

Unit – 1

1. Life Poem by Charlotte Bronte

Introduction of the Author

Charlotte Bronte was an English novelist and poet. The eldest of the three Bronte sisters her novels become classics of English literature. Bronte wrote the poem under her pseudonym “Currer bell”. Her first novel “The professor” was rejected by publishers, her second novel “Jane Eyre” was published in 1847.

Siblings: Emily Bronte, Anne Bronte, Elizabeth Bronte.

Notable works: Jane Eyre, Rillette.

The poem Life by Charlotte Bronte is about the optimism of the poet. The Rhyme scheme of the poem is ABAB (except rain & dream). The poem is divided into three stanzas consisting of 8, 4 and 12 lines respectively.

Summary

The poet begins with the word “Life” which is the title of the poem. It emphasizes the fact that the poem is all about life. According to the poet, we should believe that life is not a dream So dark as sages say i.e. the life is not as bad most people believe and say.

Often a little morning rain foretells a pleasant day. The term morning rain is a metaphor that symbolizes sorrow & despair. The line means that despair is often a way to joy and happiness like morning rain which leads to a pleasant day.

Sometimes there are clouds of gloom, but these are transient all i.e. there are sorrows and griefs in the life of every human being. But they are not permanent. rather they are temporary and short-lived.

In the final line of the 1st stanza, the poet raises a rhetorical question, If the shower will make the roses bloom, O why lament its fall? meaning that if rain can make the rose bloom then why should we mourn it. In other words, sorrows lead to happiness and should not be lamented.

According to the poet, Life’s sunny hours flit by very fast and thus instead of lamenting the sorrows and griefs one should gratefully, cheerily enjoy those fast-flying moments of life.

the poet says in a rhetoric way says that though the death may take away your life during our best time (the most enjoyable time) or the sorrows take over our hope, we should never lose the will and determination because hope has elastic springs.

Elastic springs mean that the hope is elastic and like the spring season. It can be bent by the sorrows (or by the winter) but cannot be broken and retains itself after the clouds of gloom go away (or when the winter goes away).

In the next line, the poet brings in herself and says that though the sorrows and griefs have bent her down or her hopes, she still has her golden wings which are capable of being flying even after griefs bent them down.

She is can bear all the hurdles of life as she is manful (strong) and fearless. And on the [Day of Judgement](#) (as believed in Christianity) her courage will make her victorious. Thus the poem ends with a strong will, hope and determination that good will ultimately come to her.

Central Idea

In the first stanza, taking the example of rain (as a symbol of despair), the poet asks us to see its bright side. In the second stanza, she asks us to enjoy the fast running moments of life. In the 3rd stanza, she becomes optimistic about being courageous even after her death.

(Optimistic means Hopeful)

2. A Wrong Man in Workers Paradise – Rabindranath Tagore

Introduction of the Author

Rabindranath Tagore (1861 – 1941) was a Bengali poet, philosopher, artist, playwright, composer and novelist. Indians first Nobel laureate, Tagore won the Nobel Prize in 1913 for literature. He was founder of the experimental school shantiniketan. Rabindranath was the first person to refer Gandhi as “Mahatma”

Gandhiji also called him “Gurudev”.

Notable works:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Dark Ghar | 5. Chandalika |
| 2. Gitanjali. | 6. Kabuliwala |
| 3. Chitrangada. | 7. Shyama |
| 4. GareBhaire | 8. Athithi |

About the essay

The title suggests that this short story is about a man, who is mistakenly present in a workers paradise. The author uses satire and mocks at the perspective of the World towards art, the author suggests that art for art's sake would serve the sole purpose of art. The story is humour too. It establishes the true value of 'art' beyond doubt.

About Summary

Workers paradise is an imaginary world. There, everyone hurries to, finish work at hand. They work round the clock. They know no leisure. they are addicted to work. they are rather “Workaholics”. once there lives a man, who has no useful work. He is indulged in mad whims like making sculptures coins at 10 things dotted over with she shells and painting. All other people laugh at him for his foolish activities.

Into that Workers' Paradise, a man who never worked gained entry because of a mistake by the Moving Finger. He lounged around. He stared at others. He sympathised with them. One day a beautiful girl near the silent torrent asked this stranger if he had no work to do. This man replied that he had no time to spare for work. He asked the girl to give him her pitcher. First, she refused. requests, she relented. presented pictures all around the pitchers.

The girl was first surprised. But she was impressed. She started staring at the beautiful pitcher secretly and for a long. She realised the value of beauty in art as a result of the efforts of the newcomer. This gradually infected other person Workers' Paradise. Work started slowing down. The elders analysed the situation. They expelled the wrong man from the Workers' Paradise. To their surprise and shock, the girl of the silent torrent left with the artist. Thus the value of art is proved.

Irony

The writer employs irony throughout the story. He disregards art literally but is being sarcastic. His attitude towards art is the attitude of society towards it.

3. Vocabulary: Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms

Exercise I

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

Example: She looked pretty in the fancy dress . (pretty/delightful)

1. The china cups were brightly coloured and _____. (dainty/bonny)

Ans: dainty

2. Disappointment was writ large on his _____ face. (beautiful/ handsome)

Ans: handsome

3. The design on the hand-woven shawl was _____. (exquisite /ravishing)

Ans: exquisite

4. The celebrations were followed by a _____ fireworks display. (spectacular /delectable)

Ans: spectacular

5. The sunrise at Kanyakumari is _____. (beguiling/gorgeous)

Ans: gorgeous

6. The peacock is a very showy bird with _____ plumage. (resplendent/comely)

Ans: resplendent

7. Each feather of the peacock is tipped with an _____ eyespot. (iridescent/alluring)

Ans: iridescent

8. The handmade chocolates were _____. (delectable/dazzling)

Ans: delectable

9. The village by the sea offers _____ shops and restaurants. (alluring/admirable)

Ans: alluring

10. Benares presents a _____ maze of narrow streets. (statuesque/picturesque)

Ans: picturesque

Exercise II

From the words given in the box, choose the most appropriate synonyms for the words in italics.

vacant	weak	awful	historic	complete
polite	baffling	secure	loyal	annoyed

1. Dog is a faithful animal. _____

Ans : Loyal

2. The man was old and looked frail. _____

Ans : Weak

3. Being courteous costs you nothing. _____

Ans : Polite

4. The huge mansion looked empty. _____

Ans : Vacant

5. The police ensured that the street was safe. _____

Ans : Secure

6. He was bothered by loud music. _____

Ans : Annoyed

7. The juggler's tricks were confusing. _____

Ans : Baffling

8. The city was hit by a terrible storm. _____

Ans : Awful

9. A huge crowd had gathered on the momentous occasion. _____

Ans : Historic

10. This is not an exhaustive list of synonyms. _____

Ans : Complete

Exercise III

In each of the following sentences, identify two words that have a similar meaning.

Example: The unhappy ending of the story made us all sad.

1. If I do my normal work, I will get my regular salary.
2. You throw the ball to the dog and it will toss it back to you.
3. You will find your way if you stay on the right path.
4. The stuntman leaped into the air and jumped over the fire.
5. If you listen carefully, you can hear the bird's song.
6. The gloomy day was marked by dark clouds.
7. His hourly wages are much higher than my monthly salary.
8. The car's engine was noisy and the horn was loud.
9. The gang of robbers disappeared into the crowd.
10. Tread cautiously when you walk in the garden.

Answers

1. If I do my normal work, I will get my regular salary.
2. You throw the ball to the dog and it will toss it back to you.
3. You will find your way if you stay on the right path.
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Antonyms

The counterpart of 'synonym' is 'antonym'. Antonym is a word or a phrase that has the opposite meaning to another word or phrase in the same language. For example, 'poor' and 'rich', 'swift' and 'slow' and so on.

Exercise I

From the words given in the box, choose the most appropriate antonyms for the words in italics.

praised	welcomed	explicit	early	secure
biased	wonderful	notorious	rough	handy

1. The fabric was very *smooth*.
2. The dessert was *awful*.
3. Monsoon arrived *late* this year.
4. The umpire's decision was *fair*.
5. His inaction shows his *tacit* support.
6. When the government changed, his position became *precarious*.
7. The teacher *berated* the students for their performance.
8. The map is very *inconvenient*.
9. Big cities are becoming *famous* for their pollution..
10. The leader *expelled* the new entrants.

Answers

1. **Rough**
2. **Wonderful**
3. **Early**
4. **Biased**
5. **Explicit**
6. **Secure**

7. Praised
8. Handy
9. Notorious
10. Welcomed

Exercise II

From the words given in the box, the most appropriate antonyms for the words in italics.


stale	diligent	triumphs	oblivion	retreats
vain	abolished	conceal	synthetic	exotic

1. While more schools should be *established*, child labour should be _____
2. When the army *advances*, the enemy _____
3. Only fools are _____ ; wise people remain *modest*.
4. *Natural* dyes are eco-friendly; _____ ones are harmful.
5. Sometimes, the *lazy* ones prosper and the _____ ones suffer.
6. The survival rate of *indigenous* plants is better than that of _____ ones.
7. Many former heroes now live in _____ for public *memory* is short.
8. Statistics are often used not to *reveal* but to _____ the truth.
9. Although marketed as *fresh*, the vegetables were pretty _____
10. Neither *defeats* nor _____ should affect us.



Answers

1. Abolished
2. Retreats
3. Vain
4. Synthetic
5. Diligent
6. Exotic
7. Oblivion
8. Conceal
9. Stale
10. Triumphs

Grammar : Preposition



PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions are the words which are used to connect the different nouns, pronouns, and phrases in a sentence.

TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS

Simple Prepositions	<p>These prepositions are constructed by only one word like: On, at, about, with, after, for, etc.</p> <p>E.g.: He found the book about dogs on the table, in the bedroom.</p>	Compound Prepositions	<p>These prepositions are two-word prepositions.</p> <p>According to, because of, next to, due to, etc.</p> <p>E.g.: He was upset because of his son's behaviour.</p>
Double Prepositions	<p>These prepositions are formed by combining two words or two Simple Prepositions: Into, within, upon, onto, etc.</p> <p>E.g.: The dog jumped onto the bed and left marks upon the sheets.</p>	Participle Prepositions	<p>Participles are actually verbs that end with '-en' or '-ing':</p> <p>Considering, during, given, including, etc.</p> <p>E.g.: Considering what he had to work with, he did a pretty good job.</p>
Phrase Prepositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A combination of the preposition + a modifier (optional) + the object• Used to modify the nouns, verbs or sentences and also complete clauses. <p>At home, in time, with me, from my father, under the blanket, etc.</p> <p>E.g.: The clothes left on the bed have been ironed and kept back.</p>		

These classifications are based on the construction of the prepositions themselves. Apart from this, prepositions are also categorized based on their use in a sentence as:

Prepositions of Place**Prepositions of Time****Prepositions of Movement**

Exercise I

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. The principal presided _____ the meeting.
2. His report dealt _____ the academic activities of the college.
3. The principal thanked the students _____ their cooperation.
4. The chief guest congratulated the students _____ their performance.
5. He said that the secret _____ success lies in hard work.
6. He advised the staff not to quarrel _____ themselves.
7. It would be wrong, he said, to complain _____
8. He pointed out that students depend _____ each other.
9. He warned that he would not put up _____ them. any indiscipline.
10. _____ a brief speech, the chief guest gave away the prizes.

Answers

1. Over
2. With
3. For
4. On
5. Of
6. Among
7. Against
8. On
9. With
10. After

Exercise II

Correct the common errors in the use of prepositions in the following sentences.

1. He picked up a fight with me.

Ans: He picked up a fight against me.

2. I ordered for a coffee.

Ans: I ordered a coffee.

3. He replied me in the negative.

Ans: He replied to me in the negative.

4. He is unable to move from bed.

Ans: He is unable to out of bed.

5. They were talking something.

Ans: They were talking about something.

6. This paper is inferior than that.

Ans: This paper is inferior to that.

7. Everyone should pray god.

Ans: Everyone should pray to God.

8. He will be cured from his fever.

Ans: He will be cured of his fever.

9. Write the answers with ink.

Ans: Write the answers in ink.

10. This is a comfortable house to live.

Ans: This is a comfortable house in live.

11. This building is built by bricks.

Ans: This building is built of bricks.

12. I shall inform them this.

Ans: I shall inform them of this.

Exercise III

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositional phrases given in the box.

in case of	instead of	in addition to	on behalf of	in any way
out of	in spite of	according to	in favour of	on the whole

1. I gave a presentation _____ all my classmates.
2. _____ it was a pretty good film.
3. He withdrew his application _____
4. _____ the heat, we all worked during summer.
5. _____ of a fire, exit from the rear window.
6. Can I help you _____?
7. I would rather have water _____ a soft drink.
8. We all have to work _____ government rules.
9. He opened the attachment _____ curiosity.
10. _____ to the crew, there were 60 passengers on the flight.

Answers

1. On behalf of
2. On the whole
3. In favour of
4. In spite of
5. In case of
6. In any way
7. Instead of

8. According to
9. Out of
10. In addition

Unit – 2

1. Poem : Punishment in Kindergarten - by Kamala Das

About Author

Kamala Das, Malayalam pen name Madhavikutty, Muslim name Kamala Surayya, (born March 31, 1934, Thrissur, Malabar Coast [now in Kerala], British India—died May 31, 2009, Pune, India), Indian author who wrote openly and frankly about female sexual desire and the experience of being an Indian woman. Das was part of a generation of Indian writers whose work centred on personal rather than colonial experiences, and her short stories, poetry, memoirs, and essays brought her respect and notoriety in equal measures. Das wrote both in English (mostly poetry) and, under the pen name Madhavikutty, in the Malayalam language of southern India.

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Das's poetry collections

Summer in Calcutta (1965),

The Descendants (1967),

The Old Playhouse, and Other Poems (1973).

Other works

included the novel Alphabet of Lust (1976)

“Padmavati the Harlot” (1992).

Notable among her many Malayalam works were

the short-story collection Thanuppu (1967; “Cold”) and

the memoir Balyakalasmaranakal (1987; “Memories of Childhood”).

Perhaps her best-known work was an autobiography, which first appeared as a series of columns in the weekly Malayalanadu, then in Malayalam as Ente Katha (1973), and

finally in English as My Story (1976). A shockingly intimate work, it came to be regarded as a classic. In later life Das said that parts of the book were fictional.

In the poem Punishment in Kindergarten, Kamala Das memorizes a childhood experience that was quite painful for her. She was scolded by her teacher for being alone and her schoolmates also laughed at her that made her weep.

The poem has been divided into three parts. In the first part, the poet discusses how her teacher scolded her. In the second part, she memorizes her schoolmates laughing her making her weep and in the final part she says that being an adult there is no need for her to memorize this experience. Now I will discuss each stanza in detail.

Stanza 1: Encounter With her Teacher

The poet begins with the line “Today the world is a little more my own” that makes it clear that she is going to talk about a past event that was not pleasant for her. Next, she begins by narrating the day in her childhood (in Kindergarten) when she went to a picnic along with other students.

The poet uses ample of symbols like a blue-frosted woman for her teacher, throwing words at me like pots and pans, to make us feel the intensity of teacher’s words, the honey-coloured for the day which was ruined by the harsh words of her teacher.

While other students were merrymaking and playing together, Kamala Das was sitting alone that was not liked by her blue-frosted teacher and she scolded her by calling her a peculiar child. The in the first part the poet narrates the day which was quite pleasant and ultimately ruined by her teacher.

Stanza 2: Laughing of Students

In the second part, the poet says when the teacher scolded her, other students who were sipping sugarcane started laughing at her. The children, according to Kamala are funny creatures. They laugh at others’ pains and they did the same when she was scolded without realizing how much she was hurt.

Being hurt, she hid her face in the sun-warmed hedge and smelt the flowers and the pain. The poet associates flowers with pain. I think she has tried to compare her childhood with the flower which is quite delicate. Hence she probably wants to convey that this event shook her innocent childhood.

Stanza 3: Adulthood and Peace

In the final stanza, the poet says that now that she is grown up, the memory of that event has faded away because there is nothing in her childhood to cherish and desire for.

She has now found adult peace i.e. Ironically be saying again and again “No need to remember” her helplessness in forgetting it is quite visible. The memory has not faded away but quite clear in her mind (as she remembers very well everything of that day).

In her poem My Grandmother’s House she desires to memorize everything while in this poem the situation is quite the opposite. The same helpless can be found in her poem My Mother at Sixty Six. Refer to this doc to read further or learn about the .

2. Prose : Toasted English - R.K. Narayan

About the Author

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami, better known as RK Narayan (1906–2001), is one of India's finest writers in English. A prolific writer, Narayan published nearly 60 books in his writing career spanning over 60 years. Besides 15 novels, he wrote numerous short stories, essays and an autobiography. Most of his stories are set in 'Malgudi', a fictional, semi-urban South Indian town that he created. His writing is characterised by genial humour, gentle irony, and "compassionate realism". Some of his novels (Swami and Friends, Mr Sampath, The Financial Expert, The Guide, The Vendor of Sweets) and short stories have been adapted into films and television series. Narayan received numerous awards and honours, including the Sahitya Akademi Award, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan. He was nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 1989, and his tenure in the Upper House is best remembered for his fervent appeal to make the school bag lighter and restore to children the joys of childhood.

"Toasted English" is a well-known essay by R.K. Narayan. He is one of the best Indian novelists in English. He has published more than ten novels and short stories. His works have been translated into many Indian and European Languages. His famous works include :

The Guide

The English Teacher

A Tiger for Malgudi

Narayan is known for his simple language and realistic characters. "Toasted English" is a half-humorous, half-serious essay about how the same language English differs from one country to another. In the essay, the difference between American and British English has been shown in an amusing way. The author tells that like Indians, Americans also drove the British out of their country but adopted English. The Americans used the English Language in an easy way and left the use of passive voice. They also gave up formalism and used certain keywords for their convenience. This process of modifying English is called "Toasting". For e.g. Instead of "Trespassing Prohibited", they say 'Newly Planted, don't walk' on the notice board. The new words became very handy because they could be used for multiple meanings.

Ok', 'Yeah', 'Yes', are more commonly used expressions. Narayan mentions the Example of the word "Check" which may safely be labelled the American National Expression. While The British use this word according to the definitions, the

American uses it anywhere. I'll check means I'll find out, examine verify. 'Your check' means your ticket, token 'Check girl' is one who takes care of your coat, umbrella, or anything you have.

Further R.K. Narayan discusses the bazaar status of English. It is used in a polite way in London. The conductor will never say, "Ticket, Ticket on a London bus, but simply go near the passenger and say, "Thank you" on receiving the fare and issuing the ticket also. We have no need to use 'Yes Sir, 'yes darling' with the words yes. The words yes, okay are self-sufficient word which needs no suffix to show any special respect. "Yeah" seals the sentence without any fuss to continue the dialogue or conversation. 'Yeah' is spoken in a short-base of the tongue grant.

R.K. Narayan feels that the time has come when English should come out in the open in dusty streets and become the language of the common man. Like Americans, it should also adapt according to the Indian needs and atmosphere. He does not want the mongrelization of English. Grammatical rules should have remained the same. Like 'Toasted English, India should develop a Bharat brand of English. One should not have to think before speaking. The author wants that Indian English should have its own identity- its "Swadeshi Stamp". It should be unique and distinct from the present English.

3. Vocabulary: British and American English (Common Words)

Exercise I

Replace the American English word in italics with a British English word.

1. Where did you buy the drapes? They are beautiful!

Ans: Contains

2. The elevator is out of order. Please use the stairs.

Ans: Lift

3. I would like to buy a new purse.

Ans: Handbag

4. Have you been to Rashi's new apartment yet? It is huge and beautiful.

Ans: Flat

5. I have a fever. Please bring me some medicines from the drug store.

Ans: Chemist

5. On my way to the city, I shall stop by to fill my car with gas.

Ans : Petrol

7. Please clear the baggage from the aisle.

Ans : Luggage

8. I am planning to go on a tour after my second semester.

Ans : Term

9. The buses are off the roads. Let's get back home by a cab.

Ans : Taxi

10. Look at my closet! It is full of new dresses.

Ans : Wardrobe

Exercise II

Replace the British English word in italics with an American English word.

Yesterday, I drove to the city in my car. I stopped in front of a cash point to ask for directions. A young boy told me to take a left turn at the crossroads and ask again at the petrol station. There, a man told me to take the first exit after the flyover. On the way, I saw lorries carrying goods. After I had crossed a huge flat, I parked my car and walked to the stadium to watch a football match.

Answers

1. **Intersection**
2. **Gas**
3. **Overpass**
4. **Truck**
5. **Apartment**
6. **Soccer**

Exercise III

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

1. In London, you buy biscuits at the confectioners; in the US, you buy

Ans : Cookie

2. In the US, you take a cab; in the UK, you take a _____

Ans : Taxi

3. In the UK, you wear trousers; in the US, you wear _____

Ans : Pants

4. In the US, you plan to go on a vacation; in the UK, you go on _____

Ans : Holidays

5. You wait in a queue to board a bus in the UK; in the US, you wait in a ____

Ans : Line

6. In the US, a period is put at the end of every sentence; in the UK, a ____ is put.

Ans : Full stop

7. In the UK, you click your photo; in the US, you take your

Ans : Picture

8. In the US, you talk on a cell phone; in the UK, you talk on a ____

Ans : Mobile phone

9. In the UK, schools' time table is displayed on the notice boards; in the US, ____ is displayed.

Ans : Schedule

11. When there is a blackout in the UK, you light a torch; in the US, you use a ____

Ans : Flash light

Exercise IV

Using the italicised words as clues, identify whether the following sentences are in British English (BE) or American English (AE). Give the alternative word.

Example: Have you seen the latest model of the truck? (AE: truck is used in American English while lorry is used in British English).

1. Have you seen the movie that released yesterday?

Ans : Cinema (A.E.)

2 I've applied for my driving licence.

Ans : Drivers License (A.E.)

3. Please submit your résumé by tomorrow.

Ans : CV (Curriculum Vitae) (B.E)

4. I left my room key at the reception.

Ans : Front desk (A.E.)

5. I displayed the poster on the notice board.

Ans : Bulletin Board (A.E.)

6. The janitor opened the rooms when we arrived.

Ans : Caretaker (B.E)

7. His car bonnet was badly damaged in the accident.

Ans : Hood (A E)

8. The parking lot was full.

Ans : Car park (B.E)

9. He asked me to call him tomorrow.

Ans : to ring (BE)

10. I am very fond of my motorcycle.

Ans : motorbike (A E)

4. Grammar : Voice

Exercise I

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the noun forms to verb forms.

Example: The participants could not arrive at a conclusion on anything. The participants could not conclude

1. They only made a translation of previous studies.

Ans : They just translated the previous studies.

2. We held a discussion on an important topic.

Ans : We discussed an important topic.

3. They could not reach an agreement on any issue.

Ans : They could not agree on any issue.

4. We put forth a proposal for an alternative plan.

Ans : We proposed an alternative plan.

5. The police conducted an investigation into the matter.

Ans : The police investigated into the matter.

6. Buyers should make a comparison between competing products.

Ans : Buyers should compare competing products.

7. Researchers were asked to make an analysis of the results.

Ans : Researchers were asked to analyse the results.

8. The members raised an objection to the new proposal.

Ans : The members objected to the new proposal.

9. The company made a decision to expand its reach.

Ans : The company decided to expand its research.

10. We did not get a chance to give an explanation.

Ans : We did not get a chance to explain.

Exercise II

Convert the following sentences from the active voice into the passive voice.

1. Hari ate six puris at dinner.
2. My friend has completed the work.
3. Sunita changed the bed sheet.
4. Sara ran the hurdle race in record time.
5. My mom painted the picture in one day.
6. The student wrote a brilliant review.
7. Thousands of tourists view the Taj Mahal every year.
8. The Indian team will play the game tomorrow.
9. The manager will give you your job.
10. The landlord painted the house to let it out.

Answers

- 1. Six puris were eaten by Hari at dinner.**
- 2. The work has been completed by my friend.**
- 3. The bed sheet was changed by Sunitha.**
- 4. The hurdle race was run by Sara in record time,**
- 5. The picture was painted by my mom in one day,**

- 6. A brilliant review was written by the student.**
- 7. The Taj Mahal is viewed by thousands of tourists every day.**
- 8. The game will be played by the Indian team tomorrow.**
- 9. You will be given your job by the manager, (Or) Your job will be given to you by the manager.**
- 10. The house was painted by the landlord to let it out.**

Exercise III

Convert the following sentences from the passive voice into the active voice.

1. A refresher course will be attended by the faculty every year.
2. An application for the new job was sent by her.
3. A beautiful picture was painted by Tony.
4. That song has been sung really sweetly by the choir.
5. By whom were you asked to write?
6. Wildlife was destroyed by the forest fire.
7. Money was donated by Sam to the orphanage.
8. For the college fest, two skits will be performed by Suma.
9. The experiment was conducted by the science teacher.
10. All the arrangements will be made by the event manager.

Answers

- 1. The faculty will attend a refresher course every year.**
- 2. She sent an application for the new job.**

3. Tony painted a beautiful picture.
4. The choir has sung that song really sweetly.
5. Who asked you to write ?
6. The forest fire destroyed the wildlife.
7. Sam donated money to the orphanage.
8. Suma will perform two skits for the college fest.
9. The science teacher conducted the experiment.
10. The event manager will make all the arrangements.

Exercise IV

Read the following passage written in the passive voice. Rewrite it using the active voice.

Last year, a cyclone was experienced by my family and me for the first time. It was severe and caused much damage to our house. The damage was caused by its strong gales of wind of 170 miles per hour along with heavy rains. The old banyan tree in our courtyard was uprooted and thrown across the roof of our house, creating a huge cave through which the rain water poured in. Our drawing room was flooded with water, which rose to a height of two feet. When we began to think that the storm was over, we heard a huge crash and peeped out of the window to see that our van had been hit by our neighbour's fallen neem tree, breaking the roof and smashing all the windows.

Answer

Last year, my family and I experienced a cyclone for the first time. It was severe and it caused much damage to our house., Its strong gales of wind of 170 miles per hour along with heavy rains caused the damage. The cyclone uprooted the old banyan tree in our courtyard and threw it across the roof of our house, creating a huge cave, through which the rain water poured in. Water flooded our drawing room. Water rose to a height of two feet. When we began to think that the storm was over, we heard a huge crash and peeped out of the window. We saw that our neighbour's fallen neem tree had hit our van, breaking the roof and smashing all the windows.

Unit – 3

1. Essay Writing: Discursive Essay, Argumentative Essay

2. Vocabulary: Idioms

3. Grammar: Connectives

What is a Discursive Essay: Meaning and Definition

Discursive essay is another kind of academic papers, which is used to check the students' skills and knowledge. Its main particularity is the aim to provoke discussion on the call-off topic. As a result the author joins the conversation about any situation, even, issue, or problem.

Besides demonstration of your options and unique ideas, such type of paper is made to highlight your ability to collect and use arguments. So such a task is not only theoretical, but also practical for students no matter the year of studying.

You can face discursive essays in 3 types:

papers with for and against arguments;

essays to demonstrate your opinion about exact topic;

texts with real propositions and problem solutions.

They differ a little, but the main goal is the same: the author should share his option and discuss topic using relevant arguments. There are several steps in making a discursive essay, which every writer must hold. You need to follow a proper structure and keep all requirements.

How to Write a Discursive Essay: a Step-by-Step Guide

Quick Navigation

What is a Discursive Essay: Meaning and Definition

How to Start a Discursive Essay?

How to Write a Good Discursive Essay Using Ready-Made Examples?

How to Make Your Essay Perfect?

Discursive Essay Topics UK

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How to Start a Discursive Essay?

Before you start your writing, you should make several important steps. Don't think that you can write several pages about anything you want and expect a positive mark. The discursive essay is not a simple task. If author aspires to make brilliant paper, he should follow such scheme:

1. Choose a Topic

The main advantage of the discursive essay is that it can be dedicated to any topic. But on the other hand, it is a disadvantage for a student: he must think about numerous issues and express own feelings in the right manner. There are two options for you: you may choose one topic from the list or use your own and unique one. Both options are equal in efforts and require special skills.

2. Write Outline

No matter this essay is very short, but the author should create an outline. Such blueprint contains the basic structure of your future paper and short description for each part. All types of discursive essay include the introduction, main body, and conclusion. So the structure is absolutely the same as in other academic papers. All parts in structure execute exact tasks:

introduction announces topic and your main questions to be described in paper;

body includes the arguments and thesis statements to discuss;

conclusion requires from author to share his options and findings of his topic.

3. Notice 3-5 Main Ideas in Body

These arguments are your power to prove or disprove the statements in your topic. Be sure, that strong arguments allow writer feeling himself free and discuss the topic with enthusiasm. It would be great, if you have 3+ agreements for and 3+ against ideas.

4. Write the Draft of Your Essay

Having arguments for both sides, you can easily write the whole discursive essay. Follow the main structure and add all your ideas to ensure readers in your skills.

Additional tip: you can use there not only own arguments, but support them with reputable thoughts of well-known experts in the field. For instance, use primary and secondary resources to increase the power of own words.

5. Make a Conclusion

Your last statements should be absolutely unique. Use your own ideas to finish paper and express your feelings about your topic. Be sure, that with great arguments you can make great last paragraph. In addition, don't forget to highlight the value of your paper and topic, you have shared your opinion about.

6. Proofread Your Essay

When you are excited in writing, hardly you can notice own misprints or mistakes. That's why you need to read your paper several times to make sure it is perfect.

So writing a discursive essay is quite a hard task. The paper is small, but you need to pay attention to each sentence and check its relevance to main arguments and basic topic.

Exercise II

Discursive Essay on Duties of a Good Citizen students in English

A good citizen has to imbibe many qualities. The fact that he has some duties and responsibilities to bear, is true. But at the same time, he also enjoys some rights and privileges as a citizen of a free state. While he has every right to participate in the judicial, legal, political, religious and social affairs of the nation, he has also some responsibilities. He must not hurt the sentiments of others and must protect the weak from the strong. Being loyal to the nation and the society, under all the circumstances, is his first and foremost duty.

A good citizen must be ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of his motherland. He must love his nation and be a nationalist. He should have firm and deep faith in his motherland. He should obey the laws of the land. But he must also keep in mind the welfare of the state, the benefit of society and the long term interests of the nation.

A good citizen must respect the cultural heritage of his country. He should respect the heroes, the prophets, the sages and saints of his country. He must respect the race to which he belongs. He must always keep in mind the future of his country. He must raise the standard of living of his country by working honestly.

During the times of aggression or foreign attacks, he must be ready to shed his blood for the sake of his motherland. Therefore, defence of the country is the supreme duty of a good citizen.

A good citizen must live in peace and harmony with his neighbours and fellow citizens. He must respect the institutions of his country. A good citizen must always respect the laws of the state and should have no patience with criminals and anti-social elements.

What Is an Argumentative Essay?

An argumentative essay is a piece of writing that takes a stance on an issue. In a good argumentative essay, a writer attempts to persuade readers to understand and support their point of view about a topic by stating their reasoning and providing evidence to back it up.

Argumentative essay writing is a common assignment for high school and college students. Generally, argumentative essay topics are related to science, technology, politics, and health care.

How To Outline an Argumentative Essay in 4 Steps

Argumentative essays should have a straightforward structure so they are easy for readers to follow. The goal of an argumentative essay is to clearly outline a point of view, reasoning, and evidence. A good argumentative essay should follow this structure:

Introductory paragraph. The first paragraph of your essay should outline the topic, provide background information necessary to understand your argument, outline the evidence you will present and states your thesis.

The thesis statement. This is part of your first paragraph. It is a concise, one-sentence summary of your main point and claim.

Body paragraphs. A typical argumentative essay comprises three or more paragraphs that explain the reasons why you support your thesis. Each body paragraph should cover a different idea or piece of evidence and contain a topic sentence that clearly and concisely explains why the reader should agree with your position. Body paragraphs are where you back up your claims with examples, research, statistics, studies, and text citations. Address opposing points of view and disprove them or explain why you disagree with them. Presenting facts and considering a topic from every angle adds credibility and will help you gain a reader's trust.

Conclusion. One paragraph that restates your thesis and summarizes all of the arguments made in your body paragraphs. Rather than introducing new facts or more arguments, a good conclusion will appeal to a reader's emotions. In some cases, writers will use a personal anecdote explaining how the topic personally affects them.

How to Write a Thesis Statement in 3 Steps

Your thesis statement is only one sentence long, but it's the most important part of your argumentative essay. The thesis appears in your introductory paragraph, summarizes what your argumentative essay will be about, and primes the reader for what's to come. These steps will help you get your point across clearly and concisely:

Turn the topic into a question and answer it. Set up a big question in the title of your essay or within the first few sentences. Then, build up to answering that question in your thesis statement. For example, in your title or introduction, you could pose the question, "What is the best type of sandwich?" And then answer with your thesis statement: "The best type of sandwich is peanut butter and jelly." This method is effective because intriguing questions draw readers in and encourage them to keep reading to find the answer.

State an argument—and then refute it. Introduce an idea that contrasts with your belief, and immediately explain why you disagree with it. For example: "While some people believe peanut butter and jelly sandwiches are too simple, they're versatile sandwiches that you can easily turn into a gourmet meal." This method is effective because it uses evidence and immediately demonstrates your credibility.

Briefly outline your main points. Introduce your main point and explain how you'll back it up. For example: "You can turn a peanut butter and jelly sandwich into a gourmet meal by using artisanal bread, toasting the bread, and adding additional toppings." This method is effective because it gives readers a clear idea of everything you'll discuss in your essay. It also serves as a roadmap to help keep you organized and on track.

5 Types of Argument Claims

Once you decide what you're arguing and know your thesis statement, consider how you'll present your argument. There are five types of argument claims that can drive your essay:

Fact: whether the statement is true or false.

Definition: the dictionary definition of what you're arguing, plus your own personal interpretation of it.

Value: the importance of what you're arguing.

Cause and effect: what causes the problem in your essay and what effects it has.

Policy: why the reader should care and what they should do about it after reading.

Full Definition of idiom

1: an expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements (such as up in the air for "undecided") or in its grammatically atypical use of words (such as give way)

2a: the language peculiar to a people or to a district, community, or class : DIALECT

b: the syntactical, grammatical, or structural form peculiar to a language

3: a style or form of artistic expression that is characteristic of an individual, a period or movement, or a medium or instrument

History and Etymology for idiom

Middle French & Late Latin; Middle French *idiome*, from Late Latin *idioma* individual peculiarity of language, from Greek *idiōmat-*, *idiōma*, from *idiousthai* to appropriate, from *idios*

Have to come across commonly used English idioms while watching American TV series or movies? English expressions, proverbs and idioms play an important role in everyday English both written and spoken. As idioms do not always make literal sense, students should be familiar with their meaning and how to use them. This may appear to be a lot of work, but

idioms are fun! It is often called a manner of speaking that sounds more native, so it's really useful to master some of these expressions.

So, here's a list of the top 100 common idioms with their meanings and sentence examples:

Idiom	Idioms Meaning
Beat around the bush	To avoid talking about what's important
Get your act together	Get organized and do things effectively
Hit the sack	Go to sleep
Your guess is as good as mine	I do not know
Good things come to those who wait	To have patience
Back against the wall	Stuck in a difficult circumstance with no escape
Up in arms	Being grumpy or angry about something
Scrape the barrel	Making the most of the worst situation or things because you can't do anything about it
Burn your boats/bridges	Doing something that makes it impossible to go back to the original state.
Break fresh/ new ground	Doing something that has never been done before
Sell like hot cakes	Quick sellout
Run around in circles	Putting efforts into something that is not worthwhile result
On cloud nine	Being very happy
Left out in the cold	Being ignored
Blow hot and cold	Alternate inconsistently between moods and actions
Cut corners	Doing something in an easier and least expensive manner
Boil the ocean	Taking up an almost impossible or overly ambitious project
Keep an ear to the ground	Staying informed and updated about everything

Eat like a horse	Eating too excessively
A snowball effect	The aspect of momentum in every event and how they build upon each other

Important Tip to Learn Idioms with Examples and their meanings:

It is comparatively easier to remember words unlike idioms because idioms (phrases) contain 3 or more words. And, remembering a chain of words and then speaking them in the correct sequence is not easy. But, one thing you can do is to repeat the idiom and their meaning a few times loudly and then use it in 2 to 3 different sentences.

Exercise I

Choose the correct meaning of the idiom.

1. To pay through the nose

- a) Doing something correctly or well
- b) To pay more for something than its actual worth
- c) To show your anger to Pay more for Soma
- d) To spend more time or energy on something than is necessary

Ans : b) To pay more for something than its actual worth

2. To take something to heart

- a) A lot of worry or excitement about a situation that is not important
- b) To not allow criticism to worry or upset you
- c) To allow something to affect or upset you deeply
- d) To start behaving in an unacceptable way

Ans : c) To allow something to affect or upset you deeply

3. To not have the stomach for something

- a) To be bored because you have nothing to do
- b) To be born to rich parents
- c) To exist with very little money
- d) To not feel interested, strong or brave enough to do something

Ans : d) To not feel interested, strong or brave enough to do something

4. On the rocks

- a) In trouble
- b) Near failure or defeat
- c) To do things in the wrong order

d) To settle down or become established

Ans : a) In trouble

5. To show someone the ropes

a) To annoy someone

b) To impress or influence someone

c) To put pressure on someone

d) To show someone what to do

Ans : d) To show someone what to do

6. To see red

a) The small, visible part of a large problem

b) To become angry

c) To be suspicious of what you hear; to not believe everything you hear

d) To turn a small problem into a large one

Ans : b) To become angry

7. To hold the fort

a) To accept both the good and bad aspects of something

b) To be experienced and good at something

c) To do a job for someone (e.g., while they are away or busy)

d) To make someone or something seem less good or important

Ans : c) To do a job for someone (e.g., while they are away or busy)

8. To lead someone up the garden path

a) To be funny or ironic

b) To deceive someone (often over a long period of time)

c) To embarrass someone

d) To get out of control

Ans : b) To deceive someone (often over a long period of time)

9. To get something off your chest

a) To do something that hurts yourself

b) To have many things to do or worry about

c) To relax

d) To talk about something that has been worrying you for a long time

Ans : c) To relax

10. To take a leaf out of someone's book

a) To be involved in something

- b) To be sensible and realistic
- c) To follow someone's example
- d) To look after someone; to take care of them

Ans : c) To follow someone's example

Exercise II

Match the idiom in column I with the meaning in column II.

I	II
1. If something fits the bill,	a. it has difficulties at the start.
2. If you do something at the drop of a hat,	b. it isn't clear until the last moment who will win.
3. If you don't bat an eye,	c. they are in conflict.
4. If something has teething problems,	d. you manage your finances badly.
5. If people are at loggerheads,	e. it isn't what you believe in.
6. If something goes against the grain,	f. it is difficult.
7. If you're penny wise, pound foolish,	g. you do it without hesitation.
8. If a race goes down to the wire,	h. it is what is required.
9. If something is like clockwork,	i. you show no reaction.
10. If something is no bed of roses,	j. it is punctual and regular.

Answers

- 1. H
- 2. G
- 3. I
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. E
- 7. D
- 8. B
- 9. J
- 10. F

Grammar: Connectives

Connectives connect and relate sentences and paragraphs. They assist in the logical flow of ideas as they signal the relationship between sentences and paragraphs. In prose, the material is supported and conditioned not only by the ordering of the material (its position) but by connectives which signal order, relationship and movement.

Some of the more commonly used connectives are listed below. Note especially how these connections function to develop, relate, connect and move ideas.

USAGE	CONNECTIVE WORDS
-------	------------------

addition of ideas	and, also, besides, further, furthermore, too, moreover, in addition, then, of equal importance, equally important, another
time	next, afterward, finally, later, last, lastly, at last, now, subsequently, then, when, soon, thereafter, after a short time, the next week (month, day, etc.), a minute later, in the meantime, meanwhile, on the following day, at length, ultimately, presently
order or sequence	first, second, (etc.), finally, hence, next, then, from here on, to begin with, last of all, after, before, as soon as, in the end, gradually
space and place	above, behind, below, beyond, here, there, to the right (left), nearby, opposite, on the other side, in the background, directly ahead, along the wall, as you turn right, at the top, across the hall, at this point, adjacent to
to signal an example	for example, to illustrate, for instance, to be specific, such as, moreover, furthermore, just as important, similarly, in the same way
results	as a result, hence, so, accordingly, as a consequence, consequently, thus, since, therefore, for this reason, because of this
purpose	to this end, for this purpose, with this in mind, for this reason(s)
comparison	like, in the same manner (way), as so, similarly
contrast connectives	but, in contrast, conversely, however, still, nevertheless, nonetheless, yet, and yet, on the other hand, on the contrary, or, in spite of this, actually, in fact
to summarize or report	in summary, to sum up, to repeat, briefly, in short, finally, on the whole, therefore, as I have said, in conclusion, as you can see

Exercise I

Choose the appropriate connective.

- 1we started late, we still arrived in time. (Although/In spite of)
2. Many people in the office tried to help us. They were friendly (too/as well).
3. I love carom,..... my friends prefer cricket. (furthermore/whereas)

4I didn't know anyone at the party, I left early. (As/So)

5. Manu wanted to watch the film,he fell asleep half way through. (but/ because)

Answers

1. **Although**
2. **Too**
3. **Whereas**
4. **As**
5. **But**

Exercise II

Fill in the gaps with a suitable connective. More than one connective may be possible.

1. They took a map along..... they lost their way.
2. She had sprained her ankle.that, she managed to participate in the dance competition.
3. My handwriting is terrible my sister's handwriting is beautiful.
4. She came late to the exam hall she forgot to bring a pen.
5. He is a bad driver..... he hasn't had any accidents.

Answers

1. **Yet / even than**
2. **In spite of**
3. **Whereas / in contrast / but**
4. **Besides / in addition / moreover**
5. **Yet / but**

Exercise III

Link the sentences in a logical way with an appropriate connective. Do not repeat the connectives.

1. The firm was doing badly. It was closed.
2. It is your money. You can do what you like with it.
3. The programme was cancelled. All the tickets had been sold out.
4. It's very hot. Turn on the air conditioner.
5. I slipped and fell. I fractured my knee joint.

Answers

1. **So**
2. **Hence**
3. **However**
4. **Since**
5. **As**

Exercise IV

Read the sentences and correct the errors in the use of connectives.

1. I will call you. Wherever I have the results.
2. You keep my books when you like,

3. My sister went shopping. *Moreover*, she didn't buy anything.
4. My nephew is good at languages. *Because* my niece is good at maths.
5. It was getting late. *Though* the guests didn't leave.

Answers

1. **When**
2. **Whereas.**
3. **However**
4. **Whereas**
5. **Though** It was getting late, the guests didn't leave.

Exercise V

Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a proper order using the hints provided by the connectives (in italics).

1. *The official added* that the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Transport, would be heading the committee.
2. *In spite of* this damage, the two vehicles managed to reach the nearby depot.
3. *One* was a sleeper bus going to Hyderabad,
4. *However*, because of the heavy rain, the drivers could not see the danger until a few minutes before the collision.
5. Eye-witnesses said that *neither of the vehicles* was speeding at the time of the accident.
6. On Friday night, *two buses* collided in heavy rain on NH 65.
7. *Consequently*, there was no time for them to avoid the accident.
8. *Luckily*, there was no loss of life, but the drivers and five passengers sustained minor injuries.
9. *Both the vehicles* suffered considerable damage, *though*.
10. A *spokesperson* for the RTA said a committee of enquiry would be set up to investigate the matter and look into the causes.
11. *The other one* was a Volvo bus in which a marriage party was travelling from Hyderabad to Pune.

Answer

6,3,11,8,9,2,5,4,7,10,1