that you can understand something better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expert enlightened the children about the harmful effects of junk food. The enlightening speech of Vivekanand educated the audience about religion.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE :

If	we	run fast, we will catch the bus.
	they	start now, they will reach in time.
	you	cry, they will notice you.
	I	sing a song now, I will be selected.
	she Sonu	works hard, she will get through the competition. runs fast, he will win the race.
	it	is thrown, it will break into pieces. rains, we will get drenched.

(A)

PRISON BREAK

This is the story of two men who spend a lot of time **attempting** to break out of prisons. No, they are not robbers or burglars – they are steelworkers doing an honest job. After they have helped build a prison, they lock themselves inside one of the cells with whatever saws and files they think they will require to cut through the bars.

They work **patiently** all day long, sawing and filing away. But a few dents and nicks are the only **reward** for their efforts, for prison bars are built of such strong steel that they **defy** all the saws and files ever invented. Still, just to make sure, the steelworkers do what they imagine a prisoner who wanted to **escape** might do. They figure that if they can't get out, nobody can – and they are usually right.

(B) **Create your own sentences using the words below and read them aloud:**

attempt	attempts	attempted	attempting
patient	patience	patiently	
reward	rewards	rewarding	rewarded
escape	escapes	escaping	escaped

(C) **'IM–'** used as a negative prefix:

Adjective	Negative adjective
Pure	<i>Impure</i>
Probable	<i>Improbable</i>
Perfect	<i>Imperfect</i>
Possible	<i>Impossible</i>
Polite	<i>Impolite</i>
Proper	<i>Improper</i>
Patient	<i>Impatient</i>

UNIT – 36 FIXING PLAN FOR ATTENDING A FUNCTION

Mr. Gupta	: Hello! Did you come across a notice circulated today?
Mr. Anupam	: Which notice are you talking about?
Mr. Gupta	: The one circulated today, in fact it was an invitation for the party thrown by Mrs. Meena to celebrate her incentive award achievement .
Mr. Anupam	: Oh! Yes, it is at <i>Kanha Shyam Hotel</i> today in the evening. I will be reaching there along with Mr. Ashwini, Mr. Santosh and Mr. Sukumar. What is your plan?
Mr. Gupta	: I too want to attend it but I do not know how to reach there.
Mr. Anupam	: Why don't you accompany us? We will be getting together at Civil Lines India Coffee House at around 7.30 p.m. and from there we will proceed to the venue.
Mr. Gupta	: It is a very good idea. Please give me a call when you start. I will meet you there.
Mr. Anupam	: Sure, I will.
Mr. Gupta	: Thank you! I will wait for your call.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD (FORMS)	MEANING	USAGE
circulate (Verb) circulation (Noun)	→ something moves easily and freely within a closed place or system → the passing or spreading of something from one person or place to another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood circulates in our body. • Circulation of fresh air is very important for us.
notice (Noun) notice (Verb) notice(Phrase)	→ a written announcement in a place where everyone can read it. → something or someone, you become aware of them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Raman Effect was brought into the notice by Mr. C.V. Raman. • This should make people sit up and take notice of his efforts. • Ravi noticed the notice of Science Exhibition displayed on the Notice Board.
throw (Verb) throw(Noun)	→ informal- usage means organise a party, usually in their own home. → a light rug, blanket or cover for a sofa or bed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Party thrown by him is a pleasant surprise to all of us. • He bought two throws from the market.
proceed(Verb) proceeding(Noun)	→ to do something, often after doing something else first. → an organized series of events that take place in a particular place(formal) → legal action taken against someone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He proceeded for his journey after reporting to the base camp. • School proceedings normally begin with morning assembly.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE :

Did	you they it he we I	go there? play with spirit? reach the destination? rain heavily? behave properly? commit a mistake?
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(A) THE WORLD'S SMALLEST BIRDS

Hummingbirds are so tiny that a single rose petal is strong enough to **support** four or five of them. Ten hummingbirds, if they were put on a scale, would weigh less than an ounce.

The smallest hummingbird is found in Cuba – it is no bigger than a bumblebee! Hummingbirds are speedy and **skillful** flyers. They can cover distance at a rate of a mile a minute- **faster than** some railroad trains. They can fly backward or forward, up or down, in circles, or back and forth like the pendulum of a clock

In spite of their small size, they have very little to fear from larger birds. Although they would make an **appetizing** morsel for a hawk or an eagle, they are so fast that few other birds can ever hope to catch them.

You may wonder why it is called a “hummingbird.” When this tiny creature flies, its wings beat so fast that they make an **audible**, humming sound, like the whine of a small motor. And if you look at the wings of this bird in flight, all you will see is a **blur!**

Baby hummingbirds are born naked, but within ten days they have grown a full set of such brightly coloured feathers that they look like tiny flames darting in and out of flowers.

(B) ‘-ful’ is an adjective suffix

Read these words given below aloud:

<i>NOUN</i>	<i>ADJECTIVE</i>
beauty	<i>beautiful</i>
wonder	<i>wonderful</i>
skill	<i>skillful</i>
help	<i>helpful</i>
power	<i>powerful</i>
sorrow	<i>sorrowful</i>
glee	<i>gleeful</i>

(C) Read aloud:

Remember to use – “**the**” in front of superlatives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster than	the fastest
tall	taller than	the tallest
short	shorter than	the shortest
near	nearer than	the nearest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier than	the easiest
long	longer than	the longest
deep	deeper than	the deepest
sweet	sweeter than	the sweetest

UNIT – 37 CONVERSATION BETWEEN SHOPKEEPER AND CUSTOMER

Customer	: Do you have a tooth paste in your shop?
Shopkeeper	: Yes I have.
Customer	: What is the cost of a 50g pack?
Shopkeeper	: It costs Rs. 15 only, Sir.
Customer	: Do you have a bigger one than this?
Shopkeeper	: Yes, I have 100g packs. It costs Rs. 35.
Customer	: OK, then please give me the bigger one.
Shopkeeper	: There's a scheme with the bigger one.
Customer	: What is the scheme?
Shopkeeper	: One tooth-brush is free with the bigger pack.
Customer	: In that case, please give me two packs.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Cost (verb) Cost (noun)	→ to have (an amount of money) .as a price → the amount of money that is needed to pay for buy .something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each ticket costs one dollar • The original cost of the house was Rs. 35 Lakhs.
Big (Adj.) Big (Adv.)	→ .large in size → .in a big way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is a big man • He talks big about his plan but he hasn't done much yet
(verb) Pack (Noun) Pack	→ .compact bundle to make into a pack → the amount contained in one .pack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .pack a joint in a pipe • They loaded the packs on to the .horse

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE :

Do	you	have	colgate paste	in your	Shop?
			fridge		home?
			conference hall		School?
			girls college		Village?
			Mcdonalds		City?

Source: .Oxford advanced learners dictionary

-MerriamW.ebster dictionary

(A) THE DEFIANT TREE

This tree can truly be called defiant – it defies a law of nature that trees need soil for good nourishment.

But there it stands in Yosemite National Park, California, a sturdy pine tree over 80 feet tall, growing out of solid rock!

It perhaps sounds **incredible** to you that a tree can be rooted in rock. You may **hesitate** to believe this story, but you will simply have to take the word of thousands of people who have seen the tree, and, indeed, have even taken pictures of it.

“How can that be?” you may well inquire. “Doesn’t a tree require soil to feed its roots?”

Yes, it does.

Yet somehow or other, this strange pine, in excellent condition, gets all the nourishment it needs from its leaves, from the rock itself, from the sun, and from the snow and rain that frequently fall on it.

Take one **glance** at the tree and you will be **convinced** that it is just as strong and healthy as it would be if it were growing in the richest earth.

(B) Words to learn [‘-ION’ as noun suffix]

VERB	NOUN
create	<i>creation</i>
locate	<i>location</i>
operate	<i>operation</i>
populate	<i>population</i>
separate	<i>separation</i>
translate	<i>translation</i>
hesitate	<i>hesitation</i>

(C) Construct your own sentences using the words given below:

sturdy	sturdier	sturdiest	sturdiness
incredible	credible	incredibly	
hesitate	hesitation	hesitant	hesitantly
convince	convinced	convincing	convincingly
glance	glances	glanced	glancing

UNIT – 38

CONVERSATION ON SALARY HIKE

Mr. Amit : Have you read the newspaper today?

Mr. Mohit : No, not yet? Why? What's in the news?

Mr. Amit : Well, I am **glad** to tell you about the good news of **hike** in our salary. I just read the headlines.

Mr. Mohit : Wow! Very welcoming news indeed.

Mr. Amit : All our colleagues would be **delighted** to hear it. Won't they?

Mr. Mohit : Definitely, let's go and share this good news with them.

Mr. Amit : Yes, after all, the teachers are the backbone of the entire education system. They should always be happy as their happiness radiates through the children.

Mr. Mohit : Of course. Such incentive from time to time elevates them and motivates them to work enthusiastically.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Glad (Adj.)	→ Pleased, happy.	• She was glad when the meeting was over.
Gladden (v)	→ To make, to feel, pleased or happy	• The sight of the flowers gladdened her heart.
Hike (n)	→ A long walk in the country	• They went on a ten mile hike through the forest.
Hike (v)	→ Increase	• The government hiked tax rate.
Delight (n)	→ Feeling of great pleasure and joy.	• She won the game easily to the delight of her fans.
Delighted (v)	→ Very pleased	• I was delighted that you could stay.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE :

What	is was	above behind in under on	the	tree? wall? news? cupboard? basket? table?
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(A)

THE SEA HORSE

You must **admit** that the sea horse is one of **the strangest** fish in the sea. It has a tail that **enables** it to hold on to bits of weed or other marine plants; a spiked-helmet sort of head; and - you're going to find this almost incredible - a pouch like a kangaroo's in which its babies rest. This **peculiar** creature usually reaches a length of five or six inches, though some Mexican sea horses grow to a foot or more. Because it is somewhat **similar** in appearance to a horse, you might think that it eats grass and hay-but you would be wrong. The hippocampus, to use the **scientific** name for the sea horse, feeds only on tiny crabs. The end of its mouth is shaped like a soda straw, and it drinks its food in the same way as you do after a chocolate ice-cream soda!

(B)

Say aloud the following words:

ADJECTIVE	NOUN
Real	<i>Reality</i>
Actual	<i>Actuality</i>
Popular	<i>Popularity</i>
Familiar	<i>Familiarity</i>
Similar	<i>Similarity</i>
Peculiar	<i>Peculiarity</i>
Punctual	<i>Punctuality</i>
Absurd	<i>absurdity</i>

(C) Read aloud the following words and use them in sentences of your own:

admit	admits	admitted	admission
enable	enables	enabled	
peculiar	peculiarly	peculiarity	
similar	similarity	dissimilar	dissimilarity
scientific	scientifically	science	scientist

Pratap : Hello! Arvind.
Arvind : Hello. Who's there?
Pratap : I'm Pratap.
Arvind : I'll call you later, Pratap. I am getting late for work.
Pratap : Come out of your slumber, you workaholic. You don't have to go for work today. It's a holiday.
Arvind : Oh! What a relief. I was rushing to office, thinking it to be a working day.
Pratap : Well! Now that you are relieved, what are your plans for the day?
Arvind : Nothing as such.
Pratap : Then, why don't you come over to my place. We'll sit together and watch the cricket match.
Arvind : Oh! Not a bad idea. I enjoy watching cricket. I'll be surely there in an hour.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Workaholic (n)	→ A person who feels compelled to work excessively.	• Ravi is a workaholic .He spends almost twelve hours in his office every day.
Relief (n) Relieved (v) (Past form)	→ The feeling of happiness → To remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling of pain	• Much to my relief the car was not damaged. • She was finally relieved after completing her task.
Match (n) Match (v)	→ A sport event where people, teams compete against each other. → If one thing matches other they have the same colour .	• Rajasthan Royals are playing a match against Mumbai Indians. • The doors are painted blue to match the walls.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE (construct meaningful sentences and say aloud) :

I	enjoy	reading	matches.
We	relish	watching	desserts.
They	like	eating	films.
You	dislike	playing	novels.

(A)

RATTLE SNAKES

There is a ranch in California where 20,000 rattlesnakes of every size, colour, and kind are kept. The snakes are raised by a man and his wife, two people who, you surely must admit, have a most unusual occupation - and, you may think, an incredibly risky one, But so skillfully and **cautiously** does this couple handle the snakes that in over twenty-two years at their job neither one has ever been bitten!

The owners of the ranch report that rattlesnakes are **delicate** creatures that must receive excellent care and attention if they are to stay healthy.

Over 1,000 visitors come to the ranch every Sunday to view the snakes. These visitors, peculiarly enough, actually **disturb** the snakes, instead of the other way around. Twenty-five to fifty rattlers are kept in a **deep** pit where they may be **observed** by the visitors. But rattlesnakes remain in the pit only for a **brief** time because they become nervous and uncomfortable when watched by so many staring people!

Snakes, by the way, belong to a scientific class called Reptilia, or reptiles, the same class that frogs, lizards, turtles, alligators, and crocodiles are part of.

(B) Say these words aloud and concentrate on the difference:

deep	dip	green	grin
seat	sit	beads	bids
heal	hill	meals	mills
dean	din	beaten	bitten
reach	rich	sheep	ship

(C) Practise this pattern – Say aloud:

1.	This	is/ is not	a pen.
2.	His son	became/ did not become	a soldier.
3.	It	is/is not	me.
4.	That pen	is/is not	mine.
5.	Raja	looks/does not look	happy.
6.	My brother	grew/didn't grow	angry.
7.	The girls	kept/didn't keep	quiet.
8.	The milk	has turned	sour.

UNIT – 40

MORNING WALK CONVERSATION

Prateeksha : Hi! Rabia What a co-incidence. Do you also come for a morning walk
Rabia : .Yes, Prateeksha
Prateeksha : I think this is your first day of morning walk isn't it?
Rabia : You are right, Rabia.
Prateeksha : When did you think about it?
Rabia : Yesterday only.
Prateeksha : That's great
Rabia : Actually,I am putting on weight day by day . So I thought of doing some .exercise
Prateeksha : That's a good thing. D.regular morning walk will make you fit oing
Rabia : Well hope so
Prateeksha : OK!Rabia . I'm going back home now
Rabia : B.ye See you tomorrow.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Do (Verb) Doing (noun)	→ act ,behave → Things done or caused by somebody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have to do some chores this afternoon • I promise you this was none of my doing.
(Verb) Insisted (Noun) Insistence (Adj) Insistent	→ To say something in a way that is very forceful → the act of ,Demading something or saying somethin in a way that does not allow disagreement → Happing for a long time and difficlt to ignore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Th.ey insisted that the story was true • At her insistence, the matter was dropped. • Why are you so insistent that we leave tonight?
(Verb)Think (Noun) Think	→ To form or have particular thought in mind → An act of thinking about something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I Think you can do it • I will have a think and let you know tomorrow.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

When How Why What	did	you	think plan do	about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It? • That?
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Source : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary; Merriam - Webster Dictionary.

(A) THE CUNNING BEAVERS

This is the story of a family of cunning beavers that got the better of a highway department in New York. The dispute between the highway officials and the beavers concerned a certain dam, the beavers had built. As you know, nothing so delights a beaver as dam-building; nothing offends it so much as the disturbance of that dam.

Well, to get on with the story, the beavers built a beautiful and sturdy little dam in a lake near a road. Of course, the dam caused the water to rise and flood the road.

The highway department destroyed the dam. The beavers built it again. The department tore it down. Once more, the beavers built it up. This went on for five months.

The highway officials set traps. These, as you might guess, were ineffective. The beavers would cover the traps with mud, spring them for fun, or build the dam over them!

At last, out of admiration for the defiant little builders, the highway people decided to yield. They closed down the road and let the beavers live in peace. The rascals had come out winners in the contest between man and animal!

(B) Say these words aloud and use them in your sentences:

yield, field, shield, achieve, brief, grief, grieve, grievors, niece, thief,
wield, piece, relief, relieve, belief, believe, priest, fierce, siege, besiege

(C) Say these words aloud and use them in your sentences:

ADJECTIVE	NEGATIVE ADJECTIVE
happy	<i>unhappy</i>
pleasant	<i>unpleasant</i>
usual	<i>unusual</i>
hesitant	<i>unhesitant</i>
observant	<i>unobservant</i>
scientific	<i>unscientific</i>
convinced	<i>unconvinced</i>
appetizing	<i>unappetizing</i>
skillful	<i>unskillful</i>
rewarding	<i>unrewarding</i>
dependable	<i>undependable</i>
guarded	<i>unguarded</i>
yielding	<i>unyielding</i>

Riya : Doctor, is my father out of danger?
Doctor : He is recovering but the improvement is not that fast.
Riya : How many more days are required for him to be all right?
Doctor : It may take another two days. But have **patience**. He will be all right soon.
Riya : Doctor, will he be able to walk hereafter?
Doctor : I'm sorry. We have operated his left leg in order to save his life.
Riya : That's sad. Thanks anyway. **But for** your immediate treatment he would have died.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Patience (Noun)	→ The ability to stay calm and accept a delay. → The ability to spend a lot of time doing difficult things that need a lot of attention and effort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She has little patience with children. • It takes time and patience to photograph wild life.
Patient (Noun)	→ A person who is receiving medical treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are only a few patients in the hospital now.
Patient (Adj.)	→ Able to wait for a long time. → Accept annoying behaviour or difficulties without becoming angry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You'll just have to be patient and wait till I finished. • She is very patient with young children.
Patiently (Adv.)	→ To listen/sit/wait patiently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She sat patiently waiting for her turn.
But for	→ Without	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But for his help the lady would have died.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE: (Construct meaningful sentences and say aloud)

He	Is / was are / were	improving	but not	that	fast.
She		working			quick.
It		playing			slow.
They		singing			sweet.
You		acting			good.
We					

Source: Advanced learners' Dictionary- Oxford University Press

'A self introduction method' – A practice book on Grammar & Conversation.

(A) DROP OF WATER

Water is really very precious. Scientists even go to the extent of saying that the third world war may be fought on the issue of water. There are various reasons for such a huge water scarcity. The most important thing is the villainy of man. He has done maximum harm to the basic eco-system in the world. Felling of trees and cleaning away of forests have led to the shrinkage of green belts in the world. It has led to a sharp decline in the general rainfall throughout the world. It has led to global warming and the green-house effect has led many glaciers to melt away depleting the permanent sources of water. The results are alarming. Water table in most of the countries, particularly, in a developing country like India has gone very low. This has affected agriculture quite adversely. Tanks, tube wells and wells can't cope with the growing demands of irrigation. In cities, unplanned urbanization and population explosion have caused alarming water scarcity. Even in cities like Delhi and Chennai taps remain dry most of the hours in a day.

In such an alarming situation, saving of each drop of water becomes very necessary. Reforestation must be done on large scale. Water resources and the basic eco-systems shouldn't be tempered with. The harvesting of rain water has become very necessary. Only sustained effects and comprehensive water conservation schemes can save the meagre water resources we have at our disposal.

(B) QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. Give three reasons for scarcity of water.
2. Why is the green belt shrinking in the world?
3. What is the impact of green-house effect?
4. Why has agriculture been affected adversely?
5. How can we save each drop of water?
6. What problem is caused by unplanned urbanization in cities?

(C) STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE :

If	we don't	study,	we will	fail.
	he had	practiced more,	he would have	passed the exam.
	you hadn't	suggested it,	I wouldn't have	done this work.
Unless	we	study,	we will	not pass.
	he had	practiced more,	he wouldn't have	passed the exam.
	you had	suggested it,	I wouldn't have	done this work.

Raj : Hello! Is it Rakesh?
Rakesh : Yes, It is Rakesh on the line.
Raj :Hi, Rakesh. It’s me... Raj.
Rakesh : Hello Raj!
Raj : Hello Rakesh! Well, I have called you with a specific purpose. Tomorrow is my daughter’s birthday and I will be elated if you join us in the celebration along with your family at our home.
Rakesh : Of course I will. At around what time in the evening the party will commence?
Raj : It will begin at around 8 O’clock but I expect you much before that. You know, it is her first birthday so we are very excited about it.
Rakesh : So, I presume that there will be a lot of fun.
Raj : Yeah! We have planned so many interesting things to make it memorable but let everything be a surprise.
Rakesh : It sounds quite interesting. Let us meet tomorrow.
Raj : And please do not forget to bring your wife and children along with you.
Rakesh : They will be there, thank you.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Memorable (Adjective) Memorial (Noun)	to be remembered for long time. a built structure which reminds people of famous persons or events	Childhood is the most <u>memorable</u> stage of our life. The War <u>Memorial</u> is a symbol of respect for the brave soldiers.
Elated (Adjective) Elation (Noun)	to be extremely happy or excited feeling of great happiness and excitement	The farmers felt <u>elated</u> at the sight of clouds. The teacher’s <u>elation</u> could be seen at the success of his students.
Commence (Verb) Commencement (Noun)	beginning of something	Our academic session <u>commences</u> in April. <u>Commencement</u> of the match depends upon the weather condition.
Presume (Verb) Presumption (Noun)	to think/believe something to be the fact but it may not be the case	The missing person is <u>presumed</u> to be the culprit. This is a <u>presumption</u> that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

I have bought She has made Please boil Can you encash Save Please ask Ravi to call	some chocolates tea enough rice this cheque some of them a taxi	for you for all of us for ten people for me for me for Mr. Vinod.
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Source: Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary.

(A)

STRESS

Stress is a body's reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working condition, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho social stress. It is an internal part of everyday life. Stress signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension, in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyper-acidity. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing. A person under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are flight, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. When a stress crosses the limit, peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal, medicines, hobbies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.

(B) QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. How does stress strike a person?
2. What causes psycho-social stress?
3. What are the three responses of a person under stress?
4. What are the signs of stress?
5. What are the biological symptoms of stress on our body?

(C) STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

What	are were	you doing? they preparing?
	is was	he eating? she reading?
How	does	she dance? he speak?
	do	you do? they behave?
When	have	you done it? they sung the song? the students played?
Where	did	you go yesterday? she study? the battle take place?

Unit 43 TALKING ABOUT FAVOURITE THINGS

- Shiv** : What is your **favourite** colour?
Harsh : My favourite colour is purple.
Shiv : What's your favourite kind of music?
Harsh : I like pop music.
Shiv : What about sports?
Harsh : It's cricket.
Shiv : What kind of food do you like the most?
Harsh : I love South Indian food.
Shiv : How about movies?
Harsh : I enjoy **action** movies.
Shiv : Who is your favourite movie star?
Harsh : Amitabh Bacchan, of course!
Shiv : Do you have a **lucky** number?
Harsh : Yes. It's seven.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Favourite (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your favourite person or thing is the one that you like best. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What's your favourite band?
Favourite (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person or thing that you like more than others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These chocolates are my favourites.
Action (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Something that you do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She has to accept the consequences of her actions.
Lucky (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having good things happen to you. If an object is lucky some people believe that it gives you luck. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lucky winner will be able to choose from three different holidays. I choose six – it's my lucky number.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

What's	your his her Ravi's Raju's my teacher's	favourite	colour? game? food? dress? hobby? drink? song? subject? hill station? fruit? chocolate? ice cream movie?
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(A)

KERALA

Kerala, southwestern coastal state of India is a small state, which **constitutes** only about 1 percent of the total area of country. Kerala stretches for about 360 miles along the Malabar coast, varying in width from roughly 20 to 75 miles. It is bordered by the states of Karnataka to the North and Tamil Nadu to the East and by the Arabian sea to the South and West; It also surrounds Mahe a segment of the state of Puducherry, on northwestern coast.

The capital is Thiruvananthapuram. The state has **developed** a unique culture within the subcontinent, not only with a diverse religious tradition but also with its own language, Malyalam. Agriculture is the state's main economic activity. Commercial planting on less than half of the total land under food cultivation earn a sizable amount of foreign exchange but have food for local consumption. Kerala's principal cash crops are rubber, coffee and tea and the major food crops are rice, pulses, tapioca, sorghum. Sardines, tunas, mackerels and prawns are among the principal products of industry.

(B) QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. Say four sentences about Kerala.
2. What are Kerala's principal cash crops?
3. Give some examples of major food crops of Kerala?
4. What are the principal industrial products of Kerala?

(C)

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Constitute (v) Constitution (n) Constitutional (adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ to be the parts that together form something.♦ the system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed by.♦ connected with the constitution of a country or an organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Female workers constitute the majority of the labour force.> A two-thirds majority is needed to amend the club's constitution.> They can't pass this law. It's unconstitutional.
Develop Developing Developed Development (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ Grow larger, fuller and organized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Plants develop from seeds.> India is a developing country.> Japan is a developed country.> The government is focusing on rural development.

Chhaya : Hello! Jitendra. How are you? How is the weather in Delhi?
Jitendra : Hello! Chhaya, nice to hear you. Weather presently is very bad here.
Chhaya : I heard about it in the news just now and was worried.
Jitendra : Yes, it was really raining cats and dogs, almost a flood like situation.
Chhaya : Be careful; don't send your daughter to school. In such a case we must set **priorities**. So, please observe **precaution**.
Jitendra : Thank you Chhaya! Schools are closed for two days. We were getting the warning for last three days. Delhi and adjoining parts **suffered** more damage.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE :

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Precaution (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure taken before hand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take an umbrella as a precaution against possible rain.
Precautionary (adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a precaution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take some precautionary measures so that the disease will not spread.
Priority (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of being first in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our first priority is to feed the hungry.
Prior (adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preceding, earlier, more important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His application was submitted prior to all others.
Suffered (v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel or have pain, loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His business suffered when he was ill.
Suffering (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurses try to relieve the suffering of the wounded.
Sufferer(n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One who suffers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji was always concerned with the enlistment of sufferers.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE:

This	is	my	house
		your	bicycle
		our	gender
		their	goat
		Mary's	cow
That	is not	the doctor's	bungalow
		his	bedroom
		her	motorcar
			purse

(A)

PAT WELL-WELL

Pat Well-Well is a male parrot. Unlike most parrots, which are very friendly birds, Pat **resents** people. The **justification** his owner gives for Pat's strange behaviour is that the parrot once belonged to a prison official and was allowed to run off the prison. The prisoners, it seems, always teased Pat.

But Pat loves canaries. Once, indeed, he **rescued** a canary that was in danger of being frozen to death. Pat and the canary were in the baggage car of a train that ran into a sudden blizzard. As the **violence** of the blizzard **intensified**, the baggage car grew colder and colder and colder.

All night the train rode through the storm. The next morning when the train stopped at a station, Pat was found shivering in a corner of the baggage car, with the canary, comfortable and warm, nestled under his wing!

Pat's name, as you can imagine, comes from the fact that he never stops saying, "Well, well! Well, well! Well, well!"

(B) Construct sentences of your own with the words given below and say them aloud:

resent	resents	resentment	resentful	resentfully
justify	justifies	justification	justified	unjustified
rescue	rescues	rescued		
violent	violently	violence		
intensity	intensifies	intensification		

(C) STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

It is no good	asking him for help.
It was no good	talking to her.
It's no use	worrying about it.
It is worth	seeing the film.
It is amusing	watching monkeys.
It has been a pleasure	meeting you.

Unit 45 CONVERSATION ABOUT PERFORMANCE IN EXAM

Mother : Why are you so sad Saanvi?

Saanvi : Mom, I didn't do well in my exam.

Mother : But you had revised all your lessons.

Saanvi : Yes, mom but I got confused while writing the answers.

Mother : The night before the exams you did not **bat an eyelid**.

Saanvi : Yes, mom. I think I should not remain awoken the night before my exams.

Mother : Now sleep well and forget all that had happened.

Saanvi : Thanks, Mom.

Mother : **Be off** now, and don't *memorise* the whole book in a single day.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE: -

WORD/EXPRESSION	MEANING	USAGE
Off (adv.) Be off Off (adj.) Off (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come off, go off, i.e. away from a place, at a distance in space or time. • Used to say that something has been removed. • Starting a race. • No longer going to happen. • Not connected or functioning. • Away from work or duty. • For something informal. • (not before noun) No longer fresh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I called him but he ran off. • Be off now and complete your work. • I must be off soon. • Summer is not far off now. • A solution is still some way off. • He has had his beard shaved off. • Take your coat off. • They are off. • The wedding is off. • The water is off. • Make sure the T.V. is off. • She's off today. • Why not be off and forget it for another day. • This fish has gone off. • The milk smells off. • They are ready for the off. • She starts off a race.
Bat an eyelid (Idem.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To open and close your eyes • Not to show any surprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She did not bat an eyelid throughout the night and mugged up everything. • When I told her about it, she did not bat an eyelid.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE: -

I You They We	get got	confused	while	working singing playing writing driving eating reading addressing students
He She I Seema Ram	gets			

Source: 'Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary' and 'A hand book of Grammar' on communicative English.

(A) **THE LION AND THE SLAVE**

Once upon a time a slave had a very cruel master. The master made him work very hard and gave him no rest. He used to **beat** him up with a whip. The slave was so unhappy that one day he ran away into the jungle.

There he began to search for a place to **hide** himself. He came to a cave and saw a big lion sitting at a mouth of a cave. The slave was frightened and tried to run away. But the lion did not attack him. It kept sitting there **holding** its front paw up. The slave saw a big thorn in the lion's paw. The slave walked cautiously towards the lion and decided to help him by pulling the thorn out. After this the lion looked happy and went his way.

After many days the slave was caught by his master. The master wanted to punish the slave and therefore threw him into the cage of a hungry lion. The lion rushed towards him to attack. But when it came near, it stopped and began to see him. The slave told him how he had helped the lion. The master was pleased with his kindness and set him free.

(B) **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:**

1. Why did the slave run away to the jungle?
2. How did the slave help the lion?
3. Why didn't the lion attack the slave when he was thrown into its cage?
4. Why did the master decide to set the slave free?

(C) **VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:**

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Beat (v)	➤ To strike repeatedly. To harass.	➤ Don't beat him. It was not his fault.
Beaten up (adj.)	➤ Thinned by hammering.	➤ The Blacksmith had beaten up the iron into a thin sheet.
Beater (n)	➤ One who beats up.	➤ The statue of 1901 subjects wife beater to corporal punishment.
Hide (v)	➤ To keep out of sight.	➤ His anger was apparent to everyone there though he tried to hide it.
Hidden	➤ Concealed.	➤ The children were hidden down there.
Hiding	➤ Act of concealing.	➤ They defeated the demons except for a few hiding out here.
Hideous (adj.)	➤ Repulsive, frightful	➤ Hideous forms floated before him
Hold (v)	➤ To grasp, contain.	➤ Can you hold lunch for a little bit?
Holder (n)	➤ One who holds.	➤ The first holder of this office was Antony.

Prateek : Hi Ravi! How do you get to work?

Ravi : Well, I work in Mona Glass **Factory** and I ride my motor bike to go there.

Prateek : What is the best way to go there?

Ravi : One can easily reach the factory by one's own bike. It's about four and a half km. Various public transports and cabs also ply.

Prateek : How often do you take **public transport**?

Ravi : Very rarely. In case my motor bike breaks down, I go by city **bus** to my working place.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Factory (noun)	• a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine.	• She got a job in the factory.
Transport (noun) Transport (verb)	• a system of vehicles such as buses and trains that operate at regular times on fixed routes and are used by the public.	• There is no public transport from the village. • People have been transported by trucks during the floods.
Bus (noun) Bus (verb)	• a large vehicle in which people are driven from one place to another. • to take people somewhere by bus.	• You should travel by bus if you want to see the sights. • Demonstrators were bused in from all parts of the state to attend the protest rally.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE:

What	Is	the best way to	reach there? go there? learn it? become a good orator? influence him? treat obesity?
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A.**CLOUDS**

How could you daydream without clouds? As you watch their cotton like sail across the sky you might wonder what it feels like to fly through one in a hot air balloon or fall through one with a parachute. Despite all the endless variety of shapes all clouds are made of the same ingredients: water droplets and ice crystals. These are so tiny that they float like dust. Clouds' droplets are smaller than particles of flour. It would take four of them to cover the width of a human hair.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. Whose cotton like sail is described here?
2. What ingredients are the clouds made of?
3. How small are the water droplets present in a cloud?
4. Why do clouds float?
5. Do clouds have any specific size or shape?

B. STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:**Table I**

He	ran to catch a train/bus/tram.
She	laughed on a joke.
They	committed a crime in London/Mumbai/Delhi.
I	did a part time job to earn money.
We	played baseball in the evening/yesterday/morning.
All	hated going to work on Sundays/Mondays.

Table II

They	are	so	tiny	that	they float like dust. they can't be seen. you start wondering. people won't notice.
It	is		big		it can't be carried. it looks like a mountain. it amazes everyone. it is visible from a distance.

C.

Hair is uncountable in English. We don't say he has lost lot of **hairs** (meaning plural). Some more examples of uncountable nouns used in English are given here under :-

- advice** - a piece of advice (not advices)
- furniture** - a piece of furniture (not furnitures)
- information**- a piece of information (not informations)
- news** - a piece of news (not newses)
- work** - a piece of work (not lot of works)

Unit 47

ABOUT RAINY DAY MISHAP

Romesh : Hello! Vinay, I came to know that you slipped and fell down in rain yesterday. Are you safe?

Vinay : Yes, I'm safe and sound today.

Romesh : What actually happened yesterday?

Vinay : When I was returning home from school, there was heavy rain on the way and I got wet. In a hurry, I slipped and got bruises.

Romesh : Why didn't you take an umbrella with you?

Vinay : Actually, the sky was clear and there was no sign of rain.

Romesh : Oh! Well take care of yourself. Goodbye.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Happen (verb) Happening (noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take place, especially without being planned. An event, something that happens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents like this happen all the time. There have been strange happiness here lately.
Return (verb) Return (noun) Returnable (adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To come or go back from one place to another. Coming back, the action of arriving in or coming back to a place that you were in before. That can or must be given back after a period of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's returning to Australia tomorrow after six months in Europe. He was met by his brother on his return from Italy. The application form is returnable not later than 7th June.
Safe (adj.) Safety (noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected from any danger or harm. The state of being safe and protected from danger or harm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The missing child was found safe. I'm worried about the safety of the children.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE:

When	is was	he she	coming? going? arriving? returning? reaching?
	are were	they you we	

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

(A)

DESERT

About 15% of our planet's land is **covered** in true desert and this ratio is gradually **increasing**. Some deserts in our world are hot and dry all year round. Others are dry with intensely cold winters. The cold lands of Arctic are also deserts and Antarctica is also a cold desert. What both deserts have in common is lack of water. A desert as you know is an area that **receives** less than 10 inch of rain in an average year through. Years may go by when no rain falls at all. The air over a desert may be very dry or cold or **both**.

(B) QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. Name the two types of desert?
2. Give the examples of cold desert?
3. How much rainfall does a desert receive?
4. What percent of planet's land is covered in true desert?
5. What type of air is found over a desert?

(C)

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORDS	MEANING	SENTENCE
Cover (v)	➤ To put something on or in front of something to protect it.	➤ Prachi laughed to cover her embarrassment.
Cover (n)	➤ A thing that is put on another to protect or decorate it.	➤ I bought a plastic waterproof cover for the stroller.
Receive (v)	➤ To get or accept something that somebody gives you.	➤ Did you receive any gift from the teacher?
Receiver (n)	➤ A person who receives something.	➤ Molly is more of a giver than a receiver.
Increase (v)	➤ to become or to make something greater in amount, number, value, etc.	➤ The population has increased from 1.2 million to 1.8 million.
Increase (n)	➤ a rise in the amount, number or value of something	➤ Some increase in working hours may soon be needed.

(C) USE OF 'BOTH'

We can both swim / Both of us can swim.
Those apples were both bad. / Both of those apples were bad.
My parents both work in a college. / Both of my parents work in a college.
The boy and the girl both liked the flower.
Both of the children have gone to bed.
She is both pretty and clever.
I spoke to both the Principal and the Vice Principal.

Ashok : Hello, when did you come back?
Raj : Yesterday afternoon via Rajdhani Express.
Ashok : Tell me about your trip. I too plan to visit Allahabad.
Raj : Yes, but you have to plan and get your train ticket **reserved** in advance.
Ashok : Which trains take us to Allahabad?
Raj : There are many trains, but Prayag Express is the best.
Ashok : What about the lodging **facilities** in Allahabad?
Raj : There are many good hotels near the railway station. You can also get your room reserved online.
Ashok : Please let me know about places of tourist interest in Allahabad.
Raj : One can visit the Museum, Ananad Bhavan, Swaraj Bahwan and Allahabad Fort. They are easily **accessible**.
Ashok : Please tell me something about the nearby sites.
Raj : Oh! There are many, such as Mangarh, Sita Marhi, Chitrakoot, etc.
Ashok : Thank you. I will contact you after **finalising** the trip.
Raj : You are welcome.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Trip (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a journey to a place and back again, especially a short one for pleasure or a particular purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We went on a trip to the mountains.
Trip (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to catch your foot on something and fall or almost fall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She tripped and fell.
Reserved (adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> slow or unwilling to show feelings or express opinions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is very reserved.
Reserve (noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a supply of something that is available to be used in the future or when it is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company has substantial reserves of capital.
Reserve (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to ask for a seat, table, room, etc. to be available for you or somebody else at a future time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've reserved a room in the name of Jones.
Facility (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buildings, services, equipment, etc. that are provided for a particular purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hotel has special facilities for welcoming disabled people.
Facilitator (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a person who helps somebody do something more easily by discussing problems, giving advice, etc. rather than telling them what to do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher acts as a facilitator of learning.
Facilitation (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the process or fact of making something possible or easier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company provided the facilitation of international communication.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

Let	me them us	know	about	the place. the concept. the people. the village.
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Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

(A)

DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was a great person and famous teacher. He was born in 1888 on 5th of September in poor family at Tiruttani, in Tamilnadu, India. Later on, he became the first Vice President and second President of our country. The name of his father was Sarvepalli Veeraswami and his mother was Sitamma. His birth anniversary is celebrated as Teacher's day to pay him tribute. After serving the country with dedication, he passed away on 17th April in 1975.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. When and where was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan born?
2. How did he serve the country?
3. What was the name of his father and mother?
4. How do we celebrate his birth anniversary?
5. When did he die?

(B)

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

<p><u>'As well as'</u> Not only....but also</p>	<p>She has got a car as well as a bike. She not only has a car but also a bike. He is intelligent as well as hardworking. He is not only intelligent but also hardworking. Radhika is good at singing as well as dancing. Radhika is not only good at singing but also dancing.</p>
<p><u>'Until'</u> till</p>	<p>You can't get success until you work hard. Don't go to bed until you eat the food. Ram said to his son, "Don't go anywhere until I come." You can't go home until you complete the work. I will wait till she comes. I won't expect you till midnight. He usually works from 9.00am till 5.00pm.</p>

Unit 49

PLANNING FOR A HOLIDAY

- Sumit** : Hello Hansraj ! How are you?
Hansraj : I am fine, brother? Thank you.
Sumit : Where have you been these days? I didn't see you for **quite** a long time.
Hansraj : I was very much **occupied** in my business affairs. So I was out of station for two months.
Sumit : How is your business going on?
Hansraj : It's quite good. But I want to have some **leisure**.
Sumit : Why not plan for some holiday trip? It's a good idea. Isn't it?
Hansraj : Yes, where should we plan to go?
Sumit : Let's go to Singapore. Will you accompany me?
Hansraj : That's a wonderful idea. What about Visa?
Sumit : Let's apply for the Visa then.
Hansraj : You would like to go with your family. Wouldn't you?

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Quite (adv.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the greatest possible degree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm quite happy to wait for you here.
Occupied (adj.) Occupy (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being used by somebody; busy. To fill or use a space, an area or an amount of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He's fully occupied in looking after three small children. The bed seemed to occupy most of the room.
Leisure (noun) Leisurely (adv.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> time that is spent doing what you enjoy when you are not working or studying. Without hurrying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These days we have more money and more leisure to enjoy it. They set off at a leisurely pace.

STRUTURES FOR PRACTICE:

<i>POSTITIVE STATEMENTS</i>	<i>NEGATIVE QUESTION TAGS</i>	
You are singing now. We have studied. They will help you. He loves you.	Aren't Haven't Won't Doesn't	you? we? they? he?
<i>NEGATIVE STATEMENTS</i>	<i>POSTITIVE QUESTION TAGS</i>	
It isn't working well. We have never seen a movie. They will not go to Delhi. He shouldn't shout so much.	Is Have Will Should	it? we? they? he?

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 9th edition.

(A)

FRIENDSHIP

The role friends play in our lives has become significantly greater than that of any other times in our history. Today many of us live and work at great distances from where we were born or grew up and are **separated** from our original families. The pain we feel when we are away from our families can be significant. The happiness of the individual relies on friendships which form a necessary human connection. It is perfectly normal to need and want friends and depression is more **prevalent** among those who lack friends. They lack the intimacy and richness friends can bring into their lives. Frequently friends reflect similar value to us. Yet these values are often different from the ones we grew up with, they are the values we created for ourselves in our adult lives. Friendships are made by being considerate, which means all the communication skills come into play: active listening skills, questioning skills, negotiation skills, reflecting content skills, reflecting emotion skills and editing yourself. Friendships offer a great opportunity to learn about yourself because a friend can reflect back to you how you come across in the world. They also allow you to practice skills in dealing with personal boundaries by looking after yourself as well as your friend.

(B) QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. How are we separated from our original families today?
2. Which communication skills help in building friendship?
3. In what way can we grow our friendship?
4. What is an essential human value that helps friendship?
5. In what ways can we improve our communication skills?

(C) VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USES
Separate (v) Separate (adj.) Separately (adv.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ to divide into different parts or groups.♦ forming a unit by itself; not joined to something else.♦ as a separate person or thing; not together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It is impossible to separate belief from emotion.➤ The school is housed in two separate buildings.➤ Husband and wife are assessed separately for tax.
Prevalent (adj) Prevail (v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ that exists or is very common at a particular time or in a particular place.♦ to exist or be very common at a particular time or in a particular place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ These prejudices are particularly prevalent among people living in the North.➤ Those beliefs still prevail among certain social groups.

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

Unit 50 TWO FRIENDS TALKING ABOUT A FILM

Veena : Where were you last evening? I tried to call you.

Neeta : I went to see a film. It was an excellent film and very moving.

Veena : What is it about?

Neeta : It is about a ten year old child who has been considered as a hopeless case both at home and school.

Veena : That's interesting. Then what happens?

Neeta : A **dedicated** teacher takes up this child as a challenge and works wonders with him.

Veena : What does the teacher do?

Neeta : With love, **patience** and perseverance he develops the latent artistic skills in the Child.

Veena : And the film ends on a happy note?

Neeta : Yes, the once depressed, hopeless child turns out to be a budding artist. He sees a ray of hope in his life. He has a reason to live.

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Dyslexic (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> person having mental difficulty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That child is dyslexic.
Dyslexia (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficulty in reading and writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyslexia is a mental disorder in reading and writing.
Dedicated(adj.) Dedication(N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> devoted to a task. devotion to a task. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is a dedicated teacher. Dedication is the key to success.
Patience (N) Patient (V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> having the quality of putting up with difficulties in a calm and quiet manner. a person who receives medical treatment from a particular doctor, dentist, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have run out of patience with her. He's one of Dr. Shaw's patients.

STRUTURES FOR PRACTICE:

I You They	want	to go	on a picnic. to the library. to the bank.
He She Ramya	wants		to the station. to the park. to the market.

(A)

EDUCATION

Education: its purpose is the acquisition of knowledge and skills by students, so that they can earn their livelihood. More recently, one hears that function of education is to create a quest for knowledge in the students and help them realize their full potential. However, no one lays emphasis on the fact that the true purpose of education is to produce good citizens.

In the present society, making of a good citizen is a major challenge. Basic responsibility for preparing good citizens rests with our education system, teachers and parents.

Let us understand what makes a good citizen. There are five basic qualities of good citizenship namely honesty, compassion, respect, responsibility and courage. Respect includes respect for self. Courage is to stand up to something wrong.

(B) QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:

1. What should be the true purpose of education?
2. How do we define Citizenship?
3. Who are accountable to produce good citizens?
4. What are the basic qualities of good citizenship?
5. Which quality of a good citizen fight for wrong even if majority of people oppose it?

(C)

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:

What	should be the are	reasons for his poverty? aims of this project? the factors affecting the climate change? the basic needs for the survival of human beings?
How	do can	we overcome this problem? you complete your project before Monday? the children revise the topic? fruits ripe in the basket?
Who	are can be	responsible for this crime? your favourite teachers in school? my supporters in the class? able to drink one liter milk?
Which	is	the longest river in the world? the smallest continent in the world? the fastest animal on land?