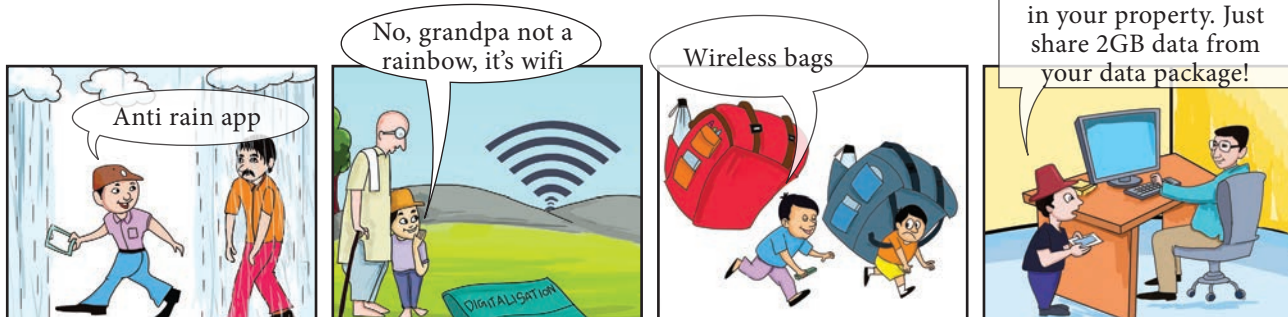


Unit - 5



Warm Up



What do you infer from the above pictures?



Look at the above electronic gadgets. If you were given a chance to remodel a device, in which device you would bring in changes and what would be those changes ?

5

Tech Bloomers

Prose

This lesson talks about the use of technology by a normal person and in empowering the disabled to do their day to day chores of life – to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort. Alisha and David's life has changed with the use of technology. Technology impacts the environment, people and the society as a whole. The way we use technology determines if its impacts are positive to the society or negative.

Have you ever thought that your refrigerator can order stuff on its own? Well, anything which is below a pre-defined limit or below certain threshold, can be self-ordered by the appliance. Your refrigerator can directly link to the ecommerce site and order for milk if it is about to be exhausted. Consumable products such as ink cartridges may be capable of self-ordering replacements when the current level falls below a certain threshold.

Have you ever wished you were better informed? Managing entertainment and home appliances by voice commands or by swapping the finger is a reality now. Getting bored by the program you watch on TV? Just tell your smart TV that you want to view your social feed instead. If you are stuck in a traffic jam, just let your kettle make some tea for you which you can sip, piping hot, the moment you reach home. Your entire water and energy management can be taken care by automating all the activities.

Technology has not only made a normal person's life easier but it is also a boon to citizens with special needs. India is home to 2.7 crore people living with one or the other kind of disability. According

to the 2011 Census, 2.21 percent of India's population is disabled. Unlike the developed world, India's disabled are deprived by attitudinal barriers as they continue to **grapple** with the challenges of access, acceptance and **inclusion**.

- What is the future of technology?
- How many people in India suffer with disability?

Alisha says, "I would probably still have done it because I want everyone to know the difference technology has made in my life. But it would have been frustrating and difficult."



"I have **cerebral palsy** and I can't physically type as fast as I think or anywhere near. But right now, that's what I'm doing. I bet you're wondering how!

I am using a piece of technology called **Dragon Dictate**. I speak, and the words appear on my screen and then I can

print them out. It's made a huge difference to me. It's made me achieve things I only dreamt of.



Former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was concerned about people with disability and, along with his team, developed lightweight prosthetics from space-age material to enable disabled children to walk easily.

I used to have a teacher, she's passed away now and one day she said to me. 'You're going to do your Maths GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education).' I said, 'No I'm not. Don't be silly.' I didn't think I could do anything like that. Studying was so difficult because I had to rely on someone to type everything into a computer for me.

But that's changed now. I can do it myself with my voice.

Kim, who is the **Assistive Technologist** at my school, introduced me to Dragon Dictate and it has opened up the world to me.

Kim showed me how to train it to understand my voice, it took a few hours. Now I use it in class and at home as well. It has made me more independent and I am now able to study on my own. So now I'm doing my Maths GCSE. I know my teacher will be proud of me.

I never thought I'd be able to do one GCSE in my life, but I'm going to do two. And I feel like I want to push myself even further. Kim says technology can help me do that, it is opening up the world for young disabled people like me.

There are many different types of technology that can help a young disabled person become independent. For example, if someone has very limited movement they can control a computer screen with **Eye Gaze**. That means when they're reading they can move from page to page using the pupils of their eyes. They don't need to press a button or anything.

Just one person, Kim, works with all 42 students here at my school and helps us use technology in different ways. She's amazing. I don't know what we'd do without her we'd lose out on so many opportunities.

It has opened up the world to me.

c. Who is Kim?

d. How does Kim help Alisha?

21 - year - old David says, "Technology is very important because it enables me to communicate and be independent, which gives me freedom."



For verbal communication, David uses a **Liberator Communication Device**, which he controls with his eye movements. It has a Bluetooth adaptor, so it lets him use any PC or Mac by sending commands through the Liberator.

“It was a great feeling when I learnt to use it, it took me a couple of weeks. Communicating with people was very difficult before.”

He has an ACTIV controller also in the headrest of his chair in his bedroom, which means he can control his TV, Blu-Ray and music players.

David was born with Athetoid Cerebral Palsy and attends a specialist school and college. He has been using a high tech communication aid since he was eight years old and has been interested in AAC(Augmentative and Alternative Communication) and technology ever since!

When David first started out with AAC, he used a head switch to access his AAC device running a page - based system, which took lots of navigation and required a lot of effort combined with switching.

He now uses an ECO2 with ECO point, making his selections with a foot switch once he has fixed his gaze on the icon that is required. He has a smaller communication aid. It has been mounted on his walker. It is essential that much of his spare time is spent in the performing arts! David is also a keen sportsman, regularly playing football, boccia, hockey and baseball. He is a sports leader and uses his ECO2 linked to an interactive white board to teach PE lessons.



David has 144 icons on the screen that he uses with ECO point Eye Gaze. When David first tried this access method, his response was “I like it, it makes me faster, when can I have one?” Now David uses his ECO2 and ECO point to access the curriculum, study for his GCSE, order food and communicate while he is in restaurants and argue with his brother. You name it, David can communicate it!

David will now use his ECO2 to speak in complete sentences with correct syntax. It has increased the number of words he uses meaningfully and comment socially using the language of his peers, thereby becoming a confident and competent communicator. David has recently been working on idioms with his SLT, his latest being "Mum has got a lot on her plate!" David is also an advocate to other students who use AAC and shows them how easy it is to communicate using the AC method.

He controls his PlayStation with a bespoke switch system, drives his electric wheelchair with head switches and uses the ECOpoint Eye Gaze system to communicate, access the computer to check on how the Chelsea football team is

doing and send and receive text messages. When he is at home he also plays MP3 on his ECO2 from morning till night.

David has recently been selected to travel to Brazil to work with the Olympic opening ceremony team as part of the Remix Drama Group.

- e. Why is technology important according to David?
- f. Name the instrument which David control with his eye movements.
- g. What devices help David to move from one place to other?

INDIAN INNOVATIONS



Lechal Shoes by Krispian Lawrence: This GPS & Bluetooth-enabled shoes help the disabled navigate streets, based on instructions from map software on smartphone. The App also records route and counts steps.

Blee Watch by industrial designers Nupura Kirloskar and Janhavi Joshi of Mumbai. This Smart watch for the hearing impaired converts soundwaves into vibrations and colour codes to alert users to emergency sounds, and ringing doorbells. It even helps them feel the rhythm of music.



IGEST by Anil Prabhakar, IIT-M professor and co-founder of enability technologies: This wearable device tracks gestures of speech-impaired people and speaks for them.

I guess technology makes your life easier. Maybe it means you can keep in touch with your family, you can talk to and even see relatives who live far away. Well, Kim has shown me that technology can do even more for young disabled people like me. It can help us make friends, communicate and control our environment (like turning the lights on and out). It can help us study, get qualifications and find opportunities

for work. It can make us confident and independent.

World renowned physicist Stephen Hawking is probably the best example of how Assistive Technology has helped a talented mind overcome



physical impairments and contribute productively to the world. So we can now look forward to a more inclusive way of learning, instead of the **cloistered** existence that most differently-abled learners had to face in the past. Newer technology allows differently-abled learners to learn with their peers as well as contribute fruitfully to the **collaborative process** of learning. This is indeed the new era of learning – truly learning for all.



Glossary

grapple (v) - to fight, especially in order to win something

inclusion (n) - the act of including someone or something

cerebral palsy (n) - permanent tightening of the muscles caused by damage to the brain

Dragon Dictate (n) - a software which recognizes speech and converts it to text

assistive technologist (n)- a person who assists with technological gadgets to overcome disability

gaze (v)- stare at something for a long time

Liberator Communication Device (n) - a special device used to communicate with eye movements

cloister (adj) - enclosed by

collaborative process (adj) - produced by or involving two or more parties working together

A. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.



1. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?
2. Do you think technology has improved communication? How?
3. How does David operate computers with the Liberator Communication Device?
4. Which devices are controlled using ACTIV controller?
5. Who says these words: "I want everyone to know the difference technology has made in my life"?
6. Which software helps Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing?
7. Name a few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day to day life easier.
8. Is it possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze?
9. Suggest ways of making our society inclusive.
10. How would you help the people with disabilities in your neighborhood?

B. Answer in a paragraph of about 100–150 words.

1. How do we use technology in our day to day lives?
2. "Technology is a boon to the disabled". Justify.



Vocabulary

Abbreviations, Acronyms and Contractions

Abbreviations and acronyms are shortened forms of words or phrases. An abbreviation is typically a shortened form of words used to represent the whole (such as Dr. or Prof.) while an acronym contains a set of initial letters from a phrase that usually form another word (such as radar or scuba).

Abbreviations and acronyms are often interchanged, yet the two are quite distinct. The main point of reference is that abbreviations are merely a series of letters while acronyms form new words.

We use contractions (I'm, we're) in everyday speech and informal writing. Contractions, which are sometimes called 'short forms', commonly combine a pronoun or noun and a verb, or a verb and not, in a shorter form.

Contractions with I, you, he, she, it, we, and they

'm	=	am (I'm)
're	=	are (you're, we're, they're)
's	=	is and has (he's, she's, it's)
've	=	have ('ve, you've, we've, they've)
'll	=	will (I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll)
'd	=	had and would (I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd, we'd, they'd)

Contractions with auxiliary verb and not

The contraction for not is n't:

aren't	=	are not (we aren't, you aren't)
can't	=	cannot
couldn't	=	could not
didn't	=	did not (I didn't, they didn't)

C. Pick out the contractions from the lesson and expand them.

Contractions	Expansions

ACRONYM

Acronym is a type of abbreviation where a new word is formed from the first letters of a series of words

ACRONYM

Pronounced as a separate word

ACRONYM

All acronyms are abbreviations

ABBREVIATION

Abbreviation refers to any shortened or contracted form of a word or phrase

ABBREVIATION

Some abbreviations are not pronounced as new words

ABBREVIATION

But not every abbreviation is an acronym

We can abbreviate the following:

Titles before names:

Mr. = Mister (for men) (plural - Misters)
Mrs. = Mistress (for women)
Prof. = Professor (plural - Profs.)
St. = Saint (plural - Sts.)
Rev. = Reverend (plural - Revs.)
Hon. = Honourable (plural - Hons.)
Jr. = Junior
Pres. = President

Words used with numbers:

a.m. = ante meridiem (before noon)
p.m. = post meridiem (after noon)
A.D. = anno domini
B.C.E. = before common era
C.E. = common era

Names of a Few Objects:

VCR = Videocassette Recorder
CD = Compact Disc
DVD = Digital Video/Versatile Disk
GPS = Global Positioning System
VR = Virtual reality
AR = Augmented Reality
TV = Television

Common Latin terms:

etc. = et cetera (and so forth)
i.e. = id est (that is)
e.g. = exempligratia (for example)
et al. = et alii (and others)
vs. = versus



5. Terms of mathematical units: ft = feet ft² = square feet kg = kilogram km = kilometre mm = millimetre ml = millilitre °F = degrees Fahrenheit °C = degrees Celsius	2. Names of Familiar Institutions: CBI = Central Bureau of Investigation IB = Intelligence Bureau IMF = International Monetary Fund UN = United Nations EC = Election Commission EU = European Union IIT = Indian Institute of Technology
3. Names of Countries: USA = United States of America UK = United Kingdom UAE = United Arab Emirates	6. Long, common phrases IQ = Intelligence Quotient mph = miles per hour mpg = miles per gallon

D. Expand the following abbreviations or acronyms

SIM ISRO WHO CCTV HDMI LASER MRI CRY RAM ROM CPU ALU

E. Complete the sentences with the correct abbreviations or acronyms from the given list.

a.m. etc. BCE e.g HD m IQ GPS p.m. vs

1. My dad wakes up very early in the morning because he has to be at work at 6.00 _____.
2. Socrates, the famous Classical Greek Athenian philosopher, died in 399 _____.
3. Leonardo Da Vinci was a famous Italian polymath, a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a musician, a scientist _____.
4. I usually return home from work at 10.30 _____.
5. John downloaded a clip from YouTube in _____ quality.
6. There are many irregular verbs in the English language, _____ break, do, make.
7. I'm watching a great football match, Barcelona _____ Real Madrid.
8. Humans who dive without protection can survive 300 _____ under water.
9. A 11-year-old girl just beat Einstein on an _____ test.
10. We used the _____ facility to track the location.





Listening

F. Listen to the passage and state whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or no information (N)?

1. Santhiya can't live without her mobile phone.
2. She got her mobile in January.
3. Her parents bought her the mobile phone one year ago.
4. There's a calculator in her mobile.
5. She can connect to the Internet on her mobile.
6. She usually listens to music on her mobile.
7. She can't read emails on her mobile.
8. There are often a lot of problems with mobile phones.
9. Santhiya always talks on her mobile to her friends.
10. She doesn't like mobile phones.

G. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions.

1. Where does Santhiya keep her mobile? _____
2. What can she use it for? _____
3. When was she cycling? _____
4. What happened there? _____
5. How did Santhiya solve the problem? _____

H. Complete the sentences after reading the passage.

1. Santhiya's parents and friends can always _____ her.
2. Her mobile phone is also a kind of _____.
3. On the cycling holiday after the accident Santhiya phoned for _____.
4. Mobile phones often _____ at the wrong moment.
5. Children can feel _____ when they have their mobile phones with them.

*Listening text is on Page -216



Speaking



PUBLIC SPEAKING SKILLS

Public speaking involves communicating information before a large audience. In public speaking, the information is purposeful and meant to inform, influence or entertain a group of listeners.

A FEW STARTERS FOR WELCOME ADDRESS

- ❖ It is our pleasure to introduce our chief guest as the speaker for this evening. We cannot think of a person more qualified than our guest to address the audience.
- ❖ Young minds are like sponges and they are looking for the right input to soak it in. We cannot think of a person more suited to this than our guest of honour to whom we extend a warm and hearty welcome.
- ❖ It's my pride and privilege to introduce our chief guest Mr/Mrs. (or) Thiru/Thirumathi who is very well known to you because of his service to mankind in the field of education.

A FEW STARTERS FOR VOTE OF THANKS

- ❖ Respected Chief guest, Principal , teachers, students, ladies, and gentlemen, good evening. It is my honour and privilege to propose the vote of thanks to this august gathering. I would like to thank Principal madam for giving me this opportunity.
- ❖ Today my words are not enough to express my gratitude. On behalf of the organizing committee and our school, I would like to thank our Chief Guest for the day, Mrs./Mr./Thiru/Thirumathi, who graced the occasion with his/her presence and guidance.
- ❖ We are grateful to all the parents present here, your encouragement has helped us to organise such important events.

I. Prepare on any one of the topics given below and present before your English teacher.

- Prepare a welcome address on the occasion of Republic day celebration.
- Prepare a Vote of thanks on the occasion of Independence day celebration.
- Mock anchoring for annual day celebration
- Collect images of some electronic gadgets and play a JAM (just a minute) game by picking one image and talking for a minute about it in your classroom.



Reading

Kavi's teacher gives an assignment on pendulum, She gets help from her brother.



He switches on the computer and connects to the internet.



A character pops up on the computer and starts talking





The world has many continents and countries which are separated by their own borders.



People in different countries live with their own societies, traditions, religions, cultures & ethics.

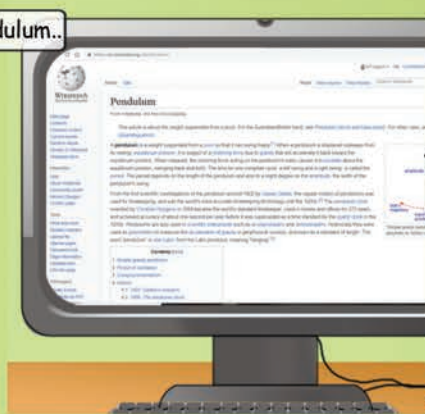


Internet is a privilege to everybody but not a right.



Everybody has their own values according to their tradition & history. We need to respect their values, sentiments as a part of global network.





Thanks anna I learnt about internet ethics and I have finished my assignment.



J. Read the comic strip and answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by cyber safety?
2. How do you behave in a virtual platform?
3. Can we read and access the information free of cost?
4. Do you think that all the information online can be used without any permission?
5. Which website do you often access? Why?



Writing

e-mail

Short for electronic mail, e-mail or email is information stored on a computer that is exchanged between two users over telecommunications. More plainly, e-mail is a message that may contain text, files, images, or other attachments sent through a network to a specified individual or group of individuals.

Sample email

New Message

To: Receivers email id

Cc: Carbon copy to email ids

Bcc: Blind carbon email ids

Subject: Application for job

Your Name and Address with ZIP Code

Your Phone Number

Greetings,

I am sending this email in response to the job posting for [position] via [source of job posting]. My name is [name] and I believe I will be a good addition to your company. I graduated with a degree in [degree subject] from [name of school or university] with a focus on [major if applicable]. [Include list of achievements and credentials relevant to the job.] Attached as a file in this email is a digital copy of my resume, along with a list of my credentials. Please feel free to call me at [insert contact number] so that we may arrange for an interview. Thank you very much for your consideration, I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

[Your name and signature]

Sans Serif

Send

Saved

DO YOU KNOW?

The first e-mail was sent by Ray Tomlinson in 1971. Tomlinson sent the e-mail to himself as a test e-mail message, containing the text “something like QWERTYUIOP.” However, despite sending the e-mail to himself, the e-mail message was still transmitted through ARPANET.



Example greetings:

Dear + name; Hi + name; Hi; Hello + name;
Hello; To whom this may concern

Example opening sentences:

Following our recent telephonic
conversation, I'm attaching ...

Please find the attached documents you

With regard to ...

As we agreed at our meeting ...

In response/reply to ...

Example closing sentences:

I look forward to hearing from you

Please don't hesitate to contact me

Thank you in advance

I await receipt of

Finish with:

Sincerely,

Best Regards/Regards

Best wishes

EXERCISE

K. Fill in the missing words in this email.

Dear sir,

In _____ to your mail, I have
prepared a _____ for the Science Fest.
Please find _____ the _____ for
your kind perusal. I look _____ to
hearing from you.

Sincerely

L. Write an email to your teacher about the interesting English model that you have prepared for the literary fest.

MESSAGE WRITING

A Message is an informal means of communication. The receiver of the message has to sift through the given message and pick out the most vital bits of information.

Then, he/she should be able to reproduce that information in order to convey it to the person for whom it is intended.

Format

- ❖ Date:
- ❖ Time:
- ❖ Name of person to whom the message is directed
- ❖ Body of the message
- ❖ Name of the writer

Points to remember

- ❖ While writing the body of the message, the following points have to be kept in mind
- ❖ Only the most important details should be written.
- ❖ No new information should be added.
- ❖ Grammatically correct sentences should be used.
- ❖ Indirect or reported speech should be used.
- ❖ The message should be presented within a box.
- ❖ The word limit for a message is 50 words (only the words in the body of the notice are counted).

Example Message

Riya, a student of class ten, is instructed by her teacher to convey to her classmates about the English Literary club competitions which are to be held on 10.04.2019 in a nearby Government school.

MESSAGE

04 April 2019

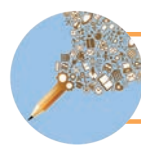
Dear Friends

Our teacher has asked me to inform all of you about the English Literary club competitions to be held on 10th of April at the nearby Government Higher Secondary School. Kindly get permission from your parents to attend the event. If you wish to participate in the competitions contact me at the earliest.

Srikanth

M. PRACTICE EXERCISE

You are the receptionist of your school. Your Head master instructs you to send a message to all the parents of class ten to attend a PTA (Parent Teacher Association) meeting which is to be held on 22.12.2020



Creative Writing

Let us Become Blog Writers

A blog is a type of website that focuses mainly on written content, also known as blog posts. In popular culture we most often hear about news blogs or celebrity blog sites. Bloggers often write from a personal perspective that allows them to connect directly with their readers.

In addition, most blogs also have a “comments” section where readers can correspond with the blogger. Interacting with your readers in the comments section helps to further the connection between the blogger and the reader.



How to Start a Blog?

Create a blog in about 20 minutes following these steps:

Pick a blog name. Choose something descriptive.

Get your blog online. Register your blog and get hosting.

Customize your blog. Choose a free template and tweak it.

Write and publish your first post. The fun part!

N. Write about Your Favourite Sports person/ Famous personality/Hobby/ Recipe by starting your own blog.



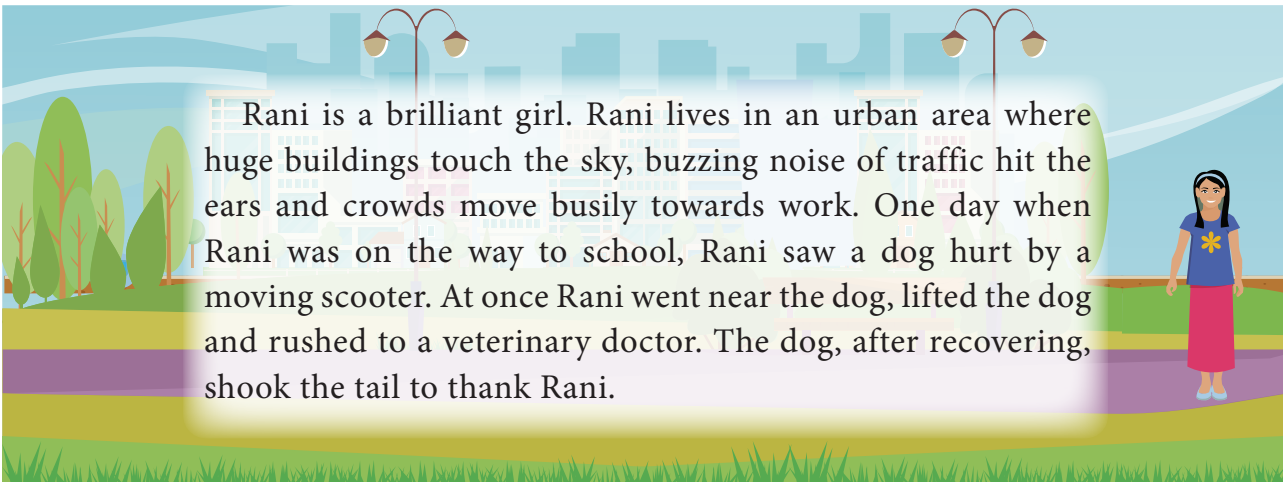
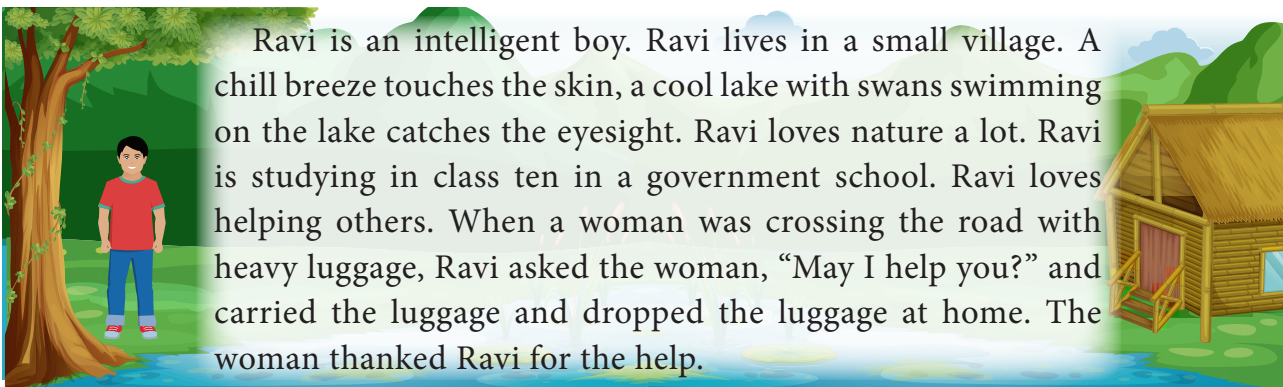
Grammar



PRONOUNS

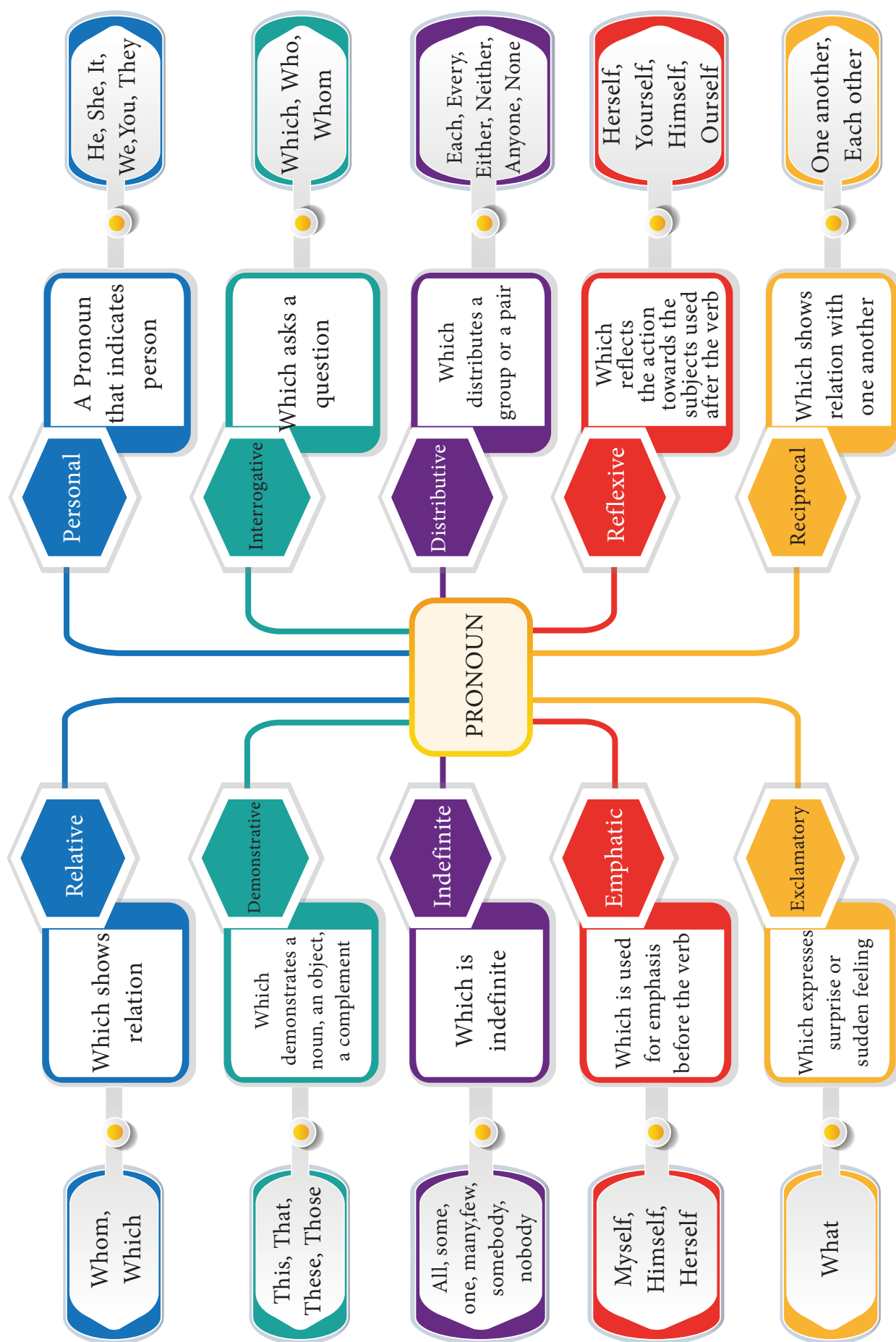
A pronoun is a word or phrase that substitutes a noun or a noun phrase. There are ten types of pronouns generally used.

Read the stories of Ravi and Rani.



A. Write the words that can replace Ravi, Rani, woman, luggage and the dog when we use them for the second and subsequent times in the passage _____, _____, _____.

These words are called _____?



B. Fill in the gaps with personal pronouns.

Kumaravel lives in Thiruvannamalai. _____ (1) _____ is a doctor. All the people like _____ (2) _____ because of _____ (3) _____ helping nature. _____ (4) _____ hospital is located at Car street and most of _____ (5) _____ patients are poor so _____ (6) _____ does not charge much money. _____ (7) _____ daughter goes to school. _____ (8) _____ studies in 5th Standard. _____ (9) _____ teachers love _____ (10) _____ very much. _____ (11) _____ friends are also very good. _____ (12) _____ always encourage _____ (13) _____. _____ (14) _____ have given _____ (15) _____ good advice. _____ (16) _____ mother is also a teacher. _____ (17) _____ always encourages _____ (18) _____ to keep studying. I also like her as _____ (19) _____ often comes to _____ (20) _____ house. One day _____ (21) _____ told my mother that _____ (22) _____ wants to learn cooking. _____ (23) _____ mother taught _____ (24) _____ cooking. Now, _____ (25) _____ cooks well.

C. Fill in the gaps with appropriate Pronouns.

1. _____ is an excellent opportunity.
2. _____ of these two students can solve this question.
3. _____ books have been written by a great Indian writer.
4. _____ have come to know the truth.
5. _____ of the students have passed the exam.
6. _____ of your friends can guide you.
7. _____ is your story based on your real life.
8. All your friends will guide _____
9. _____ of his family members would come to visit you.
10. _____ of those books will be helpful to you.
11. _____ is your bag, you can take it anytime.
12. He _____ is responsible for the downfall of his life.

D. Join the sentences using ' Relative Pronouns'.


1. I have a book. It is written by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Kavita is my teacher. She teaches us English.
3. This is Varun. His father is an architect.
4. She invited most of her friends. They attended the party.
5. Give me a pen to write a letter. It was gifted to you on your birthday.
6. I have sold the house. It was located at the bank of a river.
7. Here is your watch. It has been found in the garden.

REPORTED SPEECH

1. There are two main types of speech: direct speech and indirect or reported speech.
2. Direct speech repeats the exact words the person used, or how we remember their words.
3. Reported speech is how we represent the speech of other people or what we ourselves say.


E. Read the different verb forms where they remain the same in the direct and indirect speech in the following cases. Fill in the blanks with missing indirect speech.

1. If the reporting verb is in the present tense.



I am enjoying my holiday.


Krish says that he is enjoying his holiday.



I will never go to work.


Kavi says that _____

2. When we report a universal truth (something that is always true)



Asia is the largest continent.


Balu said that Asia is the largest continent.



People in Africa are starving.


Alisha said that _____

3. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to.



I might come.

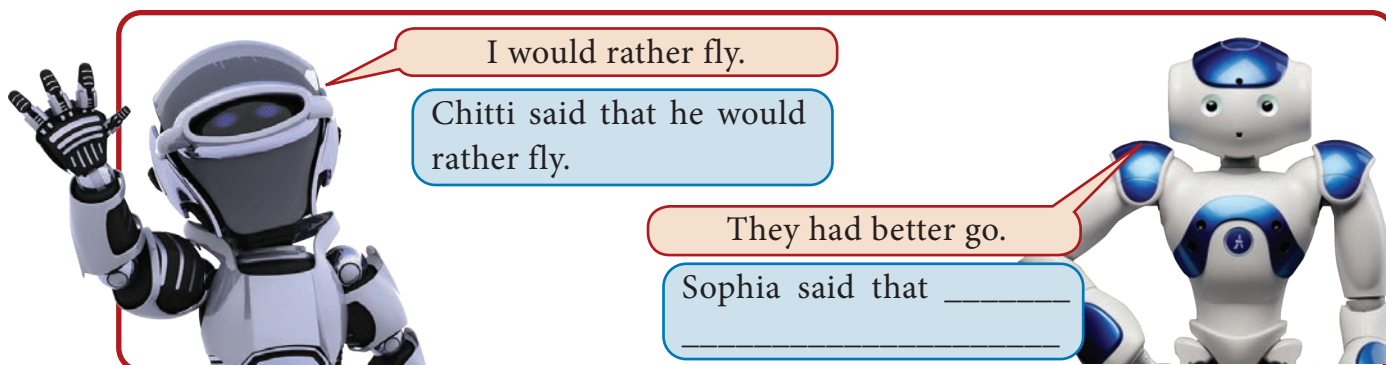
Shalini said that she might come.



I would try it.

Vinoth said that _____

4 With would rather, had better



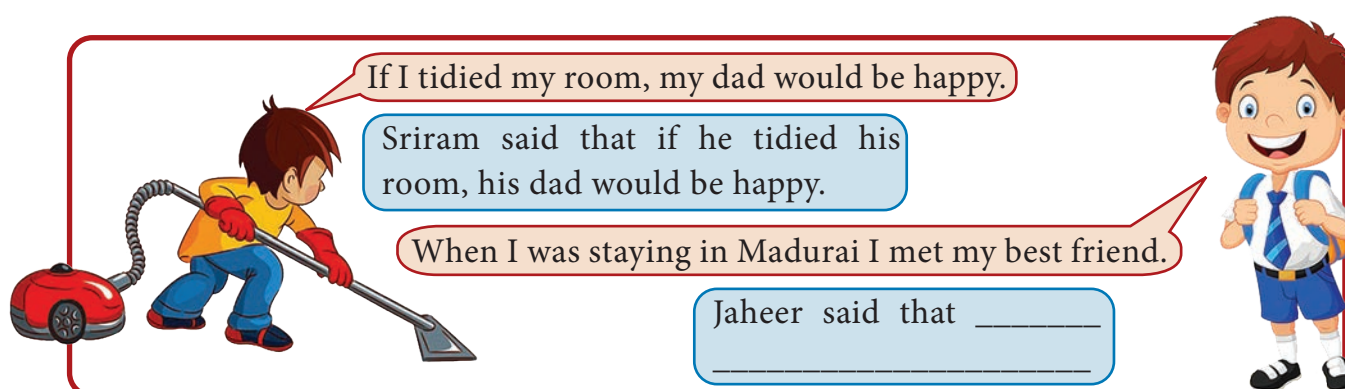
I would rather fly.

Chitti said that he would rather fly.

They had better go.

Sophia said that _____

5. In if-clauses and time-clauses



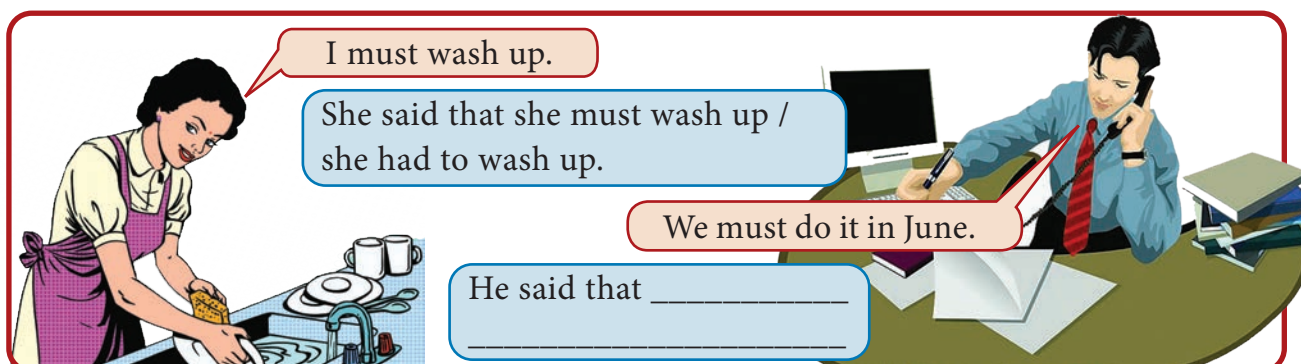
If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy.

Sriram said that if he tidied his room, his dad would be happy.

When I was staying in Madurai I met my best friend.

Jaheer said that _____

6. We do not usually change the modal verbs **must** and **needn't**. But **must** can become **had to** or **would have to** and **needn't** can become **didn't have to** or **wouldn't have to** if we want to express an obligation. **Would/wouldn't have to** are used to talk about future obligations.



I must wash up.

She said that she must wash up / she had to wash up.

We must do it in June.

He said that _____

F. Read the following dialogue and report it.

- Johnson** : "What are you doing here, Suganthi? I haven't seen you since June."
- Suganthi** : "I've just come back from my holiday in Ooty."
- Johnson** : "Did you enjoy it?"
- Suganthi** : "I love Ooty. And the people were so friendly."

- Johnson** : “Did you go to Coakers Walk?”
- Suganthi** : “It was my first trip. I can show you some pictures. Are you doing anything tomorrow?”
- Johnson** : “I must arrange a couple of things. But I am free tonight.”
- Suganthi** : “You might come to my place. At what time shall we meet?”
- Johnson** : “I’ll be there at eight. Is it all right?”

Johnson asked Suganthi _____. And he said _____ since June. Suganthi explained that _____ back from her holiday in Ooty. Johnson wondered if _____ it. Suganthi told him that she _____ Ooty and that the people _____ so friendly. Johnson wanted to know _____ to the Coakers Walk. Suganthi said that it _____ first trip and that she _____ some pictures. And then she asked him if he _____ Johnson explained that he _____ a couple of things. But he added that he _____ free at night. Suganthi suggested that he _____ place and asked him at what time _____. Johnson said he _____ there at eight. And finally he asked _____ all right.

G. Tick the right choice (Indirect Speech).

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. “Who took my English book?” He was curious to know who...	a. took my English <input type="radio"/> b. had taken his English book. <input type="radio"/> c. takes his English book. <input type="radio"/> d. has taken my English book. <input type="radio"/>
2. “Where does Helen live?” Jim wants to know where...	a. Helen lived. <input type="radio"/> b. Helen lives. <input type="radio"/> c. Helen had lived. <input type="radio"/> d. does Helen live? <input type="radio"/>
3. “Why do volcanoes erupt?” She wondered why...	a. volcanoes erupt. <input type="radio"/> b. volcanoes had erupted. <input type="radio"/> c. volcanoes erupted. <input type="radio"/> d. did volcanoes erupt? <input type="radio"/>
4. “Do you know why she is unhappy?” He asked me if unhappy	a. I know why she is <input type="radio"/> b. you know why she was <input type="radio"/> c. did I know why she was <input type="radio"/> d. I knew why she was <input type="radio"/>
5. “How many photos have you got?” He wants to know how many...	a. photos I had got. <input type="radio"/> b. photos you have got. <input type="radio"/> c. photos had I got? <input type="radio"/> d. photos I have got. <input type="radio"/>

5

The Secret of the Machines*

Rudyard Kipling

Poem

The poem deals with the problem of modern technology and automation. In the beginning the reader gets informed about how machines are produced and what kind of treatment they need. Afterwards the machines explain how they can serve humanity. The poem ends with the statement that machines, although capable of great deeds, are still nothing more than creations of the human brain.





We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
We were melted in the furnace and the pit
We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.

Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:
And now, if you will set us to our task,
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,
We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,
We can see and hear and count and read and write!

But remember, please, the Law by which we live,
We are not built to comprehend a lie,
We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
If you make a slip in handling us you die!

Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,
It will vanish and the stars will shine again,
Because, for all our power and weight and size,
We are nothing more than children of your brain!

About the poet



Rudyard Kipling was born on December 30, 1865, in Bombay, India. He was educated in England but returned to India in 1882. A decade later, Kipling married Caroline Balestier and settled in Brattleboro, Vermont, where he wrote *The Jungle Book* (1894), among a host of other works that made him hugely successful. Kipling was the recipient of the 1907 Nobel Prize in Literature. He died in 1936.





Glossary

furnace (n) – an enclosed structure in which material is heated to very high temperatures

wrought (adj.) – beaten out of shape by hammering

gauge (n) – an instrument that measures and gives a visual display of the amount, level, or contents of something.

thousandth (adv.) – a fraction of thousand

haul (v) – pull or drag with effort or force

comprehend(v) – grasp, understand

vanish(v) – disappear suddenly and completely

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Who does 'we' refer to in first stanza?
 - a. Human beings
 - b. Machines
2. Who are the speakers and listeners of this poem?
3. What metals are obtained from ores and mines?
4. Mention a few machines which are hammered to design.
5. Mention the names of a few machines that run on water, coal or oil.
6. Mention a few machines used for pulling, pushing, lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, reading, writing etc.
7. Are machines humble to accept the evolution of human brain? Why?
8. What feelings are evoked in us by the machines in this poem?
9. ***And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:***
Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?
 - a. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they take a very long time to start.
 - b. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they start quickly.
10. ***And now, if you will set us to our task,
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!***
 - a. Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here?
 - b. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?
 - c. Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?
 - d. Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?
 - e. Rewrite the given lines with the ending '365 days a year.'



POETIC DEVICES

1) Rhythm and rhyme:

Rhyme Scheme

Rhyme scheme is a poet's deliberate pattern of lines that rhyme with other lines in a poem or a stanza. The rhyme scheme, or pattern, can be identified by giving end words that rhyme.

But remember, please, the Law by which we **live**, **a**
We are not built to comprehend a **lie**, **b**
We can neither love nor pity nor **forgive**, **a**
If you make a slip in handling us you **die** ! **b**

It has a clear rhyming words with the rhyming scheme a,b,a,b.

The rhyme is also clear with the same sound.

2) Imagery:

E.g. The descriptions create a picture in the reader's mind

We can see, hear, count, read and write!

The example explains to us the many tasks that could be completed by the machine.

3) Personification :

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing – an idea or an animal – is given human attributes.

E.g. We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive

4) Hyperbole:

A figure of speech using exaggeration

E.g. We are greater than the Peoples and the Kings.

5) Assonance:

Repetition of two or more vowel sounds

E.g. all we ask

6) Simile:

Compare things alike

E.g. Greater than the people of the Kings



7) Connotation:

Suggests beyond what it expresses

E.g. Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,

8) Alliteration:

Repetition of two or more consonant sounds

E.g. We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,

Activity

B. Write your favourite stanza from the poem and find the rhyming scheme.

C. Read the poem and find the lines for the following poetic devices or write your own example.

Alliteration

Assonance

Personification

Simile



A day in 2889 of an American Journalist

Jules Verne

Supplementary

This story speaks about the people of the twenty-ninth century who live in fairyland. Surfeited as they are with marvels, they are indifferent to the presence of each new marvel. To them all seem natural.

The year is 2889, the date 25th July and the place is the office block of the Managing Editor of the Earth Herald, the world's largest newspaper.

In this futuristic story written in 1889, the writer describes how he visualizes the world a thousand years later – a world of technological advancements where newspapers are not printed but 'spoken'.

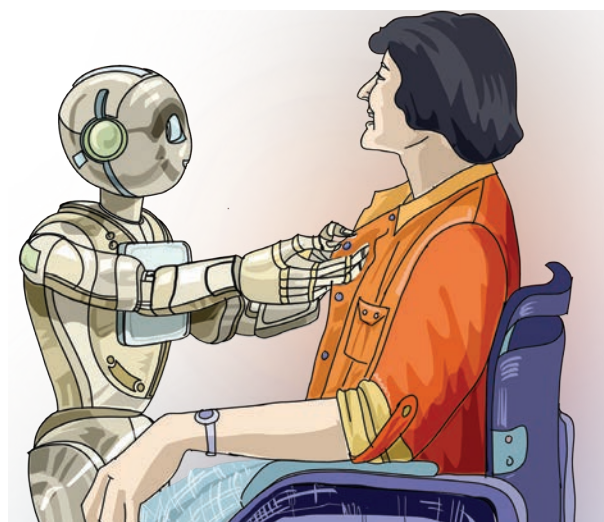


Read the following excerpt for a glimpse of this future world.

That morning Francis Bennett awoke in rather a bad temper. This was eight days since his wife had been in France and he was feeling a little lonely. As soon as he awoke, Francis Bennett switched on his **phonotelephote** whose wires led to the house he owned in the **Champs-Elysees**.



The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests! Though the transmission of speech by the electric current was already very old, it was only since yesterday that vision could also be transmitted. A valuable discovery, and Francis Bennett was by no means the only one to bless its inventor when, in spite of the enormous distance between them, he saw his wife appear in the telephotic mirror. 'Francis ... dear Francis!...'



His name, spoken by that sweet voice, gave a happier turn to Francis Bennett's mood. He quickly jumped out of bed and went into his mechanized dressing room. Two minutes later, without needing the help of a **valet**, the machine deposited

him, washed, shaved, shod, dressed and buttoned from top to toe, on the threshold of his office. The day's work was going to begin.

Francis Bennett went on into the reporters' room. His fifteen hundred reporters, placed before an equal number of telephones, were passing on to subscribers the news which had come in during the night from the four quarters of the earth. In addition to his telephone, each reporter has in front of him a series of **commutators**, which allow him to get into communication with this or that telephotic line.

Thus the subscribers have not only the story but the sight of these events.

Francis Bennett questioned one of the ten astronomical reporters – a service which was growing because of the recent discoveries in the stellar world.

‘Well, Cash, what have you got?’

‘**Phototelegrams** from Mercury, Venus and Mars, Sir.’

‘Interesting! And Jupiter?’

‘Nothing so far! We haven't been able to understand the signals the Jovians make. Perhaps ours haven't reached them? ...’

‘Aren't you getting some result from the moon, at any rate?’

‘Not yet, Mr Bennett.’

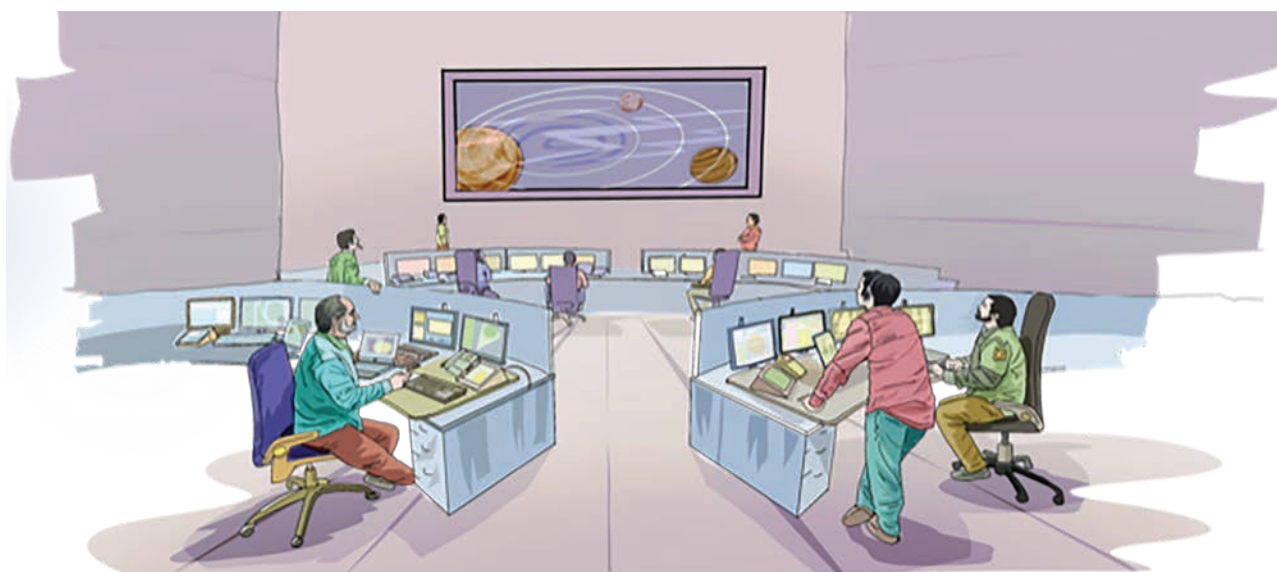
‘Well, this time, you can't blame optical science! The moon is six hundred times nearer than Mars, and yet our correspondence service is in regular operation with Mars. It can't be telescopes we need...’

‘No, it's the **inhabitants**,’ Corley replied.

‘You dare tell me that the moon is uninhabited?’

‘On the face it turns towards us, at any rate, Mr Bennett. Who knows whether on the other side...’

‘Well, there's a very simple method of finding out.’



‘And that is?’

‘To turn the moon round!’

And that very day, the scientists of the Bennett factory started working out some mechanical means of turning our satellite right round.

On the whole, Francis Bennett had reason to be satisfied. One of the Earth Herald’s astronomers had just determined the elements of the new planet Gandini. It is at a distance of 12,841,348,284,623 metres and 7 decimetres that this planet describes its orbit round the sun in 572 years, 194 days, 12 hours, 43 minutes, 9.8 seconds. Francis Bennett was delighted with such precision.

‘Good!’ he exclaimed. ‘Hurry up and tell the reportage service about it. You know what a passion the public has for these astronomical questions. I’m anxious for the news to appear in today’s issue!’

The next room, a broad gallery about a quarter of a mile long, was devoted to publicity, and it well may be imagined what the publicity for such a journal as the Earth Herald had to be. It brought in a daily average of three million dollars. They are gigantic signs reflected on the clouds, so large that they can be seen all over a whole country. From that gallery a thousand projectors were unceasingly employed in sending to the clouds, on which they were reproduced in colour, these inordinate advertisements.

At that moment the clock struck twelve. The director of the Earth Herald left the hall and sat down in a rolling armchair. In

a few minutes he had reached his dining room half a mile away, at the far end of the office.

The table was laid and he took his place at it. Within reach of his hand was placed a series of taps and before him was the curved surface of a phonotelephote, on which appeared the dining room of his home in Paris. Mr and Mrs Bennett had arranged to have lunch at the same time – nothing could be more pleasant than to be face to face in spite of the distance, to see one another and talk by means of the phonotelephotic apparatus.

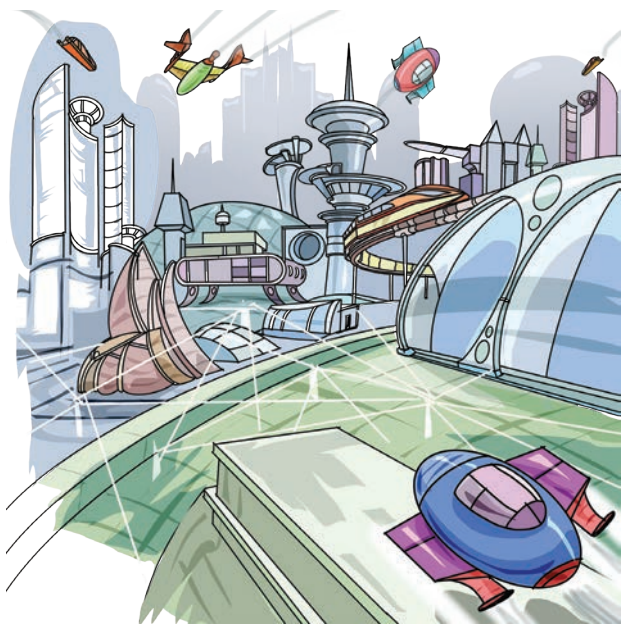


Like everybody else in easy circumstances nowadays, Francis Bennett, having abandoned domestic cooking, is one of the subscribers to the Society for Supplying Food to the Home, which distributes dishes of a thousand types through a network of pneumatic tubes. This system is expensive, no doubt, but the cooking is better. So, not without some regret, Francis Bennett was lunching in solitude. He was finishing his coffee when Mrs Bennett, having got back home, appeared in the telephote screen.

When he had finished his lunch, he went across to the window, where his aero-car was waiting.

‘Where are we going, Sir?’ asked the aero-coachman. ‘Let’s see. I’ve got time...’ Francis Bennett replied. ‘Take me to my accumulator works at Niagara.’

The aero-car shot across space at a speed of about four hundred miles an hour. Below him were spread out the towns with their moving pavements which carry the wayfarers along the streets, and the countryside, covered, as though by an immense spider’s web, by the network of electric wires.



Within half an hour, Francis Bennett had reached his works at Niagara, where, after using the force of the cataracts to produce energy, he sold or hired it out to the consumers. Then he returned, by way of Philadelphia, Boston and New York, to **Centropolis**, where his aero-car put him down about five o’clock.

The waiting-room of the Earth Herald

was crowded. A careful lookout was being kept for Francis Bennett to return for the daily audience he gave to his petitioners. Among their different proposals he had to make a choice, reject the bad ones, look into the doubtful ones, and welcome the good ones.

He soon got rid of those who had only useless or impracticable schemes. A few of the others received a better welcome, and foremost among them was a young man whose broad brow indicated a high degree of intelligence.

‘Sir’, he began, ‘though the number of elements used to be estimated at seventy-five, it has now been reduced to three, as no doubt you are aware?’

‘Perfectly,’ Francis Bennett replied.

‘Well, Sir, I’m on the point of reducing the three to one. If I don’t run out of money I’ll have succeeded in three weeks.’

‘And then?’

‘Then, Sir, I shall really have discovered the absolute.’

‘And the results of that discovery?’

‘It will be to make the creation of all forms of matter easy – stone, wood, metal, fibrin ...’

‘Are you saying you’re going to be able to construct a human being?’

‘Complete... The only thing missing will be the soul!’

Francis Bennett assigned the young fellow to the scientific editorial department of his journal.



A second inventor, using as a basis some old experiments that dated from the 19th century, had the idea of moving a whole city in a single block. He suggested, as a demonstration, the town of Saaf, situated fifteen miles from the sea; after conveying it on rails down to the shore, he would transform it into a seaside resort. Francis Bennett, attracted by this project, agreed to take a half-share in it.

The proposals heard and dealt with, Francis Bennett went to stretch himself out in an easy-chair in the audition-room. Then, pressing a button, he was put into communication with the Central Concert. After so busy a day, what charm he found in the works of our greatest masters, based on a series of delicious harmonico-algebraic formulae! During his meal, phonotelephotic communication had been set up with Paris.

‘When do you expect to get back to Centropolis, dear Edith?’ asked Francis Bennett.

‘I’m going to start this moment.’

‘By tube or aero-train?’

‘By tube.’

‘Then you’ll be here?’

‘At eleven fifty-nine this evening.’

‘Paris time?’

‘No, no! ... Centropolis time.’

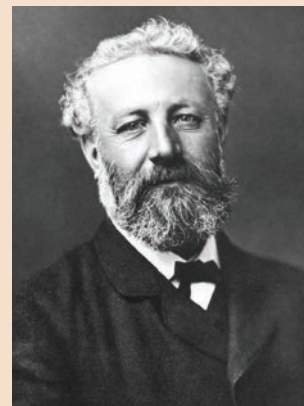
‘Goodbye then, and above all don’t miss the tube!’

These submarine tubes, by which one travels from Paris in two hundred and

ninety-five minutes, are certainly much preferable to the aero-trains, which only manage six hundred miles an hour.

Francis Bennett, very tired after so very full a day, decided to take a bath before going to bed. There was always a bath already in the office. He touched the button. A rumbling sound began, got louder, increased ... Then one of the doors opened and the bath appeared, gliding along on its rails ...

About the author



Jules Verne (1828–1905) was a French poet, playwright and novelist but he earns his place on this list of great writers because of his futuristic adventure novels. He has been called the father of science fiction and has had an incalculable influence on the development of science fiction writing. More interesting, perhaps, is his place as a prophet or predictor of technology which wasn’t to be invented until long after his death. He put a man on the moon, including its launch from a Florida launchpad to its splashdown in the Pacific; in 1863 he predicted the internet: *Paris in the 20th Century* (1863) depicts the details of modern life: skyscrapers, television, Maglev trains, computers, and a culture preoccupied with the Internet.





Glossary

- phonotelephote(n)** - A means of transmitting and receiving both voice and picture for a personal conversation
- Champs-Elysees(n)** - a prestigious avenue in Paris, famous for the Cafes, cinemas and shops
- valet(n)** - a man's personal male attendant, who is responsible for his clothes and appearance
- phototelegrams (n)** - A telegraphic transmission including images
- jovians(n)** - inhabitants of planet Jupiter
- inhabitants(n)** - a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place.
- Centropolis (n)** - (in this story) the new name of New York in 2889

A. Answer the following questions in two or three lines.

1. Why did Francis Bennett wake up with a bad temper?
2. What was a mechanized dressing room?
3. How was food served to him?
4. Why was Bennett curious about astronomy?
5. Why did he visit Niagara?
6. How did Bennett travel?
7. Give three instances of how mechanization has changed life at home in 2889?
8. How is advertising in this age different from what we have today?



B. Identify the character/speaker.

1. As soon as he woke up, he switched on his phonotelephote.
2. Well, Cash, what have you got?
3. 'Phototelegrams from Mercury, Venus and Mars, Sir.'
4. 'Interesting! And Jupiter?'
5. 'Not yet, Mr.Bennett.'
6. 'No, it's the inhabitants.'
7. 'Where are we going, Sir?'
8. 'Then, Sir, I shall really have discovered the absolute.'
9. 'Are you saying you're going to be able to construct a human being?'
10. 'I'm going to start this moment.'



C. Choose the best answer.

1. Bennette's wife was in _____.
i) Germany ii) Australia iii) France iv) Holland
2. The data from the stellar world was gathered by _____.
i) Bennette ii) astronomical reporters iii) the computer iv) telephote
3. The food was being delivered through _____ tubes.
i) pneumatic ii) shallow iii) hollow iv) virtual
4. The wayfarers were carried to one place to another by the _____.
i) bullet train ii) jet iii) moving pavement iv) heli-taxi

D. Fill in the story map given below.

Title	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Setting	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Characters	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Problems	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Your Views	<div><div></div><div></div></div>





ICT CORNER

Grammar – Pronoun

- ❖ To learn the usage of Pronoun.
- ❖ To make meaningful sentences

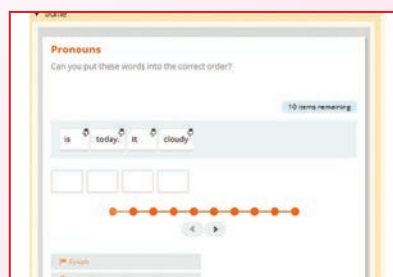


Steps

1. Type the URL link given below in the browser or scan the QR code.
2. Read the notes related to pronouns
3. Enable flash to play game 1.
4. Click the balloons in correct order to create sentences
5. Click the second game link and practice framing sentences using pronouns.



Step 1



Step 2



Download Link

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/grammar-practice/pronouns>

** Images are indicative only.