

Learning to Use the Language



Activity 13

Read the four conversations given below and fill in the blanks using the words and phrases given in the table.

What's the problem?	Do you mind if I ____	Go ahead !
Is it OK if ____	telling me ____	Thanks !
Here you are !	Could you turn ____	Can I borrow ____

Conversation 1

Raghav : Yeah?

Gurtej : Hello, turn the music down, please? It's one o'clock and I'm trying to sleep.

Raghav : Oh, sorry. Is that okay?

Gurtej : Yes, Perhaps I can get some sleep now. Good Night !

Conversation 2

Japtej : I'm sorry, leave early today? I'm going to take my dog to see the vet.

Palak : You're going to take your dog to the vet? What's the matter with him ?

Japtej : I don't know. That's why I'm going to take him to the vet's.

Palak : Oh, I see! Sure, Thanks for

Conversation 3

Sheenam : Divyam, do you have your mobile phone with you?

Divyam : Um... yes. Why?

Sheenam : it, please? I need to make a quick call to my mother.

Divyam : OK,

Conversation 4

Jyoti : change seats?

Rajneesh : Yes, all right.?

Jyoti : I can't see because of the sun.

Rajneesh : OK, then. Why don't you sit there, next to Piyush.



Activity 14

Given below are some polite requests with equally polite responses. Match the questions in Column A with the correct responses in Column B.

S.No.	Column A	S.No.	Column B
1	Can I have a glass of juice?	1	Yes, of course!
2	Is it alright if I make a phone call?	2	I said that some friends were coming over.
3	Could you say that again, please?	3	Well, OK, if it's a local call.
4	Can I speak to you for a moment?	4	Oh sure. The remote's on the table.
5	Do you mind if I look at your books?	5	Well, not really. Why can't you come?
6	Is it OK if I miss the class tomorrow?	6	Of course, there's some in the fridge.
7	Could you move a little, please?	7	You can borrow some if you want.
8	Do you mind if I turn the TV up?	8	Yes, sorry. I didn't realise you wanted to sit down.



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Lesson 7

The Punjab : A Glimpse

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/ noun/ verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

recognize	pavilion	zest	invasion
brutal	procession	irrigate	melodious
shrine	pilgrimage	architect	manufacture

Reading

Let us read

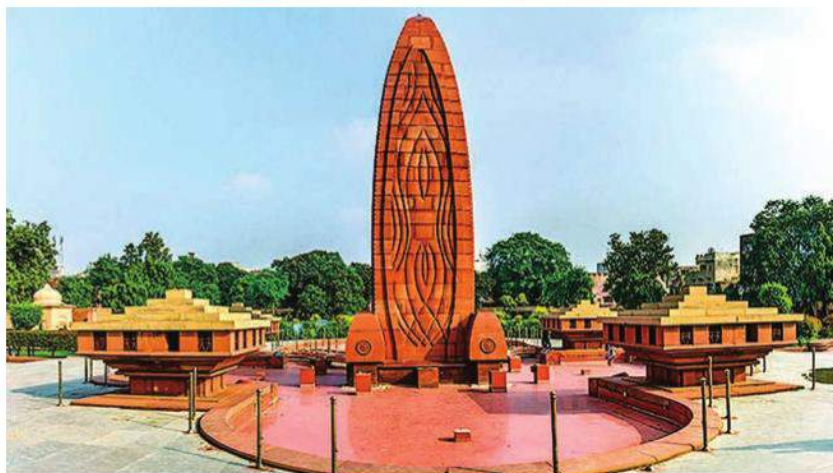
The Punjab : A Glimpse

“Balle, Balle ! O, Balle Balle ! Mr Mathew had taken his students on a trip to Amritsar. Children, you must have recognized this famous folk dance of Punjab,” said Mr Matthew, pointing at the Bhangra dancers in front of the Punjab Pavilion.



“Yes, sir ! We saw this folk dance during the Republic Day celebrations this year,” replied the children. “This dance is full of energy. It shows the great zest for life of the Punjabis,” said Mr Matthew. “Punjabis are very self-respecting and hard-working people. You will never find them begging in the streets. They are also very brave and never show their back in a battlefield”.

According to the history of Punjab, the Punjabis have faced all the foreign invasions boldly. During the struggle for India’s freedom, Punjab gave the country great heroes. They included patriots such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Udham Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha and many others. We call Lala Lajpat Rai *Sher-e-Punjab* and Bhagat Singh *Shaheed-e-Azam*. All these brave sons of Punjab sacrificed their lives for their country. Lala Lajpat Rai died as a result of the brutal lathi charge while he was leading a procession against the British in 1928. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged for raising their voice against the British cruelties. Bhagat Singh was just 26 years old then.



“Children, look at the portraits of all the freedom fighters in the pavilion.”

“Sir, what is this building that has marks all over its walls?”asked Chintu.

Mr Mathew told Chintu, “This is the famous Jallianwala Bagh of Amritsar and these are bullet marks. On 13 April 1919, a crowd of around 20,000 people had gathered for a public meeting here. They included men, women and children. The British General O’Dwyer came there with his armed soldiers. He blocked all the exit points. Then he ordered his men to start firing without giving any warning to the people gathered there. About 1000 people were killed and more than 1500 were wounded.”

Mr Mathew, told his students about the partition of India in 1947. He said, “The people of Punjab suffered due to partition of the country on the eve of independence in 1947. There was a terrible bloodshed. Thousands of people had to leave their homes and live in refugee camps. However, the Punjabis worked hard and started life afresh. They played a great role in rebuilding the state. They made Punjab the granary of India with their hard work and agricultural skills. They brought about a Green Revolution in the country. Soon, India became a developing country and it was mainly due to the hard work of the Punjabis.”

“Sir, wasn’t Punjab further divided when the state of Haryana was carved out of it ?” asked Raju.

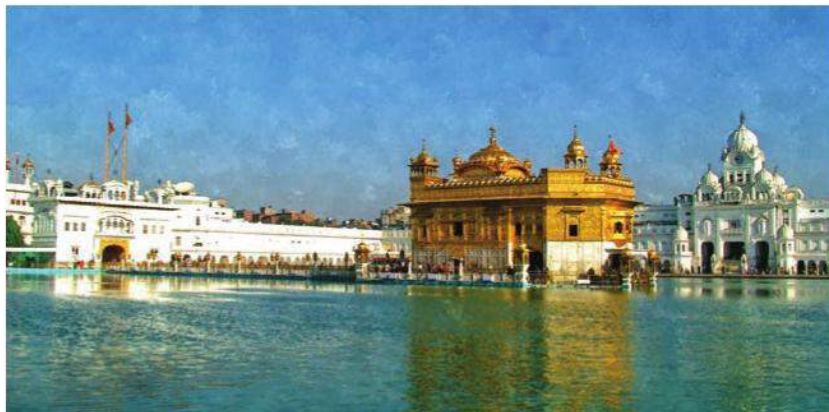
“You are right, Raju. In 1966, the state of Punjab was reorganized on the basis of Punjabi and Hindi languages. Some of the hilly areas of Punjab like Lahaul Spiti, the valleys of Kullu and Manali, Kangra, Dalhousie and Shimla were integrated with Himachal Pradesh. Chandigarh was made the joint capital of both Punjab and Haryana. It was declared a Union Territory”, said Mr Mathew.

The reorganized Punjab came into being on 1st November 1966. Now, it has Pakistan on the west, Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Himachal Pradesh on the north-east and on the south it has Haryana and Rajasthan.

“Sir, here is the model of a dam. I think it is the famous Bhakra Dam,” said Raju.

“You are right, Raju,” said Mr Matthew. “This dam is 740 feet high. Its length is 518 metres and it is 9 metres broad. Its reservoir, known as Govind Sagar, stores up to 9 billion cubic metres of water. It is used for irrigating 10 million acres of fields in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. The electricity generated in the power houses at Bhakra and Nangal is supplied to the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Pandit Nehru called Bhakra Dam *the temple of modern India*.”

“Sir, I can hear the melodious strains of Gurbani. There must be a Gurudwara nearby,” said Vicky.



“Well, we are near the Golden Temple of Amritsar. It is the holiest shrine of the Sikhs,” said Mr Matthew.

“Sir, they say this temple is surrounded by water,” said Chintu. “Yes, it is built in the middle of a square tank. To reach the temple, there is a 60-metre long marble path. This path has marble railings on both the sides. The temple is double-storeyed. It has a golden dome on the top. The marble slabs used in the construction of the temple have on them fine artistic engravings. The inner walls are decorated with precious stones. They have on them priceless paintings and other works of art. On the ground floor, under the dome-shaped roof, lies Sri Guru Granth Sahib. It is the holy book of the Sikhs,” explained Mr Mathew “Do you know it was Sri Guru Arjun Dev, the fifth Guru of the Sikhs, who compiled this holy book ?” asked Mr Mathew.

Anandpur Sahib is another place of Sikh pilgrimage. It is a small town on the left bank of the Sutlej River. It was founded by Sri Guru Teg Bahadur. Lakhs of Sikhs gather here annually to celebrate the founding of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699.

“Sir, look here. This is the model of a beautifully planned city. It has a number of gardens. Isn’t this Chandigarh ?” asked Raju.

Mr Mathew replied, “Yes, this is Chandigarh. This beautiful city is situated at the foot of the Shivalik Hills. It was designed by a famous French architect, Le Corbusier. Being very close to the hills, Chandigarh has a calm and pleasant atmosphere. The Rose Garden of Chandigarh is world famous. The city was formally declared open in October 1953 by Dr Rajendra Prasad, the former President of India. ”

“Sir, there are some shops here that sell sports goods. I would like to buy a cricket bat and a ball,” said Vicky.

“But before you buy, could you tell me which city in Punjab manufactures these goods ?” asked Mr Matthew.

“No, sir,” replied Vicky.

“Well, it is Jalandhar,” said Mr Matthew. “It is one of the most important centres for the manufacturing of sports goods in the country. The other shops there have woollen hosiery goods. They are from Ludhiana. Ninety-five per cent of our hosiery industry is in Ludhiana. Would you like to buy some hosiery goods also ?”

“No, sir, I can’t decide which ones to buy. Such purchases are made by my parents,” said Chintu.

“Well, children, you would perhaps like to taste these Amritsari jalebis,” said Mr Matthew, moving towards a sweet shop. All the children followed him with smiles on their faces.

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Match the words under column A with their antonyms under column B.

S. No.	A	B
1	exit	fail
2	lead	south
3	raise	lower
4	order	follow
5	broad	slavery
6	north	narrow
7	famous	request
8	succeed	disperse
9	freedom	entrance
10	assemble	notorious



Activity 3

The sentences given below have two blanks each. Two words are given in the brackets after each sentence. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the brackets.

1. With a _____ face she said, "My purse is _____ ." (empty, blank)
2. _____ children have _____ hands. (small, little)
3. That _____ young man has a _____ wife. (handsome, beautiful)
4. The _____ old man spoke in a _____ voice. (feeble, weak)
5. The _____ of our school is a man of _____. (principal, principles)
6. You should live in _____ because _____ is strength. (union, unity)
7. He is a _____ man with a round face and a _____ forehead. (tall, high)

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 4

Answer each question briefly.

- a. What is special about Bhangra ?

- b. Why do you think that the Punjabis are self-respecting people ?

- c. What was Punjab's role in the struggle for India's independence ?

- d. What did General O'Dwyer do at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar ?

e. Which states have benefitted from the Bhakra-Nangal Project ?

f. What is the religious importance of Anandpur Sahib ?

g. Where is Chandigarh situated ? What is it known for ?

h. What are Jalandhar and Ludhiana famous for ?

i. Who compiled the holy Sri Guru Granth Sahib ?

j. What do you know about the holiest shrine of the Sikhs ?



Activity 5

Write 'true' or 'false' for the following statements in the given space.

a. General O'Dwyer lived in Jallianwala Bagh.

b. Le Corbusier was a great Indian architect.

c. Bhagat Singh was hanged on 13 April 1919.

d. The Golden Temple has a tank all around it.

e. India became an independent country in 1947.

f. The Punjabis have faced many foreign invasions.

6. **Girls are** running.
7. **A list of boys was** prepared.
8. **One** of my friends **has** gone to the USA.

Let us look at some more aspects of how the verb should agree with the subject in a sentence.

2. If the subject consists of two or more singular nouns or pronouns joined by 'and', it takes a plural verb. For example:

- a. Jolly **and** John **were** two brothers.
- b. The poet **and** the dramatist **are** being honoured. (two separate persons)
- c. Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi **are** the most important cities of India.
- d. He **and** I **were** present.

Exceptions:

a. If the nouns refer to the same person or thing or express one idea, the verb is singular. For example:

1. The poet **and** dramatist **is** being honoured. (same person - one only)
2. My friend, philosopher and guide **was** invited to preside over the function. (same person - one only)
3. Rice and curry **is** his favourite dish.
4. Slow and steady **wins** the race.
5. Bread and butter **is** a wholesome food.

b. If two singular subjects joined by 'and' are qualified by 'each' or 'every' they take a singular verb. For example:

- a. **Every** man and **every** woman **desires** happiness.
- b. **Each** hour and **each** minute **is** important.

3. Singular subjects connected by 'or', 'either - or' and 'neither - nor,' are followed by a singular verb. For example:

- a. No prize **or** trophy **was** given to him.
- b. **Either** Minesh **or** Parag **has** won the prize.
- c. **Neither** Sanjeev **nor** Amit **has** gone to school today.

4. When the subjects connected by 'or' or 'nor' are of different numbers, the plural subject should be written in the last and it is followed by a plural verb. For example:

- a. **Either** Raghu **or** his parents **are** to blame.
- b. **Neither** Parul **nor** her friends **have** joined the college.
- c. **Neither** the headmaster **nor** the teachers **were** present there.

5. When the subjects connected by '**nor**' or '**or**' are of different persons, the verb agrees in person with the subject nearest to it. For example:
- Neither** you **nor** Rosy is responsible for our defeat.
 - Neither** you nor Rahul **seems** to be interested in this plan.
 - Neither** Neelu **nor** I **have** any money to buy a house.
6. When the subject consists of two nouns or pronouns joined by '**with**' or '**as well as**', the verb agrees with the first of them. For example:
- All the students **with** their teacher, were present at the show.
 - He **with** all his friends, **was** ready to do or die.
 - They **as well as** I **are** sick of his behaviour.
 - Good leaders **as well as** a responsible public **are** essential for the success of democracy.
7. When two subjects are connected by '**not only**' ... '**but also**', the verb agrees with the second subject. For example:
- Not only** the master **but** his servants **have** also been badly wounded.
 - Not only** the soldiers **but** the captain **has** also been arrested.
8. When the subject is the formal '**there**', the verb agrees with the real subject that follows it. For example:
- There **is** no **hope** of his success.
 - There **were** many **difficulties** to be removed.
9. '**Either**', '**neither**', '**each**', '**everyone**', '**one of the**' take a singular verb. For example:
- Neither** of the two books **was** interesting.
 - Everyone** of these workers **is** an expert.
 - One of the** students **is** differently abled.
 - Each** of these two girls **is** intelligent.
 - Either** of these two boys **is** fit for this work.
10. Nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning should be followed by singular verbs. For example:
- Mathematics **is** my favourite subject.
 - Politics **is** a dirty game.
 - The wages of sin **is** death.
 - The news **is** too good to be true.
 - 'Gulliver's Travels' **is** an interesting book.

11. Collective noun (crew, jury, committee) is followed by a singular verb when the group is thought of as a single unit. But when individual members of the group are referred to, the plural verb is used. For example:
- A committee **was** appointed to suggest some reforms.
 - The committee **were** divided on the issue.
 - The jury **was** unanimous in its verdict.
 - The jury **were** divided in their opinions.
12. When the subject of a verb is a relative pronoun, the verb agrees in number and person with the antecedent of the relative pronoun. For example:
- The **boy, who** always stands first, is my son.
 - The **time, which** is lost, is lost forever.
 - I, who am** your friend, will certainly help you.
 - This is one of the most interesting **books that** have (not has) ever appeared.
13. When the subject is a sum of money considered as a whole, a singular verb is used. If the subject is a sum of money and it refers to the notes or coins considered separately, a plural verb is used. For example:
- Hundred rupees **is** not a small amount.
 - Hundred rupees **were** found in his purse.
 - Five thousand rupees **is** a good price for this camera.
 - There **were** fifty rupees in his pocket.
 - There **are** ten silver rupees in my box.



Activity 7

Select the correct verb from the brackets to fill in the blanks.

- The tallest of these boys _____ next door to me. (live, lives)
- All the players in my team _____ done well. (has, have)
- The toys that were bought by Anil _____ really useful. (are, is)
- He _____ regularly. (walk, walks)
- Slow and steady _____ the race. (win, wins)
- Time and tide _____ for none. (wait, waits)
- Oil and water _____ mix. (does not, do not)

8. Tobacco and alcohol _____ injurious to health. (is, are)
9. Either Ashok or Rakesh _____ done this mischief. (has, have)
10. Either you or he _____ mistaken. (is, are)
11. Neither the judge nor the witnesses _____ him . (believe, believes)
12. Neither the Captain nor the soldiers _____ been arrested. (has, have)
13. Either he or I _____ wrong. (am, are)
14. He as well as you _____ innocent. (is, are)
15. Each day and each hour _____ its own importance. (has, have)
16. Either of these two proposals _____ acceptable to me. (is, are)
17. The jury _____ divided in their opinion. (was, were)
18. The assembly _____ in session. (is, are)
19. I am the one who _____ always stood for justice. (has, have)
20. This is one of the most difficult lessons that _____ been taught. (has, have)

Learning to Listen



Activity 8

Listen to the words spoken by your teacher. Each word will be spoken twice. You will repeat after her/him. The teacher must check the pronunciation from the dictionary. (Refer to Appendix I at page no. 166.)

Learning to Write

Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a group of sentences that are written on a topic. It requires unity, order, coherence and completeness of an idea. When we write a paragraph, we should focus on one idea. Let us write a paragraph on a 'A Picnic' we went for.

A School Picnic

Picnic - look forward to - all excited - woke up early - packed food - reached in time - teachers accompanied - bus started - enjoyed - reached the spot - took swings - high spirits - took lunch - great fun - journey back - reached home - a day worth - remembering

On the day of the picnic, I woke up early. My mother packed a lot of food items for me and my friends. We reached school in time to board the bus. Our English teacher and sports teacher were accompanying us. The bus started at 8 a.m. We enjoyed the journey and had great fun singing songs. Finally, we reached the garden. It was very peaceful there. The weather was also very pleasant. We got busy on swings and started running and playing. We were all in high spirits. In the afternoon, we had lunch. We shared our food with each other. After lunch, our teachers made us play many games. It was fun. We laughed and enjoyed ourselves. Soon it was evening and time to go back. We boarded the bus again and reached home by 7. It was a memorable day and I am going to cherish it forever.



Hints : school a temple of learning — library the most useful place — a big library in my school — more than 50,000 books — kept subjectwise — story books and comics — newspapers and magazines — librarian very helpful and kind — enjoy going to the library

[illegible]



Hints : India land of villages- agriculture major profession - agriculture is lifeline of Indian economy - keeps the Indian economy prospering – the citizens with food - grows food grains, vegetables and fruits - grows cotton - works from morning to evening - provides employment – 40% of Indian farmers – requires a lot of labour – difficult task requires discipline and patience – grows crops for our country – crop is his wealth - important place in society - backbone of India – very useful member of the society

[illegible]

8

Lesson 8



We who Love Books

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the poem (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

familiar	timeless	refrain
verse	companions	nourish

Reading

Let us read the poem

We who Love Books

Some books I'll never give away,
Though old and worn, their binding torn,
Upon my shelves they'll always stay,
Alive, still read, still fresh each dawn,
Their magic moments never gone.

Familiar friends, these timeless tales
Have been with me since I was ten,
And as I turn their pages once again
I feel and love their old refrain.



Great verse, great thoughts, still stand the test
 Of time that's passing by so fast...
 These good companions never fail
 To give me joy, to nourish me.
 We who love books will always be
 The lucky ones, our minds set free.

Ruskin Bond

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Pick up the rhyming words from the poem and make a list.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



Activity 3

Match the words with their correct synonyms.

S. No.	Word	Synonym
1	moment	nutrition
2	modern	high
3	clever	time
4	upset	intelligent
5	nourishment	new
6	wealthy	lift
7	garbage	big
8	infant	story
9	tall	old
10	large	unhappy

S. No.	Word	Synonym
11	companion	bowl
12	secure	friend
13	thief	known
14	dish	trash
15	ancient	burglar
16	timeless	rich
17	familiar	safe
18	raise	permanent
19	tale	baby
20	joy	happiness

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 4

Read the following stanzas and answer the questions.

A. Some books I'll never give away,
 Though old and worn, their binding torn,
 Upon my shelves they'll always stay,
 Alive, still read, still fresh each dawn,
 Their magic moments never gone.

a. Name the poem and the poet.

b. The poet doesn't want to part with some books. Where does he keep them?

c. What is the condition of the books ?

B. Familiar friends, these timeless tales

**Have been with me since I was ten,
And as I turn their pages once again
I feel and love their old refrain.**

- a. The poet calls his books 'familiar friends'. Why does he call them 'familiar'?

- b. What do you understand by the phrase 'timeless tales'?

- c. How does the poet feel when he touches and feels the pages of his books?

C. Great verse, great thoughts, still stand the test

**Of time that's passing by so fast...
These good companions never fail
To give me joy, to nourish me.
We who love books will always be
The lucky ones, our minds set free.**

- a. According to the poet, what still stand the test of time ?

- b. What do you think the poet will always get from his good companions?

- c. Who according to the poet will always be the lucky ones ?



Activity 5

Books have been described using many names and adjectives. In the given table, list all the names and adjectives used by the poet to describe books.

Nouns used for books	Adjectives used for describing books

Learning Language

Tenses

Tense is the form of a verb used to show the time of an action or a state.

The three main tenses are:

- the Present tense
- the Past tense
- the Future tense

Look at the following sentences:

1. I go to school everyday.
2. I went to school yesterday.
3. I shall go to school tomorrow.

In sentence 1, the verb '**go**' refers to the **present time** and is therefore said to be in the present tense.

In sentence 2, the verb '**went**' refers to an action that happened in the **past time** and is therefore said to be in the past tense.

In sentence 3, the word '**shall go**' refers to the **future time** and is therefore said to be in the future tense.

Present Tense

Read the following sentences.

1. I help my mother everyday.
2. I am helping my mother.
3. I have helped my mother.
4. I have been helping my mother since morning.

All the four sentences above refer to the **present time** and therefore are all in the Present Tense. But there is a distinction in the ways in which the action is taking place.

In **Sentence 1**, the action is mentioned simply. There is no reference to the completeness or incompleteness of the action. The verb ‘help’ is therefore said to be in the **Simple Present Tense** or the **Present Indefinite Tense**.

In **Sentence 2**, the action mentioned is incomplete. It is still going on. The verb ‘**am helping**’ is said to be in the Present Continuous Tense.

In **Sentence 3**, the action is mentioned as finished, complete or perfect. The verb ‘**have helped**’ is said to be in the Present Perfect Tense.

In **Sentence 4**, the action is mentioned as having been going on continuously but not completed at the present moment. The verb ‘**have been helping**’ is said to be in the Present Perfect Continuous tense. So, the present tense has four forms:

- **Simple Present or Present Indefinite**
- **Present Continuous or Present Progressive**
- **Present Perfect**
- **Present Perfect Continuous**

Past Tense

Just as the present tense has four forms, the past tense also has the following four forms:

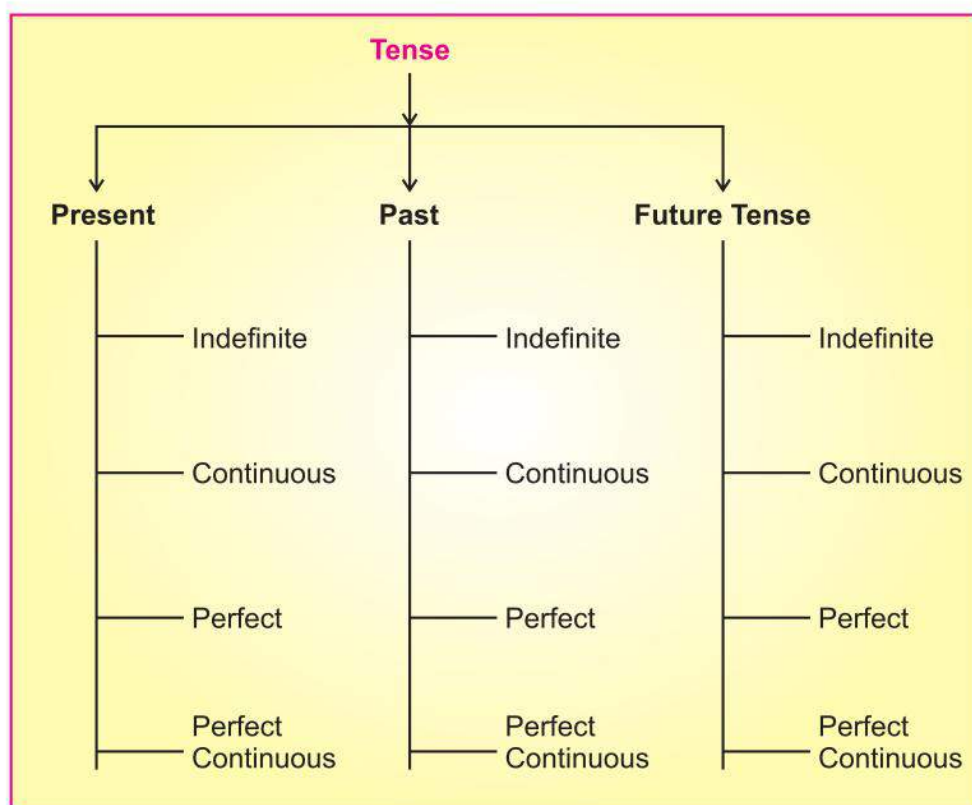
1. I helped my mother yesterday. (Simple Past or Past Indefinite)
2. I was helping my mother. (Past Continuous or Past Progressive)
3. I had helped my mother. (Past Perfect)
4. I had been helping my mother. (Past Perfect Continuous)

Future Tense

Similarly, the future tense has the following four forms:

1. I shall call. (Simple Future or Future Indefinite)
2. I shall be calling. (Future Continuous or Future Progressive)
3. I shall have called. (Future Perfect)
4. I shall have been calling. (Future Perfect Continuous)

Look at the following chart for understanding forms of Tenses:



Present Indefinite (Simple Present)

1. to express what is actually taking place now, for example:
 - Here **comes** the bride.
 - There **goes** the bus.
2. to express a habitual action, for example:
 - He **gets** up early in the morning.
 - He **takes** exercise everyday.
 - I **go** to school by bus.
3. to express some universal truth, for example:
 - The earth **moves** round the sun.
 - The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.
 - The soul **is** immortal.
4. to express a situation or a fact that is permanent, for example:
 - My house **faces** the east.
 - This road **runs** from Ludhiana to Delhi.
5. to express a future action, when the futurity is indicated by them, for example:
 - The college **reopens** next week.
 - We **leave** by the 8.30 a.m. train.



Look at the tables below to understand how the present tense works.

S.No	Subject	Verb	
1	I	work	everyday
2	You		
3	We		
4	You		
5	They		
6	Sita and Gita		

When we talk about singular subjects, we add –s/es to the verb. For example ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’ and other singular subjects such as ‘this toy’, ‘the table’ etc.

S.No	Subject	Verb	
1	He	works	everyday
2	She		
3	It		
4	My brother		

More examples:

- He drives to work.
- She works in an office.
- The bank opens at 9:00 a.m.

We do not use ‘be’ verb with the main verb in the simple present tense.

For example : He works at a bank. **(Correct)**

He is work at a bank. **(Incorrect)**



Activity 6

Underline the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.

- Priya love / loves her work.
- He study / studies agriculture.
- A salesperson sell / sells products for a company.
- Sunita work / works in a bank.
- Nurses help / helps people.

6. We write / writes English books.
7. Your office close / closes at 5:00 p.m.
8. She teach/ teaches in a school.
9. I walk / walks to work everyday.
10. I start / starts work at 8:00 a.m. every morning.

Present Continuous

It is used to express an action going on at the time of speaking. It is often associated with adverbs and adverb phrases, of present time, such as '**now**', '**at present**', '**at this moment**', etc. For example

- What are you doing now?
- Mohan is singing a song now.

This tense is sometimes used to mark an action that will happen in the future. For example:

- We are leaving for London tomorrow.
- She's coming to meet me next week.



Activity 7

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. I _____ (not/belong) to Delhi.
2. Hurry! The bus _____ (come).
3. Seema is a vegetarian. She _____ (not/eat) meat.
4. I _____ (look) for a maid.
5. Jayati _____ (eat) oranges.
6. At the moment, we _____ (make) a video of the party.
7. I _____ (know) what Mr Sharma wants to buy.
8. I _____ (apply) for a job in a school but I don't know if I will be successful.
9. Vanita _____ (do) some research in the library.
10. She always _____ (remember) my birthday.
11. Mr Brown _____ (work) in a supermarket.
12. Look! It _____ (snow).
13. Do you _____ (know) Helen?
14. Look! That woman _____ (try) to steal that man's wallet.
15. The Ganges _____ (flow) into the Bay of Bengal.

Present Perfect

This tense is used:

1. to express an action that has just been completed, for example:
 - The sun has set.
 - We have just arrived.
2. to express a past action the results of which still continue, for example:
 - I have lived in Mumbai for ten years. (the speaker is still living in Mumbai)
 - We have known each other for the past two years.
3. to express a Future Perfect when such words as 'when', 'before', 'as soon as', 'till', 'after' are used before it, for example:
 - I shall go there after I have done my work. (as soon as I finish my work)

Present Perfect Continuous

It shows the action that began in the past and is continuing up to the present time, for example:

- I have been standing here for two hours.
- It has been raining since morning.

Note : In the Present Perfect Continuous tense, 'since' and 'for' are used to indicate point of time and period of time respectively, for example:

- We have been living here since 1955.
- Meena has been dancing since morning.
- The girls have been playing for three hours.
- It has been snowing for two hours.



Activity 8

Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a. Someone _____ the window. (break)
- b. Reeta _____ her pen. (lose)
- c. We _____ many medals. (win)
- d. I _____ for a house for two months. (search)
- e. The train _____ just _____ at the platform. (arrive)



- f. _____ he _____ a beard? (grow)
- g. _____ you _____ the Gita? (read)
- h. I _____ my uncle for months. (not visit)
- i. She _____ to Paris twice. (be)
- j. We _____ already _____ our breakfast. (have)

Learning to Listen (Pairwork)



Activity 9

Your teacher will tell you a story. Listen to it carefully and fill in the blanks with the words from the story. For the last paragraph, you will write all the words. The teacher will read the passage twice and the last part of the story will be read three times. (Refer to Appendix I at page no. 167.)

Once upon a time, there was a shepherd who bought a _____ of sheep. He also had a _____ who helped him to _____ his sheep. When the sheep grew up a little, the _____ realised that these sheep just _____ not stop bleating. All day long, the sheep bleated - "Baaah baaah." What a deafening sound they made; and they just ignored the _____ commands. He used all the _____ he could to get the sheep to listen to him and to his dog, but the _____ didn't care. Finally, seeing as the sheep wouldn't stop _____ the shepherd decided to at least have some _____ with it. He bought an enormous ear and transported it out to his fields on the _____ of his wagon.

Learning to Speak (Pairwork)



Activity 10

Take a currency note of any value. Describe the currency note to your partner. You must talk about various things that are there on the note and their colour, size, number, location (where on the note) etc.

Your partner will write/draw all the items that you describe on the currency note. You will take turns in describing.

The teacher will look at the notes made by your partner to check whether the description matches with the drawing/writing.

Currency Note : _____

Learning to Write (Pairwork)



Activity 11

Look at the pictures below. The pictures are in a sequence. Work together and write a short story based on the pictures.



Learning to Use the Language (Pairwork)

Read the following poster very carefully.



INFORMAL



FORMAL

Inviting Someone to Come to Your House for Dinner



- Wanna come over for dinner tonight?
- How about coming over for dinner tonight?
- Care to come over for dinner tonight?

- Would you like to come over for dinner tonight?
- Would you care to join us for dinner at our house tonight?
- We'd be delighted to have you over for dinner tonight.

Accepting an Invitation

- Sure. What time?
- Why not? When do you want me to be there?
- Yes! Want me to bring something?

- Thank you! I'd love to. Would you like me to bring anything?
- Thank you very much! I'd be delighted to. What time should I be there?
- Oh, certainly! Thank you. Do I need to bring anything?

Declining an Invitation

- I can't. I have to work.
- Tonight's no good. I have an appointment.

- I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy tonight.
- I'd love to, but I already have plans tonight.






Activity 12

Write the dialogue using the hints given in the poster on (page 110)

Partner 1 : Engage in a dialogue with your friend to invite him/her over to your home for dinner.

Partner 2 : Decline the invitation after asking questions about the day, time, occasion, etc.



9



Lesson 9

Charge for Love

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

sign board	advertise	intention	set about
sweat	handful	delight	stirring
hobbling	veterinarian	hip socket	brace
twisted	crippled	worth	cents

Reading

Let us read the story

Charge for Love

A shop owner had some puppies he wanted to sell. He painted a sign board to advertise his intention of selling the pups that said: 'Puppies For Sale.' He set about nailing it on the wall. Boards like this always have a way of attracting young children. As he was driving the last nail into the post, a boy saw the board and started walking towards the shop. He approached the owner and asked, "How much are you going to sell the puppies for?"

The shop owner looked down into the eyes of the little boy. "Well !" said the shop owner, as he wiped the sweat off the back of his neck, "These puppies come from fine parents and cost a good deal of money. So I will charge anywhere from \$30 to \$50 for each puppy."

The boy dropped his head for a moment. Then, reaching deep into his pocket, he pulled out a handful of change and held it up to the shop owner. "I have \$2.37. Is that enough to take a look?," he said.

“Sure,” said the shop owner. And with that he let out a whistle. “Here Dolly!” he called. Out from the doghouse and down the ramp ran Dolly followed by four little balls of fur. The little boy pressed his face against the chain link fence. His eyes danced with delight. As the dogs made their way to the fence, the little boy noticed something else stirring inside the doghouse. Slowly, another little ball appeared; this one noticeably smaller. Down the ramp it slid. Then in an awkward manner, the little pup began hobbling towards others, doing its best to catch up. Immediately the little boy singled out the hobbling and limping puppy and said, “What’s wrong with that little dog?”

The shop owner explained that a veterinarian had examined the little puppy and discovered that it didn’t have a hip socket. It would always limp. It would always be lame.

“I want that one,” the little boy said, pointing to the lame puppy.

The shop owner knelt down at the boy’s side and said, “Son, you want that puppy. It will never be able to run and play with you like these other dogs would. So if you really want him, I’ll just give it to you.”

With that, the little boy stepped back from the fence; reached down and began rolling up one leg of his trousers. In doing so he revealed a steel brace running down both sides of his leg attaching itself to a specially made shoe. To his surprise, the little boy reached down and rolled up the other leg of his trousers also to reveal a badly twisted crippled left leg supported by a big metal brace.

Looking up at the shop owner, he said, “You see sir, I myself don’t run too well and the poor little puppy will need someone who understands it.”

With tears in his eyes, the shop owner reached down and picked up the little pup. Holding it carefully he handed it to the little boy.

“How much?,” said the little boy.

“No charge, as I said earlier,” answered the shop owner. “There can be no charge for love.”

The little boy got quite upset. He looked straight into the store owner’s eyes, and pointing his finger at him and said, “You are right. There is no charge for love but I cannot lower its worth by taking it without charge as if it was less than other puppies because it may not run as fast as them. This little dog is worth every bit as much as all the other dogs. I don’t want you to give him to me free of cost. I’ll pay the full price. I’ll give you \$2.37 now and 50 cents a month until I have paid in full.”



Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Write the meaning of the following phrasal verbs from their context in the given space.

1. set about

2. have a way

3. look down

4. wipe off

5. reach into

6. pull out

7. hold up

8. let out

9. make way

10. step back

11. catch up

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 3

Choose the correct option to answer the following questions.

1. What did the shop owner write on the sign board?
 - a. 'Come and Buy Puppies'
 - b. 'Free Puppies'
 - c. 'Looking For My Lost Puppy'
 - d. 'Puppies for Sale'
2. What was the name of the mother of the puppies?
 - a. Holly
 - b. Dolly
 - c. Paula
 - d. Peppy
3. How many puppies were there to choose from?
 - a. three
 - b. five
 - c. four
 - d. one
4. Which puppy did the boy pick?
 - a. the one with black and white spots
 - b. the one with a limp
 - c. the one with shaky eyes
 - d. the one with big ears
5. Why did the boy pick the puppy with a limp?
 - a. He could empathize with its condition.
 - b. The shop owner said he'd give it for free.
 - c. He thought it was very cute.
 - d. The puppy showed him more affection.
6. Why did the shop owner want the boy to take the puppy for free?
 - a. He felt that he should not put a price on love.
 - b. He felt that the boy was too small to pay.
 - c. The puppy would be a burden on him due to its limp.
 - d. He thought that he would have to spend a lot of money on its regular treatment.



Activity 4

Answer the following questions.

1. Who approached the owner of the shop ?
-

2. What was the owner charging for healthy puppies ?

3. How much money did the boy have ?

4. What problem did the lame puppy have ?

5. Which puppy was chosen by the little boy and why ?

6. Why did the shop owner agree to give the puppy for free ?



Activity 5

Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each sentence.

1. The shop owner wanted to sell kittens. ()
2. The shop owner wanted to sell puppies. ()
3. The boy was an athlete and needed a pet to exercise with. ()
4. One of the puppies was blind. ()
5. The boy had enough money to buy four pets. ()
6. The shop owner insisted that the boy might take the puppy for free. ()
7. The boy had a crippled leg. ()
8. The boy initially came looking for a horse. ()



Comprehension Passage

Dengue is a viral disease. It spreads through the bite of an Aedes mosquito. This mosquito breeds in stagnant water kept in buckets, coolers, pots, etc. Therefore, we must empty all the buckets, coolers, pots so that the larvae of the Aedes mosquito is not able to breed around us. Also, when the mosquito bites a person suffering from dengue, the dengue virus enters the blood of that mosquito. After about one week, when this mosquito bites a healthy person, the dengue virus enters the blood of that person and infects him. The platelet count of that person goes very low. Other symptoms of dengue usually begin to show four to six days after infection. The symptoms last for up to ten days. The symptoms are:

- sudden high fever
- severe headache

- pain behind the eyes
- severe joint and muscle pain
- fatigue
- nausea
- vomiting
- skin rash which appears two to five days after the onset of fever
- mild bleeding (such as nose bleeding, bleeding gums or easy bruising)

You should therefore rest, drink plenty of fluids and see your doctor regularly. The doctor can diagnose dengue infection with a blood test. The best way to prevent the disease is to prevent mosquito bites by wearing long sleeves clothes so that the infected mosquito is unable to bite.



Activity 6

Answer the following questions on the basis of the above passage.

1. How does dengue spread?
2. How can you prevent dengue?
3. What are the symptoms of dengue?
4. Choose the correct option:
 - a. The symptoms of dengue last upto days.

i. two to five	ii. upto ten
iii. upto eight	iv. four to six
 - b. The symptoms of dengue are

i. high fever	ii. severe headache
iii. fatigue	iv. all of these

Learning Language

Past Tense and Future Tense

In this chapter, we will continue with tenses. In the previous chapter, we did the Present tense. Now let's look at **Past tense and Future tense**.

Past Tense

The Simple Past Tense or the Past Indefinite is used:

- a. to express that something was done or took place in the past time

Usually adverbs and adverb phrases like 'yesterday', 'ago', 'last week', 'last month', 'last year', etc. are associated with Simple Past Tense. For example:

- I **saw** him yesterday.

- He **passed** the exam last year.
- She **was born** in 1990.
- He **died** in 1992.

b. to express a habitual action in the past, for example:

- As a child I **played** cricket.
- I **was** the captain of my team.

c. to express an action actually going on at the past time stated, for example:

- While they **bathed** (were bathing), we **fished** (were fishing).



Past Continuous Tense

It is used to indicate that the action was still going on in the past time referred to. For example:

- When we reached there, she **was singing**.
- When you arrived, they were **having lunch**.
- She **was cooking** when the telephone rang.



Past Perfect Tense

It is used to denote an action which had been completed at some point in the past time before another action was commenced. For example:

- The train **had left** when we reached the station.
- The patient **had died** before the doctor arrived.
- The sun **had set** before we reached home.



Past Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to indicate that an action had continued for a certain time previous to the point of time named.

- We **had been waiting** for you for two hours when you came.
- I **had been writing** for an hour when you came to see me.



Activity 7

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past Tense forms of the words given in the brackets:

Bahadur Singh smiled. He tossed his revolver in the air and _____ (catch) it by the handle. He _____ (take) a careful aim at an empty sardine can and _____ (fire) another six shots. The bullets _____ (go) through into the earth kicking up whiffs of dust. His Alsatian dog _____ (begin) to bark with excitement.

He _____ (leap) up with a growl and _____ (run) down the canal embankment. He _____ (sniff) at the tin and _____ (take) it up in his mouth and _____ (run) back with it and _____ (lay) it at his master's feet.



Activity 8

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I _____ an elephant on the way back home. (see)
2. Did he _____ a letter to his father? (write)
3. He _____ to read when he was three. (learn)
4. When I saw him, he _____ a blue shirt. (wear)
5. _____ they _____ out yesterday? (go)
6. The scooter _____ a lot of money. (cost)
7. The First World War _____ in 1919. (end)
8. When I met Aradhya, she _____ at the bus stop. (wait)
9. Reema _____ first in the last test. (not stand)
10. Children _____ away when they _____ the policeman. (run, see)
11. The plane _____ when we reached the airport. (leave)
12. Ramesh _____ home when I phoned him. (return)
13. _____ he _____ his old car before he bought a new one? (sell)
14. The children _____ before I came home. (sleep)
15. The film had already begun when we _____ the theatre. (reach)
16. The teacher _____ the book before the examination began. (finish)
17. The robber had run away before the police _____. (come)
18. Tom _____ sleepy after having a good lunch. (feel)
19. I _____ the message before you came. (receive)
20. He _____ for India last year. (play)

Future Tense

Simple Future Tense

It denotes an action that is about to take place or an action that will take place in the future. For example:

- I **shall do** it now. (at once, immediately)
- We **shall go** there next week.
- Vandana **will come** here at 6 o'clock.

Future Continuous Tense

It denotes an action going on at some point in the future time. For example:

- She **will be singing** then.
- I **shall be taking** my examination tomorrow at this time.

Future Perfect Tense

It denotes that an action will be completed at some point of time in the future. For example

- I **shall have done** my work before you come.
- The play **will have begun** before you get to the theatre.
- They **will have spent** all their money by then.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It indicates that the action, whether finished or unfinished will have been in progress for sometime. For example:

- We **shall have been playing** for three hours when you come here.
- Ashok **will have been living** in Japan for 10 years.



Activity 9

Put the verbs into the correct form (Simple Future). Use 'will'.

Ashu asked a fortune teller about her future. Here is what he told her:

1. You _____ (earn) a lot of money.
2. You _____ (travel) around the world.
3. You _____ (meet) lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody _____ (adore) you.
5. You _____ (not / have) any problems.
6. Many people _____ (serve) you.
7. They _____ (anticipate) your wishes.

8. There _____ (not / be) anything left to wish for.
9. Everything _____ (be) perfect.
10. But all these things _____ (happen) only if you marry me.



Activity 10

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. I was not feeling well. So I _____ much. (not eat)
2. It was so cold at Almora, even water in the taps _____. (freeze)
3. She assures me that she _____ me in my work. (help)
4. We _____ to Mumbai last week. (go)
5. I _____ Bihar before the earthquake occurred. (leave)
6. He _____ home before the sun sets. (reach)
7. Dinesh _____ if you invite him. (come)
8. At this time next Monday we _____ your birthday. (celebrate)
9. When she visits school next month, I _____ there for 10 years. (teach)
10. The inter school hockey tournament _____ next Monday. (begin)

Learning to Listen



Activity 11

You will listen to a voicemail message on your father's mobile phone. Your father is in Delhi and has forgotten to take his mobile phone. He has another mobile phone with him. Make notes of what you hear. Expand the notes into a proper message that you will send him on his other mobile phone. (Refer to Appendix I at page no. 167.)

Main points of Voicemail Message	Text Message

Learning to Speak



Activity 12

Look at the pictures of food given below. These foods are from different countries. Identify the food and the country it comes from and speak 5 sentences on any one of the foods.



(Teachers must help students to identify the country, if required.)

Learning to Write



Activity 13

Write a paragraph about the little boy of the story 'Charge for Love' to describe his character. You may write about.

1. his love for animals
2. his confidence
3. physical description
4. sympathetic nature
5. his understanding of self-worth

Learning to Use the Language



Activity 14

Rewrite a part of the story you have read in the form of a short dialogue between the shop owner and the little boy.

Little boy : Are you selling your puppies?

Shop owner : Yes son, do you want to buy a puppy?

Little boy : Yes, very much! How much are you selling them for?

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

Shop owner : _____

Little boy : _____

10



Lesson 10

Safety while Driving

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

mischievous	itinerary	sneak	reverse	mechanism
confidence	impound	counsel	blunder	reflexes

Reading

Let us read the story

Safety while Driving

Seema is a fifteen year old girl. She loves automobiles and keeps dreaming about driving cars on the road. She reads a lot about cars and their mechanism on the Internet. She feels that she knows everything about driving cars. Last year, Seema was just fourteen and she tried to take her mother's car out on the road to drive without telling her mother. Here, Seema is telling her story of the day she planned this mischief.

I am Seema. I am going to tell you a small incident of my life that taught me an important lesson. I love cars. I keep reading about cars on the Internet. After reading so much about cars and driving cars, I felt that I had understood everything about cars and would be able to safely drive on the road. I called my friend Bhavya who is equally interested in driving and also knows how to ride a mobike. I told her that my mother was going to Delhi and her car would be free. Bhavya also got excited and said that she would come to my house.

The next day, my mother went to Delhi and I called Bhavya home. Bhavya came home and we started planning our itinerary. We planned to go to Sector 17 which is a huge shopping complex. Since it was going to be my first experience of driving, I asked Bhavya to take the car out of the garage.

We sneaked out of the house with the car keys. Bhavya sat in the driving seat and started reversing the car. Bhavya took out the car very confidently. We both were very happy. I told her that she should continue to drive till the end of the road and after that I would take my turn to drive.



Bhavya started driving. Since she could ride a mobike and also helped her father many times in taking the car out of the gate, she knew the mechanism and drove with confidence. As we reached the end of the road, I asked her to stop the car. As she was trying to stop the car, two traffic policemen came out from behind the trees. They asked us to come out of the car and asked Bhavya to show them her driving licence. She was only fourteen years old and like me she did not have a driving licence. The policemen asked us our names, our age and addresses. They also took our parents' mobile numbers and called them. My mother was on her way to Delhi. When she received the phone, she immediately called my father and asked him to meet the police. Bhavya's father came and the policemen told him that they would impound the car as two minors were sitting in the car and one of them was driving.

The car was impounded and the police took both of us to the police station for writing the report. They also counselled us on the consequences of what we were planning to do. They said that we could have met with an accident and we might have hurt ourselves badly. They also told us that we could have also injured someone on the road. Then they showed us pictures of some accidents. We both got very scared when we saw the pictures in which a child had died. We looked at each other and decided never to repeat such a blunder. We decided that we will learn how to drive from a driving school when we turn eighteen.

So that was Seema's story.

Knowing the mechanism of cars does not make you a good driver. Driving is a skill which is learnt with a lot of practice. It is important to know the rules of the road and to understand the traffic signals. Traffic lights show people when it is safe to cross the road and when to stop.

Road rules and the traffic signals are for the safety of the road users. Once on the road, we all need to be very careful. The drivers should be patient, considerate and must have quick reflexes. The pedestrians should be patient, cautious and alert. Always remember that safety must come first when driving.

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Look at the grid. Encircle the words taken from the chapter which mean the following. The first one is done for you.

1. a person who walks on the road
2. alert and careful
3. when two vehicles get hit
4. to take into custody of the law
5. mistake
6. to turn in an opposite direction
7. eager and enthusiastic
8. the effect, result or outcome of something
9. advice; opinion or instruction given
10. a person under the age of 18 in India

B	A	C	O	U	N	S	E	L	L	E	D	E
A	C	O	V	L	V	A	Z	A	B	X	E	I
S	M	N	U	N	P	D	M	B	D	C	F	M
A	D	S	Z	Q	E	H	I	C	L	I	G	P
D	N	E	D	A	D	B	N	A	C	T	C	O
V	O	Q	W	R	E	C	O	R	D	E	H	U
B	P	U	A	D	S	E	R	S	F	D	F	N
L	M	E	X	T	T	F	B	A	C	S	I	D
U	O	C	E	C	R	E	V	E	R	S	E	A
D	Q	E	R	R	I	T	D	T	E	S	J	C
E	S	S	F	S	A	C	C	I	D	E	N	T
R	U	C	U	V	N	Y	X	U	E	F	K	D
A	C	A	U	T	I	O	U	S	F	A	E	F



Activity 3

Match the words given in the table with their antonyms. Write the number of the word in the column given on the right hand side. The first one is done for you.

S. No.	Word	Antonym	Number
1	above	never	
2	absent	after	
3	accept	alive	
4	advantage	depart	
5	before	cruel	
6	for	light	
7	agree	disadvantage	
8	dead	present	
9	always	below	1
10	question	disagree	
11	appear	answer	
12	arrive	decline	
13	kind	against	
14	full	careless	
15	front	ugly	
16	beautiful	back	
17	below	above	
18	heavy	sharp	
19	blunt	empty	
20	careful	disappear	

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 4

Answer the following questions.

a. What does Seema love?

b. What does she read on the Internet?

c. Why did she call her friend Bhavya?

d. What did Seema and Bhavya decide?

e. What was their itinerary ?

f. Who did they meet at the end of the road?

g. What did the police do?

h. How did the police counsel Seema and Bhavya?

- i. What did Seema and Bhavya decide after the counselling?



Activity 5

Discuss (Groupwork)

- A. What mistake did the two girls commit? Had the police not caught them near their home, what could have happened to them?
- B. What are the two most important traffic rules that we all should follow? Why do you think it is important to follow traffic rules?
- C. Why is it important for everyone on the road to be patient?

Learning Language

Active and Passive Voice

Voice is the form of a verb that shows its connection with the subject. It is of two kinds:

- Active Voice
- Passive Voice

Active Voice : When the verb shows that the subject does something, it is said to be in the Active Voice.

Passive Voice : Passive Voice shows that something is done to the subject.

Example:

Ram eats an apple. (Active Voice)

An apple is eaten by Ram. (Passive Voice)

Need for changing from Active to Passive Voice:

Passive voice is generally used in the following cases:

1. where the subject is obvious, for example:

- The letters were delivered. (by the postman)
- My tooth was extracted this morning only. (by the dentist)

(In these examples, the subjects in the active voice 'the postman' and 'the dentist' need not be mentioned as it is obvious who the doer is.)

2. where the subject is not known, for example:

- My pen was stolen. (by someone)
- The window pane was broken. (by someone)

(In these examples, the identity of the subject in the active voice is not known.)

3. where the identity of the subject is not meant to be revealed, for example:
 - a. Ratan was dismissed from his job. (passive)
[The boss / the management dismissed Ratan from his job. (active)]
 - b. Rajan was killed. (passive)
[The goons killed Rajan. (active)]
4. in writing scientific procedures and reports, for example:
 - a. Twenty millilitres of sulphuric acid was taken in a test-tube and heated.
5. where the action is more important than the doer or the subject, for example:
 - a. The repair work of the roads has been completed.

Rules to change the Voice :

1. The object of the verb takes the position of the subject.
2. The subject of the verb in the active voice becomes the object and is usually preceded by the preposition 'by'.
3. The **tense** of the verb in the passive voice remains the same as in the active voice.
4. In the passive voice, the **third form** of the verb is used.
5. Appropriate form of the verb **to be** [is, am, are, been, have been, had been, was, were, will be, shall be, etc.] is used with the past participle form (third form of the verb) in the passive voice.

Passive form of Negative Sentences:

Rule : The passive form of sentences is formed by putting 'not' between the auxiliary and the third form of the verb. The other rules remain the same.

- Active** : Tigers do not eat grass.
Passive : Grass is not eaten by tigers.
Active : He does not grow green vegetables.
Passive : Green vegetables are not grown by him.



PASSIVE OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

A. Interrogative sentences beginning with helping verbs

Rules :

1. If the question begins with do/does/did, the passive form will be is/am/are/was/were + subject+3rd form of the verb.

Examples:

- Active** : Do many people watch this serial?
Passive : Is this serial watched by many people?
Active : Did you complete your work in time?
Passive : Was your work completed by you in time?

2. If the question is in continuous tense, the passive form will be is/am/are/was/were+subject+being+3rd form of the verb.

Examples:

Active : Is she making coffee?

Passive : Is coffee being made by her?

Active : Were they playing hockey?

Passive : Was hockey being played by them?

3. If the question begins with has/have/had, the passive form will be has/have/had+subject+been+3rd form of the verb.

Example:

Active : Has he written the letter?

Passive : Has the letter been written by him?

4. If the question begins with modal auxiliary, the passive structure is modal auxiliary+subject+be+3rd form of the verb.

Example:

Active : Can you sing a song?

Passive : Can a song be sung by you?

A. Interrogative sentences beginning with 'Wh' words

Rules : In the case of interrogative sentences beginning with Wh-words like 'what', 'why', 'when', etc. the question word is written in the beginning of the sentences. The rest of the rules are the same as in the case of other interrogative sentences.

Examples:

Active : Why did you cut down the tree?

Passive : Why was the tree cut down by you?

Active : Where do you keep the books?

Passive : Where are the books kept by you?



In case of questions beginning with 'who', the passive form is ; by+whom+auxiliary+subject+3rd form of the verb.

Examples:

Active : Who will make a kite?

Passive : By whom will a kite be made?

Active : Who will bell the cat?

Passive : By whom will the cat be belled?



Note : An interrogative sentence in the Active Voice remains an interrogative in the Passive form also.

Change of voice involving Tenses

1. Simple Present (Indefinite) Tense

Rule : is/am/are + 3rd form of the verb

Examples :

Active : Mohan sings a song.

Passive : A song is sung by Mohan.

Active : Uncle Podger hangs a picture.

Passive : A picture is hung by Uncle Podger.



Activity 6

Change the active voice of the following sentences to passive voice:

a. Harish plays cricket.

b. She does not like singing.

c. We fly kites.

d. Meera helps the poor.

e. I do my work.

f. Hamid does his homework.

g. The boys do not watch television.

h. Does the cobbler mend my shoes?



i. She hates liars.

j. Do children like sweets?

2. Simple Past (Indefinite) Tense

Rule : was/were + 3rd form of the verb

Examples

Active : Kapil Dev broke the record.

Passive : The record was broken by Kapil Dev.

Active : The Principal punished the boys.

Passive : The boys were punished by the Principal.



Activity 7

Change the active voice in following sentences to passive voice:

a. Rama lost his book.

b. They welcomed me.

c. Mina wrote a letter.

d. Mohan did not sing a song.

e. Radha did not drink coffee.

f. Harish did not paint a picture.

g. Did the boys fly kites?



h. Did you close the door?

i. Did Kavita help you?

j. The Prime Minister honoured Sachin Tendulkar.

3. Future Indefinite Tense

Rule : will/shall + be + 3rd form of the verb

Examples :

Active : He will play two matches.

Passive : Two matches will be played by him.

Active : She will help me.

Passive : I shall be helped by her.



Activity 8

Change the active voice of the following sentences to passive voice:

a. Manohar will solve the sums.

b. You will miss your bus.

c. The teacher will punish the boys.

d. The doctor will examine the patient.

e. The children will enjoy this game.

f. You will join the party.



g. He will not cook the food.

h. She will not wash the clothes.

i. Will they elect the President?

j. Will she speak the truth?

Learning to Listen



Activity 9

Your teacher will read a passage on road safety. She/he will read the passage twice with a gap of 5 minutes. The passage explains some points regarding DO's and DON'Ts while driving. Make a list of DO's and DON'Ts (3-5 words only) while you listen to your teacher. Complete your points when you listen to her the second time. (Refer to Appendix I at page no. 168.)

(The teacher must read the passage very clearly and slowly. She/he must also pause a little after each sentence.)

YOU MUST ALWAYS (Do's)	YOU MUST NEVER (Don'ts)

Learning to Speak

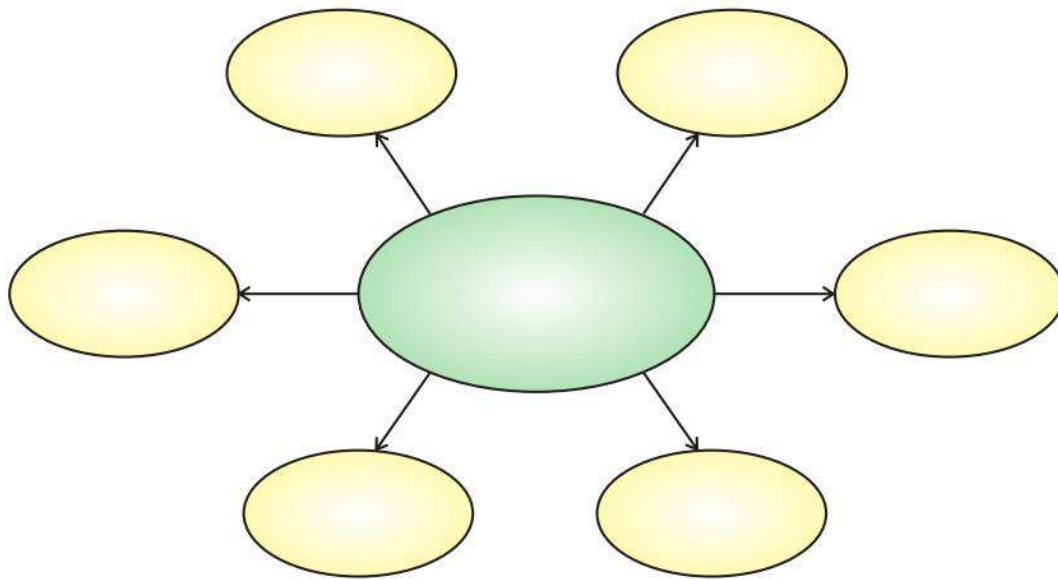


Activity 10

It is very important for the people who ride two-wheelers to wear good and strong helmets. Discuss with your partner why people should wear helmets. You may also give examples of people whom you know were hurt because they did not wear a helmet.



You must make notes of what you will say in the space given below.



Now tell about the importance of helmets to your partner based on the notes you have made.

(The teacher must encourage at least 5 pairs to speak in front of the class.)

Learning to Write



Activity 11

Picture description,

Describe what you see in the given picture. You can write about.

The vehicles involved in the accident

- What could have happened before the accident?
- What caused the accident? (Choose one.)
 - jumping the red light
 - overtaking at the wrong place



- taking a wrong turn
- applying sudden brakes by one of the persons involved in the accident
- Whose fault was it? Why do you say so?

Learning to use Language (Groupwork)



Activity 12

Get into a group of 5 and write a dialogue among five people of a family- mother, father, daughter and son and a cousin who has come to visit your family.

Scenario : Your family is planning to enjoy the day. Your mother and sister are interested in watching a cricket match at the stadium while your father is fond of cooking and wants to cook a good dinner for the family followed by watching a film on TV. The cousin wants to watch a film in the theatre.

Write a dialogue in which each of you will convince other members of the family that your plan is the best.

Once done, you will also practise speaking the same in your group.

(The teacher will randomly select two groups to present the dialogue before the class.)

Giving and Responding to News

It is important to understand how to break good or bad news to someone. There are different ways to do so. There are some set expressions that may be used to break the news. Knowing these expressions helps us to become more fluent.

Giving news	
Good News	Bad News
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm really pleased to tell you...• I've got a bit of good news to tell you..• I've got some good / brilliant / great / wonderful / splendid news for you...• You know what! I've got a bit of great news for you...• Great news for you...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm afraid I've got some bad news for you...• I'm sorry I've got a bit of bad news to tell you...• I really don't know how to say it but ...• I'm sorry to have to say this but ...• I really feel bad to have to say this, but ...

There are also ways and expressions of responding to news.

Responding to news	
Good News	Bad News
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• That's great !/ Great news!• How fantastic !/ Oh, how wonderful!• What fantastic / good / brilliant / great / wonderful / splendid news!• That's good / brilliant / great / wonderful / splendid news!• Congratulations!/ Superb!• That's wonderful / Fantastic!• I'm glad to hear that!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm awfully sorry that.../I'm sorry to hear that../I'm sorry to hear such terrible news.• Please, accept my deepest sympathy/condolences.• I know how you must be feeling.• That must be awful.• Oh, dear !/Too bad !• That's awful / a pity / unfortunate!



Activity 13

Use five different expressions to break a piece of a good news and a bad news to your partner who will also respond in five different ways to the good news and the bad news.

(Pairwork)

Some ideas for the news you may break :

- Your friend has stood first in the test.
- Rohit Sharma has scored a century.
- India has won the cricket match against _____.
- Your father's operation has been a success.
- You have a new puppy at home.
- Your friend's sister is unwell.
- You have failed in the test in spite of working very hard.
- You have lost your wallet/ necklace/ suitcase.
- Your laptop suddenly stopped responding.
- You have lost your mobile phone.



11



Lesson 11

My Dear Soldiers

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the poem (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

defenders	border	deed	windy	scorching
sweltering	treading	marshes	surveillance	vibrate

Reading

Let us read the poem

My Dear Soldiers

Oh! Defenders of borders
 You are great sons of my land
 When we are all asleep
 You still hold on to your deed.
 Windy season or snowy days
 Or scorching sun's sweltering rays
 You are there guarding all the time awake
 Treading the lonely expanses as Yogis.



Climbing the heights or striding the valleys
 Defending the desert guarding the marshes
 Surveillance in seas and by securing the air
 Prime of your youth given to the nation!!
 Wind chimes of my land vibrate your feat
 We pray for you brave men!!
 May the Lord bless you all!!

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Write synonyms of the following words.

- very hot _____
- protect _____

Read the following pairs of words carefully.

- great sons
- windy season
- snowy days
- scorching sun

All the highlighted words are '**adjectives**' and the partner words are '**nouns**.' Sometimes adjectives can be changed to nouns. For example 'beautiful' is an adjective. The noun from the adjective '**beautiful**' is '**beauty**'.



Activity 3

Read the adjectives in the following table and write their nouns in the given space.

Sr. No.	Adjective	Noun
1	strong	
2	active	
3	rich	
4	wise	
5	loyal	

6	careful	
7	kind	
8	happy	
9	good	
10	faithful	

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 4

Read the stanza and answer the questions that follow.

A. Oh! Defenders of borders

You are great sons of my land

When we are all asleep

You still hold on to your deed.

Windy season or snowy days

Or scorching sun's sweltering rays

You are there guarding all the time awake

Treading the lonely expanses as Yogis.

a. Name the poet of the poem 'My Dear Soldiers'.

b. Who are being referred to as 'Defenders of borders' ?

c. How do these great sons serve their motherland ?

d. What kind of weather conditions do the soldiers have to face ?

B. Climbing the heights or striding the valleys

Defending the desert guarding the marshes

Surveillance in seas and by securing the air

Prime of your youth given to the nation!!

Wind chimes of my land vibrate your feat
 We pray for you brave men!!
 May the Lord bless you all!!

- a. Whom has the poem been addressed to?

- b. What do these great sons sacrifice for the nation?

- c. What is the intention of the poet?

- d. Explain: 'Wind chimes of my land vibrate your feat'.

Learning Language

Formation of Adverbs

A large number of adverbs are formed by adding '-ly' to certain adjectives.

1. Most of the adverbs formed this way are the Adverbs of Manner. For example:

S. No.	Adjective	Adverb
1	strong	strongly
2	faithful	faithfully
3	sincere	sincerely
4	quick	quickly
5	slow	slowly
6	neat	neatly
7	busy	busily
8	happy	happily
9	true	truly
10	severe	severely

2. Some adverbs have the same form as the corresponding adjectives. For example:

S. No	Adjective	Adverb
1	He put in a lot of hard work.	He worked hard .
2	I want a little sugar.	Please move a little .
3	He has high aims.	He aims high in life.
4	I want an early reply.	Please reply early .

3. Some adverbs are formed by combining a **noun** and a **qualifying adjective**. For example: **yesterday, otherwise, meanwhile, sometimes.**
4. Some adverbs are formed by adding a **noun** to 'a', 'be', and 'to', etc. For example: **today, abreast, ahead, besides, etc.**
5. Some adverbs are formed by combining 'a' or 'be' and an **adjective**. For example: **aloud, anew, behind, aloud, alone, etc.**
6. Some adverbs are formed from participles. For example: **wittingly, surprisingly, knowingly, etc.**
7. Some adverbs are formed in the following ways. For example:

1	one	once
2	two	twice
3	three	thrice
4	four	fourfold
5	many	manifold

8. There are several adverbs which are used together having been joined together with conjunctions to form **adverbial phrases**. For example:
 - a. by and by (within a short period)
 - b. again and again
 - c. far and wide
 - d. first and foremost
 - e. to and fro
 - f. off and on (occasionally) etc.



Activity 5

Change the following adjectives to adverbs.

S. No.	Adjective	Adverb
1	bad	
2	angry	
3	fast	
4	bold	
5	brisk	
6	meek	

Sr. No.	Adjective	Adverb
7	nice	
8	soft	
9	fair	
10	clean	



Activity 6

In the following sentences, same words are used both as an adjective and as an adverb. Underline the word and write whether it is used as an adjective or an adverb.

- You gave a beautiful presentation. 'beautiful' as an adjective
- Your work is beautifully presented. 'beautifully' as an adverb
- I get a monthly pay cheque. _____
- My company pays me monthly. _____
- She dressed elegantly. _____
- She looks very elegant in suit. _____
- That boy is so loud. _____
- That boy speaks so loudly. _____
- He is a gentle person. _____
- He hugged me gently. _____



Learning to Listen (Pairwork)



Activity 7

You will tell your partner something that she/he doesn't know about you. You may talk about one of the following topics.

- your pet
- yourself
- something you have bought
- a neighbour
- a place

While speaking, include two or three lies too. Take turns in speaking. The listener will listen carefully and note down in the notebook what she/he thinks is not 'true' or 'a lie'. When both of you have taken turns in speaking, you will tell your partner what you think was not true in his/her story.

The teacher must go to each bench to ensure that students are using English. Alternatively, the teacher can give two stories with lies which they can read and the partner can point out the lies. (Refer to Appendix I at page no. 169.)

Learning to Speak (Pairwork)

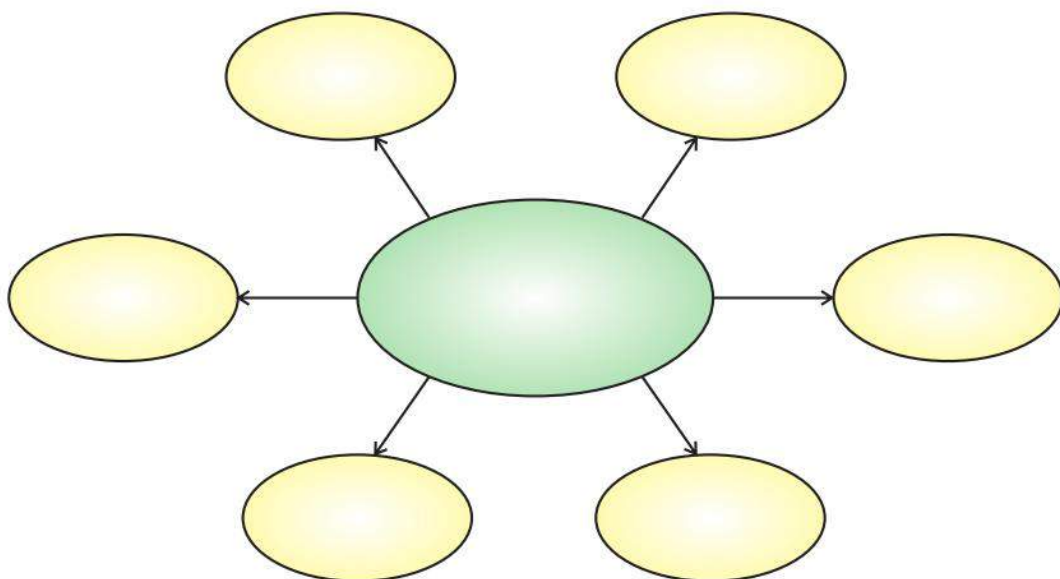
There are birds of prey that live on high mountains and trees. They have very good eyesight and can see things on the ground while flying in the sky. If they see something that they can eat, they dive like a thunderbolt to catch their prey.



Activity 8

Think of a wild animal or a bird that you like. Write its different qualities in the mind map given below. Take 2-3 minutes to do this work. You can use the following hints.

- kind of bird or animal
- its appearance and size
- its habitat
- its eating habits - herbivorous/carnivorous
- some special quality
- usefulness of the animal/bird



Now speak for two minutes about the animal or the bird you have made notes on. You can refer to your notes while speaking.

Learning to Write

Letter Writing

Letter writing is an important skill. We need to write letters in our daily life. It may be stated that these days people write emails more than letters. However, the art of writing letters and emails is the same though the format is different. Let us look at a complete letter written below:

Write a letter to your younger brother congratulating him on his brilliant success.

A 204 Rishi Apartments
Sector 70
SAS Nagar
June 10, 20...

Dear Harnaaz

Heartiest congratulations on achieving brilliant success in your board examination! I just came to know about it and I am very happy. I hope you are also extremely happy to receive the news of your result. You have stood first in your state. It is the result of your hard work. I am really proud of you. Your parents must also be very happy. If you continue to work hard like this, you will be a successful person in life.

I wish you a lot of success in your future too.

Yours sincerely

Mankeerat



Activity 9

Now, using the format of letter writing given earlier and the notes written by you in the mind map above, write a letter to your friend telling him/her all about the animal/bird you wrote about. At the end of the letter, you must write to your friend about why human beings should try to protect birds and animals from getting hunted by poachers.



12



Lesson 12

Marco Polo

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

merchant	adventurous	explorer	caravan	fascinated
grandness	luxury	spy	translated	inspired

Reading

Let us read

Marco Polo

Marco Polo was a merchant and an adventurer. He travelled with his father and uncle from Venice (Italy) to China. Marco Polo spent 17 years in China before returning to Venice. Let us read and learn more about this adventurous explorer.

Long, long ago when there were no planes and trains, no cars and buses, people had to travel to other countries by ship or caravan. Marco Polo was one such traveller who went to many countries because he wanted to learn about the people, their food habits and their culture.



Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. When he was 17, he set out on his first voyage with his father, Niccolo and his uncle, Maffeo. He wanted to visit China to find out about the country and its people. It took him three years to reach China. Along the way he visited many great cities and saw many sites including the holy city of Jerusalem. He also saw the mountains of the Hindu Kush, Persia and the Gobi Desert. He met a lot of different people and had many adventures.

The wealth and luxury of the Chinese cities impressed Marco Polo. He was fascinated by the grandness and the greatness of Kublai Khan's court. It was nothing like he had experienced in Europe. The capital city of Kinsay was large but well organised and clean. The roads were wide. All this was well beyond anything he had experienced in Venice. Everything from the food to the people to the animals, like orangutans and rhinos, were new and interesting.

Marco Polo lived in China for many years and learnt to speak the local language. He travelled throughout China. He served as a messenger and spy for the emperor. He visited a lot of countries in Western Asia, North Africa and Southern Europe.

During these visits he learnt about different cultures, foods and people. He saw many places and things that nobody from Europe had ever seen before.

After travelling for twenty-four years, Marco along with his father and uncle decided to return to Venice. They had left home in 1271 and finally returned in 1295. A few years after returning home, Venice fought a war with the city of Genoa. Marco was captured and put in a Genoese prison. He was released from prison in 1299. He became a wealthy merchant. He married a lady named Donata Badoer and had three children. He died on 8 January 1324 at the age of 70 and was buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice.

It was in the prison that Marco met a well-known story writer. Marco narrated detailed stories of his journeys to the writer, who wrote all the stories in a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*. It became a very popular book. It was translated into many languages and read throughout Europe. It is said that Christopher Columbus, another explorer was greatly inspired by the book. It is believed that he carried it along with him on his travels.

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Make sentences of the idioms you have studied. (Teachers must help students make sentences.)

English idioms, proverbs and expressions are an important part of everyday English. Idioms are a group of words established by usage and have a different meaning than is apparent from the words, e.g. over the moon, see the light. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Let us look at some idioms and their meanings.

S. No	Idiom	Meaning
1	beat around the bush	avoiding the main topic, not speaking directly about the problem
2	every cloud has a silver lining	be positive, even difficult times will lead to better days

S. No	Idiom	Meaning
3	actions speak louder than words	people's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say
4	add insult to injury	to further add to a loss a loss with mockery or indignity; to worsen an unfavourable situation
5	the ball is in your court	it is up to you to take the next decision or step
6	blessing in disguise	something good that isn't recognized at first
7	cry over spilt milk	when you complain about a loss from the past
8	kill two birds with one stone	to achieve two things with one action
9	once in a blue moon	happens very rare
10	turn over a new leaf	to change one's behaviour usually in a positive way

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 3

Read the lesson and answer the following questions.

a. Who was Marco Polo?

b. When and where was Marco Polo born?

c. Why did Marco Polo visit so many cities?

d. Who accompanied Marco Polo during his visits ?

e. Which features of the Chinese cities impressed Marco Polo?

f. How did he serve the Chinese Emperor?

g. After how many years did Marco Polo return to Venice?

h. What was the effect of the war between Venice and Genoa upon Marco Polo?

i. Name the book that contains detailed stories about Marco's journeys.

j. Who carried the book, 'The Travels of Marco Polo' along with him on his travels? Why?



Activity 4

Read the story and fill in the blanks.

- a. Marco Polo set out on his first voyage at the age of _____.
- b. He visited the holy city of _____.
- c. He was released from the prison in _____.
- d. He was married to _____.
- e. Marco Polo passed away on _____ at the age of _____.



Activity 5

Imagine that you are a traveller. Write the experiences of your visit to any place in five sentences.

Learning Language

In the last chapter, we did Active and Passive voice of the Indefinite Tense. In this chapter we will do Active and Passive Voice of the Continuous and Perfect form of all the tenses i.e.

- a. Present Continuous Tense
- b. Past Continuous Tense
- c. Present Perfect Tense
- d. Past Perfect Tense
- e. Future Perfect Tense

Present Continuous Tense

Rule : is/am/are + being +3rd form of the verb

Examples :

- Active : He is telling a story.
- Passive : A story is being told by him.
- Active : She is not reading a book.
- Passive : A book is not being read by her.



Activity 6

Change the voice of the following sentences.

- a. The leader is making a speech.

- b. They are playing hockey.

- c. Sudhir is telling a story.

- d. Randhir is cleaning his kitchen.

- e. The girls are making chairs.

- f. The workers are not repairing the road.

- g. We are not taking orders.

- h. I am not favouring you.

- i. Are they knocking at the door?

- j. Is he serving his country?



Past Continuous Tense

Rule : was/were/ + being +3rd form of the verb

Examples :

- **Active** : The boys were playing football.
- **Passive** : Football was being played by the boys.
- **Active** : The men were not repairing the road.
- **Passive** : The road was not being repaired by the men.
- **Active** : Was Meera singing a song?
- **Passive** : Was a song being sung by Meera?



Activity 7

Change the voice of the following sentences.

- a. They were chasing the thief.

- b. The boys were making a noise.

- c. I was preparing my lesson.

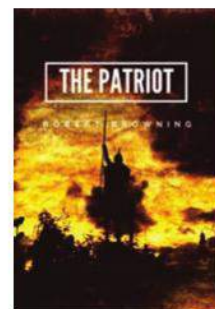
- d. We were helping the poor.

- e. She purchased a book named 'The Patriot'.

- f. The children were not reading books.

- g. He was not closing his shop.

- h. The servant was not cleaning the room.



- i. They were stealing our books.

- j. Who was insulting the beggar?

Future Continuous Tense

Note : Sentences belonging to this tense cannot be changed into Passive Voice.

Present Perfect Tense

Rule : has/have + been +3rd form of the verb

Examples:

- **Active** : I have won the match.
- **Passive** : The match has been won by me.
- **Active** : He has not spoken the truth.
- **Passive** : The truth has not been spoken by him.
- **Active** : Has she read the letter?
- **Passive** : Has the letter been read by her?



Activity 8

Change the voice of the following sentences.

- a. She has torn my book.

- b. You have cheated everybody.

- c. We have said our prayers.

- d. Seema has written a poem.

- e. Kavita has missed the bus.

f. She has not stolen my camera.

g. The teacher has not scolded us.

h. I have not told the entire story.

i. Have you seen a zoo?

j. Has the teacher marked you absent?

Past Perfect Tense

Rule : had + been + 3rd form of the verb

Examples:

- **Active** : The gardener had watered the plants.
- **Passive** : The plants had been watered by the gardener.
- **Active** : She had not told a lie.
- **Passive** : A lie had not been told by her.
- **Active** : Had our team won the match?
- **Passive** : Had the match been won by our team?



Activity 9

Change the voice of the following sentences.

a. Abdul had lost his bag.

b. He had posted the letter.

c. She had made a frock.



d. I had learnt my lesson.

e. The gardener had watered the plants.

f. We had not plucked the flowers.

g. He had not killed the snake.

h. I had not seen a lion before.

i. Had you hidden the books?

j. Had our team won the match?



Future Perfect Tense

Rule : will/shall + have + been + 3rd form of the verb

Examples:

- **Active** : They will have taken their lunch.
- **Passive** : Their lunch will have been taken by them.
- **Active** : I shall not have finished my work.
- **Passive** : My work will not have been finished by me.
- **Active** : Who will have done this?
- **Passive** : By whom will this have been done?



Activity 10

Change the voice of the following sentences.

a. Radha will have said her prayers.

b. You will have bought a new house.

c. Gurpreet will have painted the doors.

d. They will have caught the train.

e. Nobody will have betrayed you.

f. The tiger will not have killed the deer.

g. I shall have taken my lunch.

h. Will the letter have been posted by him?

i. Will they have checked the accounts?

j. Will you have received the money?



Let's have a quick revision of Active and Passive voice rules using the table given below.

From Active to Passive

Tense	Rule	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	is/am/are + V3	My mother bakes cakes.	Cakes are baked by my mother.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + being + V3	My mother is baking cakes.	Cakes are being baked by my mother.
Present Perfect	has/have + been + V3	My mother has baked cakes.	Cakes have been baked by my mother.

Tense	Rule	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Past Indefinite	was/were + V3	My mother baked cakes.	Cakes were baked by my mother.
Past Continuous	was/were + being + V3	My mother was baking cakes.	Cakes were being baked by my mother.
Past Perfect	had + been + V3	My mother had baked cakes.	Cakes had been baked by my mother.
Future Indefinite	will/shall + be + V3	My mother will bake cakes.	Cakes will be baked by my mother.
Future Perfect	will/shall + have + been + V3	My mother will have baked cakes.	Cakes will have been baked by my mother.

Learning to Listen



Activity 11

Listen to the announcements being made on a railway station and fill in the given blanks. (Refer to Appendix 1 at page no. 169.)

Announcement 1

The announcement was to inform the travellers going to _____ that the _____ Express departing from _____ will now _____ from platform number _____ at _____ pm and not from platform number _____.

Announcement 2

a. What is the announcement about?

b. How is safety ensured?

c. Why are the travellers asked not to leave their luggage unattended?

d. What will the security service staff do with the unattended luggage?

- e. What are the travellers advised to do on finding a suspicious item?
-
- f. What are the train passengers asked to do whilst waiting for the train?
-

Learning to Speak (Role Play - Pairwork)



Activity 12

Scene: You are Aryan. Your mother needs money and asks you to get the money from an ATM. She gives you the security PIN along with the ATM card. When you reach the ATM, you forget the PIN. You try to take out the money using the wrong PIN. Your ATM card gets sucked by the machine.

One of you will be Aryan and one will be a bank employee. Aryan will complain to the bank employee regarding the sucked ATM card and request the bank employee to return the card to him.

You may use the following words/phrases

- a. wanted to withdraw money
- b. inserted the card
- c. forgot the PIN
- d. account holder
- e. computerized machine
- f. block
- g. my mother's account
- h. sucked the card
- i. how long
- j. registered address
- k. two weeks

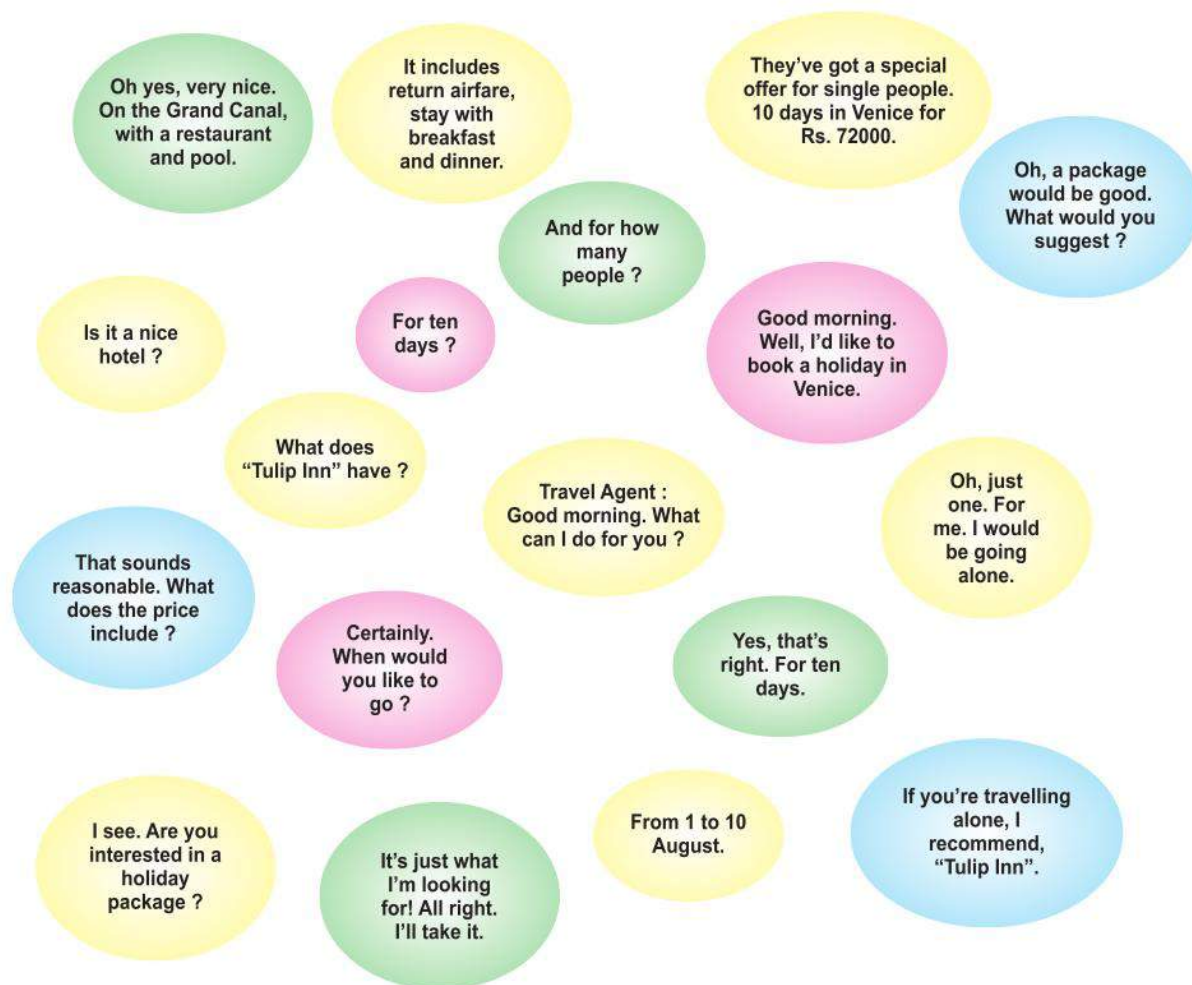


Learning to Write



Activity 13

Study the figure below. It is a conversation between a travel agent and his client. Read all the sentences given in the bubbles and mark them with numbers from 1 to 18 in the order they should occur in a conversation.



Learning to Use the Language

In our everyday communication the most important element is asking/framing and answering questions. Asking questions is a skill that must be practised all the time. Look at the table below to understand how questions are framed grammatically.

Sentence ↓	Question →	Question word	Helping verb	Subject	Main verb	
Simple Present She eats pizza.			Does	she	eat	pizza?
		What	does	she	eat?	
They live in Vancouver.			Do	they	live in	Vancouver?
		Where	do	they	live ?	

Sentence ↓	Question →	Question word	Helping verb	Subject	Main verb	
Simple Past I travelled by bus They went home.		How Where	Did did did Did	you you they they	travel by travel? go? go	bus? home?
Simple Future She will move next year.		When	Will will	she she	move move?	next year?
Modals We can order Chinese food. He should see a doctor.		What Who	can Can should Should	we we he he	order? order see? see	Chinese food? a doctor?
Present Perfect He has met Jane.		Who	Has has	he he	met met?	Jane?
Past Perfect I had visited Mexico.		Where	Had had	you you	visited visited?	Mexico?
Present Perfect Continuous Seema has been working for a month.		How long	Has has	Seema Seema	been working been working?	for a month?
Past Perfect Continuous They had been staying at a hotel.		Where	Had had	they they	been staying been staying?	at a hotel?
Future Perfect Continuous I will be washing the car.		What	will Will	you you	be washing? be washing	the car?



Activity 14

You are the monitor of your class and you have to introduce your new teacher to your class fellows. Make a list of questions that you will ask your teacher before you introduce him/her to the class. You can ask questions based on the given hints.

- name of the teacher
- place she/he comes from
- subject she/he teaches
- why she/he was interested in that subject
- what her/his other interests are
- what her/his views are regarding environment/ global warming
- what she/he would like to do about it
- what she/he would like to do in the future

You must work in groups and prepare a written list of the questions. Also think of possible answers to the questions. After you have done that, you must practise the interview questions by playing the roles of the monitor and the new teacher and students.

- The monitor will introduce the teacher.
- The students will ask questions from the teacher.
- The teacher will answer the questions.



Appendix - I

(Listening Texts)

Chapter 1 : Value of Money



Activity 13

Text (Listening) :

Birds are very important for human beings. They are friends of farmers because they eat the insects. If there were no birds, the insects would be crawling everywhere and would eat the crop. Let's know more about some common birds.

1. The first is Common Myna. Its size is 26 cms. It has a brown body, black head and yellow beak. Mynas are bold and aggressive and very noisy. Mynas are found around human habitation.
2. The Black Kite is comparatively a big bird. Its size is 40 to 60 cms. It has dark brown plumage with a forked tail. Like Mynas, Kites are found around human settlements in farms, cities, villages and at the forest edge.
3. Rock Pigeon is smaller. It is 33 cms. It is steel blue-grey with 2 broad wings, broad blackish band at tip of tail. Rock pigeons widely occur in cities.

Lesson 2 : The Earth Needs You



Activity 8

Text (Listening) :

Words

1. table
2. chair
3. desk
4. bench
5. bed
6. sofa
7. cupboard
8. settee
9. furniture (head word)

Lesson 3 : The Aged Mother



Activity 8

Text (Listening) :

Dictation

The Lion and the Boar

It was a hot summer day. A lion and a boar reached a small water body for a drink. They began arguing and fighting about who would drink first. After a while they were tired and stopped for breath, when they noticed vultures above. Soon they realized that the vultures are waiting for one or both of them to fall, to feast on them. The lion and the boar then decided that it were best to make up and be friends than fight and become food for vultures. They drank the water together and went their own ways.

Lesson 5 : Don't Quit



Activity 6

Text (Listening) :

The Titanic

The Titanic was a British passenger ship that sank to the bottom of the ocean during his first voyage. The ship was constructed during the 1900s by a transportation company known as White Star. With this they wanted to introduce a new set of luxury passenger ships that would transport wealthy people across the Atlantic Ocean. White Star finished building the Titanic in 1911. At that time it was the biggest ship that had ever been built. The Titanic was designed with safety compartments that could fill up with water if any issues occurred. For this reason, many people believed that the Titanic was unsinkable. In April 1912, the Titanic began its trip from England to the United States carrying over two thousand passengers. While at sea, the ship collided with an iceberg and began to overflow. The passengers and the crew evacuated the ship but there were not enough boats to save everyone. Out of 2000 passengers, only 705 survived. The sinking of the Titanic is one of the greatest tragedies of the 20th century.

Lesson 6 : The Old Sage and the Brothers



Activity 10

Text (Listening) :

Did you know that a Cheetah is the fastest animal in the world? It can reach a top speed of 114 kph. It is three times faster than the speed of a human. The Cheetah has a very beautiful coat for which people have been killing these beautiful animals. In India, the Cheetah has become extinct. In the world, it falls under critically endangered animals. Other endangered animals are tigers, cheetahs, black bucks and asiatic lions. We must protect these animals so that our environment remains balanced.

Lesson 7 : The Punjab : A Glimpse



Activity 8

Text (Listening) :

1. February
2. Wednesday
3. clothes
4. desk
5. library
6. suite
7. April
8. arithmetic
9. bear
10. plumber
11. cleanliness
12. creature
13. debris
14. depot
15. develop
16. hotel
17. photography
18. democracy
19. police
20. tortoise

Lesson 8 : We who Love Books



Activity 9

Text (Listening) :

Story

Once upon a time, there was a shepherd who bought a flock of sheep. He also had a dog who helped him to control his sheep. When the sheep grew up a little, the shepherd realised that these sheep just would not stop bleating. All day long, the sheep bleated "*Baaah baaah.*"

What a deafening sound they made; and they just ignored the shepherd's commands. He used all the means he could to get the sheep to listen to him and to his dog, but the sheep didn't care. Finally, seeing as the sheep wouldn't stop bleating, the shepherd decided to at least have some fun with it. He bought an enormous ear and transported it out to his fields on the back of his wagon. Surprisingly, on seeing the ear, they all stopped bleating to each other and began telling the ear all their woes and complaints. When the shepherd drove his wagon, the sheep would even follow him about, just so that they could carry on talking to the ear. And so it was, that the shepherd understood that even sheep have something to say and just want to be listened to.

Lesson 9 : Charge for Love



Activity 11

Text (Listening) :

Voicemail Message

Satish: Hello, this is Satish. Thanks for calling. I'm not here at the moment, so please leave a message and I'll call you back.

Mohan: Hi, Satish, this is Mohan Kumar calling from Bell Digital. Your colleague, Sandhya gave me your phone number. She said you can help me.

I wanted to give you some information about our new products. We would like to give a demonstration of our new products in your office. Could you please call me when you are back in the office? My phone number is 0-6-0-8- 6-5-2-7-8-2-0.

Also, can you please send me your e-mail? I would send you the new brochure of our company and information about our prices. My e-mail address is Mohan, that's M-O-H-A-N, dot K-U-M-A-R, at B-E-L-L hyphen D-I-G-I-T-A-L- dot com.

Thanks a lot. I look forward to hearing from you.

Lesson 10 : Safety while Driving



Activity 9

Text (Listening) :

Safety Tips for Driving

Safety is something that drivers should keep in mind at all times. After all, when you are operating a motorized vehicle, you have a responsibility to do your part to keep the roadways safe for yourself, other drivers, passengers and others who may be affected by traffic accidents.

1. You must always stay alert. Pay attention to your actions and those of the drivers around you when you are driving.
2. You should always wear your seatbelt. Not only are you more likely to get injured in an accident if you aren't wearing a seat belt, you can also be fined for failing to do so.
3. You must always follow traffic signals and pay close attention to and obey stop signs and traffic lights.
4. When you see a stop sign or a red light, it's important to stop, even if you think no other vehicles are coming.
5. You must never text and drive. It is never acceptable to write text messages when driving.
6. You must always avoid distractions. Changing CDs, using cell phones, eating and interacting with passengers are some examples of distractions that you should avoid when driving.
7. You must never drink and drive. Driving when you are under the influence of alcohol can be very dangerous for the driver and also for others on the road.
8. You must always give right of way. When other drivers have the right of way, be sure to give to them. Also, don't make the mistake of assuming that everyone else will yield to you.
9. You must always share the road. Remember that you are not the only driver on the road. An important safety tip that everyone needs to follow is the need to share the road with others graciously, recognizing that all drivers deserve to be treated with respect.

Lesson 11 : My Dear Soldiers



Activity 7

Text (Listening) :

Alternative Text 1

I have a pet. It is dog. It is small. But it is very greedy. It can eat one kilo of rice and twelve eggs for a single meal. It eats its rice with a spoon. When I come from outside, it jumps on me and talks to me in English. It scolds me if I reach home late. My father is very happy with my dog because it helps him in cleaning the house.

Alternative Text 2

I went to Simla for a vacation. It is a very big city. It is a very warm place. I went there on a ship. I did a lot of shopping there. I bought juices from there. I also bought an aeroplane from there and came home on that aeroplane. I keep the aeroplane in my garage and go to my school on my plane everyday.

Lesson 12 : Marco Polo



Activity 11

Text (Listening) :

Announcement 1

Attention please : This is an announcement to inform the travellers going to Jammu that the Patna Jammu Express departing from New Delhi will now depart from platform number 13 at 5: 23 pm and not from platform 10. Thank you!

Announcement 2

Your safety is very important to us. We have 24 hour CCTV recording in operation. Please do not leave your luggage unattended on the station. Luggage left unattended may be removed without warning or destroyed or damaged by the security services. If you spot any suspicious items, please call the staff of the Indian Railways. Whilst waiting for your train please stand back behind the yellow line. Thank you!



Appendix - II

(Translation)

1. ਆਪਣਾ ਬਸਤਾ ਖੋਲੋ। / अपना बस्ता खोलो। / Open your bag.
2. ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਮ ਦੱਸੋ। / अपना नाम बताओ। / Tell your name.
3. ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ। / बातें मत करो। / Do not talk.
4. ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਚੋ। / बुरी संगत से बचो। / Avoid bad company.
5. ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਮੰਨੋ। / बड़ों का कहना मानो। / Obey the elders.
6. ਕੂੜਾ ਨਾ ਖਲ੍ਹਾਰੋ। / कूड़ा मत बिखराओ। / Do not litter.
7. ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥ ਉੱਤੇ ਚੁੱਕੋ। / अपने हाथ ऊपर उठाओ। / Raise your hands.
8. ਕਦੇ ਝੂਠ ਨਾ ਬੋਲੋ। / कभी झूठ मत बोलो। / Never tell a lie.
9. ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ। / अपना काम पूरा करो। / Complete your work.
10. ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਸੁਧਾਰੋ। / अपनी त्रुटियों को सुधारो। / Improve your mistakes.
11. ਮੈਂ ਥਕਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ। / मैं थका हुआ हूँ। / I am tired.
12. ਉਹ ਮੂਰਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। / वह मूर्ख नहीं है। / He is not a fool.
13. ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਹਨ। / मेरे माता-पिता जी शिक्षक हैं। / My parents are teachers.
14. ਅਸੀਂ ਭਾਰਤਵਾਸੀ ਹਾਂ। / हम भारतीय हैं। / We are Indians.
15. ਉਸਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਕਲਮੰਦ ਹੈ। / उसकी बहन बहुत बुद्धिमान है। / Her sister is very wise.
16. ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤੇ ਮਾਣ ਹੈ। / मुझे आप पर गर्व है। / I am proud of you.
17. ਪਾਣੀ ਸਾਫ਼ ਹੈ। / पानी साफ है। / Water is clean.
18. ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਤਲਬੀ ਹੈ। / वह बहुत स्वार्थी है। / He is very selfish.
19. ਘਾਹ ਹਰੀ-ਭਰੀ ਹੈ। / घास हरी-भरी है। / Grass is green.
20. ਮੈਂ ਅੱਜ ਠੀਕ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ। / मैं आज अच्छा महसूस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। / I am not feeling well today.
21. ਮੈਂ ਰੋਜ਼ ਸਕੂਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ। / मैं रोज़ स्कूल जाता हूँ। / I go to school daily.
22. ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਸਵਾਦੀ ਭੋਜਨ ਪਕਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। / मेरी मां स्वादिष्ट भोजन बनाती हैं। / My mother cooks delicious food.
23. ਸਭ ਨੇ ਪਾਠ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। / सभी ने पाठ याद कर लिया है। / Everyone has learnt the lesson.
24. ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਜਨਮਦਿਨ ਮਨਾਇਆ। / मैंने अपना जन्मदिन मनाया। / I celebrated my birthday.

25. ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਜਾਣਗੇ। / ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਜਾਏਗੇ। / My father will go to the market.
26. ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਣਗੇ। / ਭਗਵਾਨ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇਗੇ। / God will help me.
27. ਉਹ ਤੇਜ਼ ਦੌੜ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। / ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। / He is running fast.
28. ਚਪੜਾਸੀ ਘੰਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। / ਚਪੜਾਸੀ ਘੰਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। / The peon is not ringing the bell.
29. ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ। / छात्र पढ़ रहे होंगे। / The students will be studying.
30. ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅਰਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ। / किसान आराम नहीं कर रहे होंगे। / The farmers will not be taking rest.
31. ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। / सुशील ने अपना काम कर लिया है। / Sushil has done his work.
32. ਮੇਰੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਕਾਪੀ ਚੈਕ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੈ। / मेरे शिक्षक ने कॉपी जाँच ली है। / My teacher has checked the notebook.
33. ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਰਸੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੋੜੀ ਹੈ। / लड़कों ने कुर्सी नहीं तोड़ी है। / The boys have not broken the chair.
34. ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ ਹੈ। / मुझे एक नौकरी मिल गई है। / I have got a job.
35. ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ਹੈ। / किसी ने मुझे बुलाया है। / Someone has called me.
36. ਮੋਹਨ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ। / मोहन ने एक गीत गाया है। / Mohan has sung a song.
37. ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। / लड़कियाँ कक्षा में चली गई हैं। / The girls have gone to the class.
38. ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੇ ਚੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਫੜਿਆ ਹੈ। / पुलिस ने चोर को नहीं पकड़ा है। / The police has not caught the thief.
39. ਉਹ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਪਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। / वह इस वर्ष पास नहीं हुआ है। / He has not passed this year.
40. ਮੇਰੇ ਚਾਚਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤੋਹਫ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਘੜੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। / मेरे चाचा जी ने मुझे उपहार में एक घड़ी दी। / My uncle gave me a wrist watch as a present.
41. ਉਸਨੇ ਸੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੋਲਿਆ। / उसने सच नहीं बोला। / He did not speak the truth.
42. ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਸੀ। / मुझे उस दिन बुखार था। / I had fever that day.
43. ਅਸੀਂ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ। / हमने डॉक्टर को बुला लिया था। / We had sent for the doctor.
44. ਬੁੱਢੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਘਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ। / बूढ़े आदमी ने एक घर बनाया। / The old man built a house.
45. ਅਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਜ਼ਾ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸੀ। / हम बहुत मज़ा कर चुके थे। / We had enjoyed a lot.
46. ਸੁਧਾ ਨੇ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡੀ। / सुधा ने खेल खेला। / Sudha played a game.
47. ਮੇਰੀ ਸਹੇਲੀ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ। / मेरी सहेली ने मेरी मदद की। / My friend helped me.

48. ਬਿੱਲੀ ਨੇ ਦੁੱਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੀਤਾ। / ਬਿੱਲੀ ਨੇ ਦੂਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਿਆ। / The cat did not drink milk.
49. ਸੋਨੂੰ ਨੇ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਧੱਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਰਿਆ। / ਸੋਨੂ ਨੇ ਆਪਕੋ ਧਕਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ। / Sonu did not push you.
50. ਦਾਦੀ ਨੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਾਈ। / ਦਾਦੀ ਨੇ ਅੱਛੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਾਈ। / The grandmother told a good story.
51. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ? / ਆਪ ਕहाँ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ? / Where do you live ?
52. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਝੂਠ ਕਿਉਂ ਬੋਲਿਆ ? / ਆਪ ਨੇ ਝੂਠ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਬੋਲੀ ? / Why did you tell a lie ?
53. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਬਿਤਾਈ ? / ਆਪਨੇ ਅਪਣੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਕहाँ ਬਿਤਾਈ ? / Where did you spend your holiday ?
54. ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਸੀ ? / ਕਲਾਸ਼ ਮੈਂ ਕੌਨ ਥਾ ? / Who was there in the class ?
55. ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ ? / ਆਪਕਾ ਬਨਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਿਤਰ ਕੌਨ ਹੈ ? / Who is your best friend ?
56. ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ? / ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ? / What did the teacher teach ?
57. ਉਸਨੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ? / ਉਸਨੇ ਉਤਰ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ? / Why did he not give the answer?
58. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ? / ਆਪ ਕहाँ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ? / Where are you going ?
59. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਰੌਲਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਪਾ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ? / ਆਪ ਸ਼ੌਰ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਮਚਾ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ? / Why are you making a noise ?
60. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਦੋਂ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ? / ਆਪ ਕਬ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ? / When are you coming ?
61. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਕਦੋਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਸੀ ? / ਆਪ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਕਬ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਥੇ ? / When were you reading the book?
62. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸੀ ? / ਆਪ ਕਲ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਥੇ ? / What were you doing yesterday ?
63. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਦੋਂ ਕਰੋਗੇ ? / ਆਪ ਕਾਮ ਕਬ ਕਰੋਗੇ ? / When will you do the work ?
64. ਉਹ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੱਲ ਕਰੇਗੀ ? / ਵਹ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕੈਸੇ ਹਲ ਕਰੇਗੀ ? / How will she solve the question ?
65. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹੁਣ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਉਗੇ ? / ਆਪ ਅਬ ਕहाँ ਜਾਓਗੇ ? / Where will you go now ?
66. ਉਹ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਤੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਵੇਗੀ ? / ਵਹ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਮੈਂ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਵੇਗੀ ? / Why will she not come to the party ?
67. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਲਿੱਖ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? / ਕੀ ਆਪਨੇ ਉਤਰ ਲਿਖ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? / Have you written the answer?
68. ਕੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਪਾਠ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? / ਕੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਪਾਠ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? / Has she learnt the lesson?
69. ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਘਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਵੇਚ ਦਿੱਤਾ ? / ਉਸਨੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਘਰ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਵੇਚ ਦਿੱਤਾ ? / Why did he sell his house?
70. ਕੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੈਚ ਜਿੱਤ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ ? / ਕੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੈਚ ਜੀਤ ਲਿਆ ਥਾ ? / Had they won the match ?
71. ਉਹ ਪਰੀਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ? / ਵਹ ਪਰੀਖਾ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ? / How did he pass in the examination ?
72. ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਆ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ? / ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਆ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੂੰ ? / May I come in ?
73. ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ? / ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੂੰ ? / May I go out ?

74. ਕੀ ਉਹ ਤੈਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ? / क्या वह तैर सकती है ? / Can she swim ?
75. ਕੀ ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ? / क्या मैं अब जा सकता हूँ ? / May I go now ?
76. ਸਾਨੂੰ ਭੋਜਨ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥ ਧੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ । / हमें अपने हाथ भोजन से पहले धोने चाहिए ।
/ We should wash our hands before having food.
77. ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਸੌਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । / मुझे अब सोना चाहिए । / I must go to sleep now.
78. ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੇਜ ਪਲਟੋ । / कृपा करके पृष्ठ पलटो । / Please turn the page.
79. ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਫੇਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਉਗੇ । / परिश्रम करो नहीं तो तुम फेल हो जाओगे । / Work hard lest you should fail.
80. ਸ਼ਾਬਾਸ਼ ! ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਕੀਤਾ । / शाबाश ! आपने बहुत बढ़िया किया / Well done !



Appendix - III

(Teachers' Resources)

I. Letters

1. Suppose you're Manjul. You live at 1806, 34D Chandigarh. Write a letter to your uncle requesting him to buy you a bicycle on your birthday.

1806 Sector 34 D
Chandigarh
November 11, 20....

Dear Uncle

Thank you very much for your letter. You have asked me about the gift I wanted on my birthday. I was overjoyed to receive your letter as it shows your love for me.

This birthday, I would like to get a bicycle. All my friends have nice bicycles and every morning they ride together. When they talk about it I feel that I should also be a part of that group. It will give me good exercise and an opportunity to be with my friends. This gift will be useful as I can also go to school on my bicycle.

Thank you once again.

Yours lovingly
Manjul

2. Suppose you are Arnab. You live at 8 Lodhi Road Complex near Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi. Your friend Niranjana has met with an accident. Write a letter to your friend to enquire about his condition.

8 Lodhi Road Complex
Near Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium
New Delhi
March 26, 20__

Dear Niranjana

I have just come to know that you have met with an accident. I was shocked to hear about your accident and came to know that you have fractured your ankle. The fracture in the ankle generally takes six weeks to heal. So be very careful with your foot. You must take diet full of calcium as it is very important for you. Please be very regular with your medicines. You must also go for physiotherapy after the plaster is removed. It is very important. I can understand the pain you must be going through as I also had ankle fracture once and it took me a lot of time before I could walk properly.

Take care and be very careful about your health.

Yours sincerely
Arnab

Practice Exercise

1. You are Pardeep Kumar. You study in Yadavindra Public School, Mohali and live in its hostel. Write a letter to your father informing him about the school trip to the Science Museum and that you need to pay ₹ 1000 to the School for the same within a week. In the letter you should tell him to deposit ₹ 1000 in the School Bank Account. The account number and the name of the bank is the same in which he deposits your school fee.
2. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about what steps you are taking to stay safe from Covid-19.
3. Write a letter to your cousin to tell him about the new mobile phone that you are going to buy.

II. Notices

How to write a Notice

A notice is an information regarding some thing about to happen or that has happened. It is usually a kind of advance order/request/warning meant for compliance and information. Important points to be kept in mind while writing notices.

1. The language of a notice should be impersonal and objective.
2. 'I' and 'you' should not be used in a notice.
3. It must contain complete information. The purpose of the notice should also be clear.
4. The order of presentation should be clear and to the point. The date of writing the notice should also be mentioned on it.
5. The content should carry all the information e.g. the time, venue, date, agenda , etc.
6. It must carry the name and designation of the person issuing the notice.
7. The word limit, if specified, should be adhered to.

Format of a Notice

NAME OF SCHOOL / ORGANISATION	
NOTICE	
DATE	HEADING/TITLE
CONTENT	
SIGNATORY	

Given below are some examples of notices the likes of which students can be expected to write.

Notice for a Lost Item

You have lost a bag in your school. Write a notice about the loss giving the particulars of the bag. Also announce a reward for the finder.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL

NOTICE

October 12, 20..

LOST! LOST! LOST!

This is to inform all the students that I lost my bag yesterday in the school premises during the recess period. It is a blue colour bag with leather straps. It has some books and important papers. Anybody who finds it should contact the undersigned. She/he will be suitably rewarded.

Jyoti Singhanian
Roll No 16
Class 8 B

Notice for Sports Day

You are Akshay Khanna. You are the Sports Captain of your school. Your school is organising sports day in a week's time. Write a notice for students to be put up on the notice board to inform them about the date, time and venue of the sports day in 50 words.

GOVERNMENT SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

NOTICE

February 29, 20..

ANNUAL SPORTS DAY

The Annual Sports Day of the school is going to be held on 5th and 6th March. Students who wish to participate in any event should give their names to the undersigned by 3rd March positively. The list of the events will be put up in the sports room by 2nd March.

Akshay Khanna
Sports Captain

Practice Exercise

1. You have found a purse lying in one of the school grounds. Write a notice asking the owner of the purse to contact you.

2. Your school is organising a trip to Delhi and Agra. You are the Secretary of the tour organising committee. Draft a notice asking the students to give their names to you.
3. You are the captain of your school house. Your school is organising an inter-house debate competition. Draft a notice inviting the participants to give you their names within a week.

III. Newspaper Headlines

This section is meant to give the students practice in reading newspaper headlines with an ability to guess the content in the article. The students are expected to explain the newspaper headlines in 10 - 15 words in the form of complete sentences, here are a few examples:

1. **Headline :** PM Leaves for Texas
Explanation : The Prime Minister has left for Texas.
2. **Headline :** India Beats Australia in the Finals
Explanation : India defeated Australia in the World Cup finals and won the tournament.
3. **Headline :** Cyclone Hits Odisha; Hundreds Killed
Explanation : A Cyclone hit Odisha. Hundreds of people were killed.
4. **Headline :** Gold Rises Further
Explanation : The price of gold in the market has increased again.
5. **Headline :** PM Launches New Education Policy
Explanation : The Prime Minister has launched a New Education Policy.

Practice Exercise

Explain the following newspaper headlines in 10- 15 words each.

1. Government Fills 300 Posts of Teachers
2. Tsunami Hits Japan
3. Student Held for Stealing Mobile Phone
4. People Educated on Road Safety
5. Senior Party Member Quits
6. Husband Gets RI in Dowry Case
7. Earthquake Rocks Nepal
8. Defence Minister Reaches Moscow
9. 14 Year Old Claims to Have Cured Covid
10. CM Calls for Education Reform in Punjab

IV. Stories

Destiny of a Donkey

A gardener had a donkey to load his flowers on him and go around to sell them. One day, the donkey thought that his master made him overwork. So he went to the Lord and said, "My present master makes me overwork. So please change my master. The Lord sent him to a potter. His condition was even worse there. The potter loaded earthen pots on him and went around selling them in the market. Being tired, the donkey again went to the Lord and requested him to change his master again. But now the Lord was very angry with him. He sent him to a butcher. The butcher saw the donkey and said, "Your skin will yield good leather." Listening to the butcher, the donkey wept for his foolishness.

Moral : Wherever you are at present is the best place for you.

The Moneylender and his Purse

Once a village moneylender lost his purse. He announced a reward of one hundred rupees to the person who found it and returned it to him. A poor farmer found it. It contained one thousand rupees. The farmer was poor and needy but at the same time, he was an honest man. He went to the moneylender and returned the purse to him. The moneylender opened the purse and counted the money in it. It was one thousand rupees. Then he said to the farmer, "You are a smart fellow. You have taken your reward beforehand. The farmer angrily asked, "What do you mean? "The moneylender said, "I mean what I say. The purse contained eleven hundred rupees. But now there are one thousand rupees in it. This means that you have already taken the reward money from the purse. The farmer said, "I have not taken any money from the purse." Let us go to the Sarpanch and settle the matter. So they went to the Sarpanch. The Sarpanch heard both the parties. He felt sure that the moneylender was dishonest. He asked the moneylender. "Are you sure that your purse contained eleven hundred rupees?" The moneylender said, "Yes, Sir." And the Sarpanch gave away the purse to the farmer.

Moral : A wrong doer has to pay a heavy price for his wrong act.

