



CONTENT

SUBJECT CODE & SUBJECT: 40021, COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH -II

- 1. NOTES OF LESSON INDEX PAGE**
- 2. NOTES OF LESSON (VIDEO LINK AND PPT LINK ATTACHED TO INDEX PAGE)**

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NOTES OF LESSON – INDEX PAGE

YEAR:	FIRST YEAR	SEMESTER:	II ST SEMESTER
SUBJECT&SUBJECT CODE:	40021 COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH-II	SCHEME:	N SCHEME

UNIT: 1 < TOPIC >

S.NO	TOPIC	REFER TEXT BOOK NAME	VIDEO PRESENTATION	PPT	ANY OTHER
1	Application of Modal Verbs	Advanced English Grammar by Martin Hewings. ...	https://youtu.be/Nk9nQwoCFig	https://www.slideshare.net/neednushanu/eng-ppt-fpr-ix-cbse-cehdsdone-by-groupamodals	
2	Negative Formation (No, Never, Nothing, Hardly, Seldom, No longer, None, Nowhere, Neither ... nor)	Oxford Modern English Grammar .	https://youtu.be/klmsCRxWYNs	https://www.slideshare.net/DhilipRaju/negative-sentences-65575539	
3	Use of Subordinating Conjunctions	Advanced English Grammar by Martin Hewings. ...	https://youtu.be/Skhl0SeLM7Y	https://www.slideshare.net/DamianB/subordinating-coordinating-conjunctions	
4	Use of Conditionals	Intermediate English Grammar by Raymond Murphy. ...	https://youtu.be/vQFvG0K9j70	https://www.slideshare.net/Carmenramirezgonzalez/conditional-sentences-6938117	
5	Reported Speech (Dialogue to Indirect Speech)	English Grammar & Composition by S.C. ...	https://youtu.be/ZGdt9apUpqg	https://www.slideshare.net/MiguelDias/introducing-reported-speech-presentation	
6	Punctuation	WREN N MARTIN GRAMMAR BOOKS	https://youtu.be/by5ChVDRLus	https://www.slideshare.net/usmanbhattiat/punctuation-46546036	

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UNIT: 2 < TOPIC >

S.NO	TOPIC	REFER TEXT BOOK NAME	VIDEO PRESENTATION	PPT	ANY OTHER
1	The Language Game: Unscramble	Intermediate English Grammar by Raymond Murphy. ...	https://youtu.be/Yq0GY1twSqw	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9yWgYgleYCw	
2	Phrases (Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, etc.)	English Grammar & Composition by S.C. ...	https://youtu.be/3HPDFtZQ9ao	https://www.slideshare.net/jenshare22/phrases-and-sentences	
3	Cause and Effect	Advanced English Grammar by Martin Hewings. ...	https://youtu.be/S-_qTiOA7nl	https://www.slideshare.net/coolσιμο/linking-words	
4	Writing Suitable Responses to the Given Questions	Oxford Modern English Grammar .	https://youtu.be/-9w41fLPIGM	https://www.slideshare.net/tlsroule/text-response	
5	Giving Instructions	Intermediate English Grammar by Raymond Murphy. ...	https://youtu.be/nzVjElgPR9c	https://www.slideshare.net/LearnEnglishQuickly/giving-instructions-and-directions-99357722	



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UNIT: 3 < TOPIC >

S.NO	TOPIC	REFER TEXT BOOK NAME	VIDEO PRESENTATION	PPT	ANY OTHER
1	Email for Official Communication	Intermediate English Grammar by Raymond Murphy. ...	https://youtu.be/66kjfUSU1-l	https://www.slideshare.net/Lea rnEnglishQuickly/giving-instructions-and-directions-99357722	
2	Social Media Language	English Grammar & Composition by S.C. ...	https://youtu.be/pYAigM3wmas	https://www.slideshare.net/no1jenn/abbreviations-16677443	
3	Reacting to Situations	WREN N MARTIN GRAMMAR BOOKS	https://youtu.be/Q8E4oceOTo8	https://www.slideshare.net/AzharTrainer/presentation-on-reaction-vs-respond	
4	Correction of Sentences	WREN N MARTIN GRAMMAR BOOKS	https://youtu.be/4rJpmqYgfox	https://www.slideshare.net/edibrow/common-sentence-errors	
5	Proverbs for Everyday Situations		https://youtu.be/3hPqXrXTGEs	https://www.slideshare.net/rachelsant2/proverbs-49375964	

UNIT: 4 < TOPIC >

S.NO	TOPIC	REFER TEXT BOOK NAME	VIDEO PRESENTATION	PPT	ANY OTHER
1	The Language Game: Word Puzzle Grid	Just Enough English Grammar Illustrated, Gabriele Stobbe, McGraw-Hill Osborne	https://youtu.be/heHBrnX49T4	https://www.slideshare.net/rachelsant2/proverbs-49375964	
2	Notice Writing for the Given Situations	English Grammar & Composition by S.C. ...	https://youtu.be/YvomHq1ojU https://youtu.be/cS3-bcW-dQU	https://www.slideshare.net/StephenAntonyRaj/notice-writing-47891535	
3	Slogan Writing	WREN N MARTIN GRAMMAR BOOKS	https://youtu.be/YvomHq1ojU https://youtu.be/BGnM13-Ylic	https://images.app.goo.gl/tV97JK3P3MnyU3VP8	
4	Technical Words	English Grammar in Use, Raymond Murphy, Cambridge	https://youtu.be/IIeum0lG74 .	https://www.slideshare.net/PhuongNhaBui/technical-englishvocabularyandgr	

		University Press, 2019		ammar-76750030	
5	Infographics Comprehension	Intermediate English Grammar, Raymond Murphy, Cambridge University	https://youtu.be/Yvo-mHq1ojU	https://www.slideshare.net/adorngeo/intro-to-infographics	

UNIT: 5 < TOPIC >

S.NO	TOPIC	REFER TEXT BOOK NAME	VIDEO PRESENTATION	PPT	ANY OTHER
1	The Lost Child"byMulk Raj Anand	INDIAN WRITER IN ENGLISH	https://youtu.be/KucVu0dUItM	https://www.slideshare.net/mithu12345/the-lost-child	
2	My Vision for India" by Abdul Kalam	A Vision for the New Millennium is a book , written by the former President of India	https://youtu.be/-vMASSbYf60	https://www.slideshare.net/VinothiniNavaneethan/india-vision-2020-ppt	
3	From Lover's Gift" by Rabindranath Tagore	TIMES OF INDIA	https://youtu.be/OfPsmPy9C7Q	https://images.app.goo.gl/iZ4gC4umTQvXvdT46	
4	The Flower" by Tennyson	THE VICTORIEN AGE	https://youtu.be/ON_Sv7hAUbo	https://www.slideshare.net/JCColbert/alfred-lord-tennyson-6039663	

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UNIT -I

1. Modal verbs

What are modal verbs?

Modals (also called **modal verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, modal auxiliaries**) are special verbs which behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs like "work, play, visit..." They give additional information about the **function** of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of **communicative functions**.

Here are some characteristics of modal verbs:

- They never change their form. You can't add "s", "ed", "ing"...
- They are always followed by an infinitive without "to" (e.i. the bare infinitive.)
- They are used to indicate modality allow speakers to express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, ability

List of modal verbs

Here is a list of modal verbs:

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must

The verbs or expressions **dare, ought to, had better**, and **need not** behave like modal auxiliaries to a large extent and may be added to the above list

Use of modal verbs:

Modal verbs are used to express functions such as:

YOU
should
work
hard

1. Permission
2. Ability
3. Obligation
4. Prohibition
5. Lack of necessity
6. Advice
7. possibility
8. probability

Examples of modal verbs

Here is a list of modals with examples:

Modal Verb	Expressing	Example
Must	Strong obligation	You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
	logical conclusion / Certainty	He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.
must not	prohibition	You must not smoke in the hospital.
Can	ability	I can swim.
	permission	Can I use your phone please?
	possibility	Smoking can cause cancer.
Could	ability in the past	When I was younger I could run fast.
	polite permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
	possibility	It could rain tomorrow!
May	permission	May I use your phone please?
	possibility, probability	It may rain tomorrow!
Might	polite permission	Might I suggest an idea?
	possibility, probability	I might go on holiday to Australia next year.
need not	lack of necessity/absence of obligation	I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge.
should/ought to	50 % obligation	I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.

	advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	logical conclusion	He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.
had better	advice	You 'd better revise your lessons

Remember

Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without "to", also called the bare infinitive.

Examples:

- You **must stop** when the traffic lights turn red.
- You **should see** to the doctor.
- There are a lot of tomatoes in the fridge. You **need not buy** any.

2.NEGATIVE FORMATION

It is important to remember that the English language does not permit the use of double or triple negatives. Where double negatives are used (in error) they invert the meaning of the statement, so that the intended negative actually becomes positive. In addition to a simple 'not' there are other ways of constructing negative statements in English. When "not" is included, we can use the affirmative forms of adverbs:

No more / not... any more

- We have no more time left. We have to go now.
- We don't have any more time. We have to go now.

No one / not... anyone

- No one was waiting for me at the airport.
- There wasn't anyone waiting for me at the airport.

Never / not... ever

- I never want to see him again.
- I don't ever want to see him again.

Nothing / not... anything

- He does nothing at all.
- He doesn't do anything at all.

Nowhere / not... anywhere

- Where are you going? -- Nowhere.
- Where are you going? -- I'm not going anywhere.

Not a single / not... a single

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- There is not a single reason why I should promote him. He's too lazy.
- There isn't a single reason why I should promote him. He's too lazy.

Neither... nor...

'Neither' indicates that the two ideas are linked together. 'Neither' is used with a positive verb and should not have other negative forms preceding it. Neither is generally paired with 'nor' but it is not incorrect to use it with 'or'. Neither can be used to refer to a singular or plural things. In effect, 'neither...nor' means 'not this and not that'.

- Neither Richard nor Judy could come to the party.
- Neither of them is coming.
- Neither of them are Irish.
- Neither of my two brothers survived the war. Neither Richard, nor James.
- Which of these fur coats is yours? ~ Neither (of them). That one's mine.

When neither is used as a determiner, it is placed before the noun.

- On neither side of the road was there anybody to be seen.
- Neither team could score a goal. It was a very boring match.

3.subordinate conjunctions

The most common **subordinate conjunctions** in the English language include: than, rather than, whether, as much as, whereas, that, whatever, which, whichever, after, as soon as, as long as, before, by the time, now that, once, since, till, until, when, whenever, while, though, although, even though, who, whoever, whom, ...

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS			
after	because	lest	till
although	before	now that	unless
as	even if	provided	until
as if	even though	since	when
as long as	how	so that	whenever
as much as	if	than	where
as soon as	in as much as	that	wherever
as though	in order that	though	while

Examples of Subordinating Conjunction

- My father believes that I should be a writer.
- He inspires me always because he believes in me.
- He works so hard that he can provide everything we need.
- I trust him because he is a trustworthy person.
- My life will be blessed if I fulfill his dreams.
- He will always support me whether I succeed or not.

4. Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences! Conditionals are sentences which are also known as 'if clauses.' These types of sentences can be seen throughout the English language and it is an important concept for anyone learning the language to understand.

There are various different types of conditionals and each of them has its own rules and reasons for use. In this section, we are going to be looking at the various different types of conditionals and giving you all the information you will need to use each of them.

For example:

- *If you mix blue and red, you get purple.*
- *If it rains, the grass gets wet.*
- *If I go to bed early, I always get up very early.*
- *If you want to come, call me before 5:00.*
- *If I make a silly mistake, I laugh.*

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Examples of Conditional Sentences



- **If you do not win scholarship, your father will be very sad.**
- **If I have enough strawberries, I will bake a strawberry cake for you.**
- **If you don't brush your teeth regularly, your teeth decays.**
- **If you make a cake, you firstly break eggs.**
- **If you throw salt to the water, it boils later.**
- **If I were you, I would want to be a doctor.**
- **If I understood what the teacher said, I could tell you.**
- **If she had found his phone number, she might have called him for the party.**
- **If I could have spoken english very well, I would have talked to the tourists in Paris.**
- **If she had gone on a picnic, she would have had a lot of fun.**

5. Dialogue Reporting Examples

Read the following examples and find out how the utterance of the speaker is reported.

30+ Examples.

Teacher	"Can you read French?"
Student	No Madam, I find French very difficult

Ans: The teacher asked the student if he could read French. The student replied in the negative stating that he found it very difficult.

Father	"Is tomorrow a holiday?"
Son	Yes, it is Sunday and so it is a holiday.

Ans: Father asked son if the next day was a holiday. Son replied in the positive and added that being Sunday it was a holiday.

Monica	“Return me my laptop if you have worked.”
--------	---

Sania	Here it is, Thank you!
-------	------------------------

Ans: Monica asked Sania to return her laptop if she had worked. Sania returned it, thanking her.

Antony	Where are you going?
--------	----------------------

Peter	To the market, ...
-------	--------------------

Antony	May I join you?
--------	-----------------

Peter	It will be a pleasure
-------	-----------------------

Ans: Antony asked Peter where he was going. Peter replied that he was going to the market. Antony asked if he could join him. Peter said that it would be pleasure.

David	What kind of a man is your teacher?
-------	-------------------------------------

John	Why don't you meet him?
------	-------------------------

Ans: David asked John what kind of man his teacher was. John suggested to David that he should meet him.

Thomas	My moped is giving trouble.
--------	-----------------------------

Tom	It may be a good idea to get it repaired.
-----	---

Ans: Thomas said that his moped was giving trouble. Tom suggested that Thomas should get it repaired.

Khan	I have a toothache.
------	---------------------

Abdul	If I were you, I should see a dentist.
-------	--

Ans: Khan said that he had a toothache. Abdul advised him to see a dentist.

Senthil

Could you have dinner with me tomorrow?

Kamal

No, thank you. I have an engagement tomorrow.

Ans: Senthil invited Kamal to have dinner with him the next day. Senthil politely declined because he had an engagement the next day.

Jems

Did you see the film?

Antony

Yes.

Ans: Jems asked Antony if he had seen the film. Antony replied that he had.

Soniya

Do you love dogs?

Sarah

No.

Ans: Soniya asked Sarah if she loved dogs. Sarah replied that she didn't

Father

Here's the money you asked for.

Son

Thank you.

Ans: Father gave Son the money he had asked for. Son thanked him.

Son

I've passed my M.B.A. in first class.

Mom

Congratulations!

Ans: Son told Mom that he had passed his M.B.A. in first class. Mom congratulated him.

Ricky	Could you lend me some money?
-------	-------------------------------

Sachin	I'm afraid I can't help you.
--------	------------------------------

Ans: Ricky requested Sachin to lend him some money. Sachin was sorry that he couldn't help him.

Passanger	Can I have two first class tickets, please?
-----------	---

Conductor	I'm afraid it's full.
-----------	-----------------------

Ans: Passanger asked the conductor for two first class tickets. The conductor was sorry that it was full.

Mother	So you have been hitting Antony again?
--------	--

Martin	"No I haven't. Who told you that?"
--------	------------------------------------

Mother	"Don't tell lies! You have."
--------	------------------------------

Ans: Mother angrily called Martin out that he had been hitting Antony again. Martin angrily answered back, asserting that he had not beaten Antony, and inquired as to who had told her that. His mother warned him loudly not to tell lies and persisted in saying that he had beaten Antony.

Allen	"Why don't you get up? We can go for a long walk".
-------	--

Ben	"If you like, you can go".
-----	----------------------------

Allen	"Why? Are you not well?".
-------	---------------------------

Ans: Allen suggested to Ben to get up and they could go for a long walk. Ben told him curtly that if he liked, he could go. Allen enquired whether he was not well.

Sam	“Elizabeth! Our friends are waiting for us outside, Atleast lower your voice”.
Sarah	Let them be there, when you don’t care for the people why should I.
Sam	What is wrong with you today?

Ans: Sam reminded Elizabeth that their friends were waiting for them outside. He also requested her to lower her voice. Sarah replied loudly that she did not care for them. Then she asked him why she should bother for the people when he didn’t. Sam asked her what with her that day was wrong.

Policeman	“I hope your friend comes around all right” “Are you going to wait for sometime.”
-----------	---

Daniel	“I’ll give him half an hour”
--------	------------------------------

Policeman	“Goodnight Sir” said the policeman passing on along is beat, examining doors as he went.
-----------	--

Ans: The policeman told Daniel that he hoped his friend would come around all right. Then he asked him fi he was going to wait for sometime. Daniel replied that he would give him half an hour. the policeman bade him goodnight, passing on along his beat, examining doors as he went on

6.Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are symbols that are used to aid the clarity and comprehension of written language. Some common punctuation marks are the period, comma, question mark, exclamation point, apostrophe, quotation mark and hyphen.

Punctuation Mark	Symbol	Definition	Examples
Apostrophe	'	An apostrophe is used as a substitute for a missing letter or letters in a word (as in the contraction cannot = can't), to show the possessive case (Jane's room), and in the plural of letters, some numbers and abbreviations. Note: groups of years no longer require an apostrophe (for example, the 1950s or the 90s).	I can't see the cat's tail. Dot your i's and cross your t's. 100's of years.
Colon	:	A colon is used before a list or quote. A colon is used to separate hours and minutes. A colon is used to separate elements of a mathematical ratio.	There are many punctuation marks: period, comma, colon, and others. The time is 2:15. The ratio of girls to boys is 3:2.
Comma	,	A comma is used to separate phrases or items in a list.	She bought milk, eggs, and bread.
Dash	—	A dash is used to separate parts of a sentence.	The dash is also known as an "em dash" because it is the length of a printed letter m — it is longer than a hyphen.
Ellipsis	...	An ellipsis (three dots) indicates that part of the text has been intentionally been left out.	0, 2, 4, ... , 100
exclamation point	!	An exclamation point is used to show excitement or emphasis.	It is cold!
Hyphen	-	A hyphen is used between parts of a compound word or name. It is also used to split a word by syllables to fit on a line of text.	The sixteen-year-old girl is a full-time student.
Parentheses	()	Parentheses are curved lines used to separate explanations or	This sentence (like others

		qualifying statements within a sentence (each one of the curved lines is called a parenthesis). The part in the parentheses is called a parenthetical remark.	on this page) contains a parenthetical remark.
Period	.	A period is used to note the end of a declarative sentence.	I see the house.
question mark	?	A question mark is used at the end of a question.	When are we going?
quotation mark	"	Quotation marks are used at the beginning and end of a phrase to show that it is being written exactly as it was originally said or written.	She said, "Let's eat."
semicolon	;	A semicolon separates two independent clauses in a compound sentence. A semicolon is also used to separate items in a series (where commas are already in use).	Class was canceled today; Mr. Smith was home sick. Relatives at the reunion included my older brother, Bob; my cousin, Art; and my great-aunt,

UNIT –II

1. WORD UNSCRAMBLE

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Words made by unscrambling the letters L A N G U A G E

- anlage.
- galena.
- gangue.
- laguna.
- lagune.
- langue.

2. PHRASES

A **phrase**, therefore, is a group of words which has no finite verb in it and acts to complete the sentence for making it meaningful.

“A phrase is a small group of words that form a meaningful unit within a clause.”-Oxford Dictionary

“In linguistic analysis, a phrase is a group of words (or possibly a single word) that functions as a constituent in the syntax of a sentence, a single unit within a grammatical hierarchy.”- Osborne, Timothy, Michael Putnam, and Thomas Gross (2011)

2.Types of Phrases

The phrases are generally of **six types**.

- Noun Phrase
- Adjective Phrase
- Adverbial Phrase
- Prepositional Phrase
- Conjunctional Phrase
- Interjectional Phrase

Noun Phrase

A **noun phrase** is usually assembled centering a single noun and works as a subject, an object or a complement in the sentence.

Example:

- I like to swing the bat hard when I am at the crease. (An object)
- Reading novels is a good habit. (A subject)
- The probability of happening that match is not much. (A subject)
- We are sorry for her departure.

Adjective Phrase

An **adjective phrase** is comprised of an adjective and works as a single adjective in the sentence.

Example:

- Alex is a well-behaved man.
- He is a man of friendly nature.
- Julie is a woman of gorgeous style.
- She leads a very interesting life.
- A lot of people do not sleep at night.

Adverbial Phrase

An **adverbial phrase** modifies the verb or the adjective and works as an adverb in the sentence.

Example:

- The horse runs at a good speed.
- I was in a hurry then.
- I ran as fast as possible.
- He works very slowly.

Prepositional Phrase

A **prepositional phrase** always begins with a preposition and connects nouns.

Example:

- He sacrificed his life for the sake of his country.
- In the end, we all have to die.
- He is on the way.
- By working aimlessly, you will not get success.

- In spite of working hard, he was insulted by his boss.
- Note:** Prepositional phrases include all other types of phrases.

Conjunctional Phrase

A **conjunctional phrase** works as a conjunction in the sentence.

Example:

- As soon as you got in, he went out.
- We have to work hard so that we can win the next match.
- I will attend the ceremony provided that you come.
- John started working early in order that he could finish early.

Interjectional Phrase

Interjections that have more than one words are called the **interjectional phrases**.

Example:

- What a pity! He is dead.
- What a pleasure! I won the first prize.
- Oh please! Don't say that again.

3. Cause and Effect

CAUSE — EFFECT

Consequently (adverb) and **as a result** (prepositional phrase) are **connectives** that transition the reader from the idea expressed in one clause to the idea expressed in the next clause. These connectives are followed by a clause expressing the **effect** of situation stated in the clause before it. A comma separates the adverb from the clause.

CAUSE	EFFECT
CLAUSE	CONNECTIVE ADV or PREP + CLAUSE
She had no other options.	Consequently , she married at thirteen. (Adv + Cls)
She was not protected.	As a result , she had a baby at thirteen. (PP + Cls)

She had no access to health education or medical clinics.

Therefore, she was more likely to get HIV. (Adv + Cls)

There was poor sanitation in the village.

As a consequence, she had health problems. (PP + Cls)

The water was impure in her village.

For this reason, she suffered from parasites. (PP + Cls)

She had no shoes, warm clothes or blankets.

For all these reason, she was often cold. (PP + Cls)

She had no resources to grow food. (land, seeds, tools)

Thus, she was hungry. (Adv + Cls)

She had not been given a chance,

so² she was fighting for survival. (Adv)

EFFECT — CAUSE

Because (*since, as*) and **because of** (*due to, on account of*) are **connective prepositions** that relate additional, nonessential information to the main clause. **Because** is complemented by a clause and **because of** is complemented by a noun phrase (NP) that states a reason (cause) for the effect stated in the main clause.

EFFECT

CAUSE / REASON

CLAUSE

CONNECTIVE PREP + CLAUSE

She married at thirteen

because she had no other options. (PP + Cls)

She had a baby at thirteen

as she was not protected.

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She was more likely to get HIV

since she had no access to health education or clinics.

She had health problems

because of¹ poor sanitation in the village. (NP)

She suffered from parasites

on account of¹ the impure water in her village. (NP)

She was often cold

due to¹ not having shoes, warm clothes or blankets. (NP)

She was hungry

for the reason that she had no resources to grow food.

She was fighting for survival

since she had not been given a chance.

Both verbs, **cause** and **result**, are used in the active form to relate an **effect**. The verb **cause** focuses on the source, while the verb+prep. **result in** focuses on the result. **Result** is always followed by a prepositional phrase (**in**).

CAUSE + VP

EFFECT

Poor childhood education **causes**

illiteracy.

Poor childhood education **results in**

illiteracy.

Poor childhood education ***results**

illiteracy.

CAUSE

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Both verbs, **cause** and **result**, relate a cause. **Cause** may be used in the passive form with a **by** phrase. **Result** does not take the passive. It is followed by a prepositional phrase (**from**).

EFFECT	VP + CAUSE
Illiteracy	is caused by poor childhood education.
Illiteracy	results from poor childhood education.
Illiteracy	*is resulted by ¹ poor childhood education.

4.SUITABLE RESPONSES

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Choose the most suitable response for the following question:

Your secretary thanks you for giving her a lift. What will you say?

A

I enjoyed your company after all.

Your Answer

B

Oh! Don't mention it. I was coming past your house anyway.

Correct Answer

C

I wanted to know where you live.

D

You are always welcome.

Answer

Correct option is

B

Oh! Don't mention it. I was coming past your house anyway.

In the given scenario one should be polite. The answer must not suggest that you are unprofessional or you are doing her a favour.

Option A is incorrect. It suggests that you are being unprofessional and thus, it is not the best response.

Option B is correct. It suggests that since you were going the same way, it was not troublesome for you to give her a lift. Thus, it is the best response among the given options.

Option C is incorrect. It is a very unprofessional and an 'unpleasant' response. Thus, it cannot be correct.

Option D is incorrect. It suggests that you are doing her a favour and thus, it is not the best response

5. Giving instructions

You often see the imperative form in instruction manuals or when someone tells you how to do something.

There are often “sequencing” words to show the steps in the process. For example, “firstly”, “secondly” and “finally”.

Simple instructions to replace a light bulb

Firstly, turn off the electricity.

Secondly, remove the light bulb.

Then, screw in the new light bulb.

Finally, turn the electricity on and switch on the light.

You can also say “after that” instead of “then” and “first” / “second” instead of “firstly” and “secondly”.

Giving extra help

When you give instructions, you can help the other person with extra information and advice.

Remember: turn off the electricity before touching any cables.

Be careful not to ... (touch any live wires)

Try to ... (see if the lightbulb is broken or just loose)

Try not to ... (touch the lightbulb with your hands)

You need to ... (check the wattage of the lightbulb first)

It's important to ... (make sure the electricity is off)

It helps to ... (wait for the lightbulb to cool down before you remove it)

Be sure to ... (turn off the electricity before you touch the lightbulb)

Always ... (wear gloves when you touch a lightbulb)

Never ... (touch a socket with wet hands)

Useful verbs for instructions

Turn on / switch on = activate power or electricity: “First, turn on the PC.”

Turn off / switch off = deactivate power or electricity: “Turn off the lights when you leave.”

Take off / remove = detach something from another thing: “Remove the plastic before you put the meal in the microwave.”

Take out = take one thing out from another thing: “Take the television out of the box.”

Attach / connect = put two things together: “Connect the wires.”

Check / make sure = be sure about something: “Check that the light is on.”

Proceed / continue: “Continue to stir until the mixture is thick.”

Plug in = connect to the electricity: “Plug the modem in.”

Put back / replace: “Replace the cover after changing the battery.”



Unit - III

1. E- MAIL WRITING

1. Writing a letter to inform your classmates regarding the intra-college quiz competition.

To: (email id of recipient)

Cc:

Bcc:

Subject: Intra-college Quiz Competition.

Hello Everyone!

This is to notify you all that an intra-college quiz competition is going to be conducted in our college on Jan 25 from 11:00 am in Auditorium – 01.

Everyone is therefore invited to take part in the competition so that our department can win.

For further inquiries, feel free to contact me.

Thanks,

(Your name)

Class representative

Formal Email Writing Format

An email addressed for business communication or professional use falls under this section. The email addressed to any official department, school administration, company or any officers is the formal emails. Use of proper and formal words, the purpose for writing mail, clarity, proper salutation and closing are some of the commands of the formal email.

Let us write a formal email for a resignation letter.

To: (Mail id of the recipient)

Cc:

Bcc:

Subject: Resignation Letter

Dear Sir,

I am writing this mail to inform you that I am leaving my position with this organization. As per the standard of the company I've to give a month's notice before quitting. I hope you will get a good replacement for me within this time period.

I really appreciate the opportunities that you have given to me and helped me to grow. Wish you and the company the best in the future.

Kindly let me know what to anticipate as far as my final work schedule and the employee perks. It would be an honor to be assistance with the above.

Waiting for your response.

Thanks and Regards

(Your name)

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(Designation name)

Contact details

Informal Email Writing Sample

An email addressed to any friend, family members or relatives appears under this section. The practice of polite, friendly and casual terms along with proper salutations and closings are some of the rules of the informal emails.

Suppose we need to write the invitation to a birthday party in the mail to your friends, then the sample would be:

To: (Email of the recipient)

CC/BCC: (If you need to add more recipient)

Subject: Invitation to a birthday party

Hi,

I hope this mail finds you in considerable time. I am very happy to invite you to my birthday party on Jan 03 at XYZ Hotel from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. The theme of the birthday party is 'Cinderella'.

It would be excellent if you come and join us at the party. We will have a great time and fun together.

See You Soon

(Your Name)

FAQ's On Email Writing Format

Question 1.

How to write an Email?

Answer:

To: (Mail id recipient)

Cc: (Add people with visible email id's)

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Bcc: (Add people with invisible email id's)

Subject: Mention the reason

Body of the Mail: Write the matter explaining the reason and include the conclusion

Signature: Name, contact address

2. ABBRIVIATIONS

Understanding what is being said in a government or official setting can be difficult. Here are some common acronyms used in government and military settings. True acronyms that are pronounced as words have been bolded:

- **ASAP - As Soon As Possible**
- **AWOL - Absent Without Leave**
- CIA - Central Intelligence Agency
- CPL - Corporal
- CPS - Child Protective Services
- CPT - Captain
- CSI - Crime Scene Investigation
- DAFB - Dover Air Force Base
- DMV - Division of Motor Vehicles
- DNC - Democratic National Committee
- DOD - Department of Defense
- DON - Department of the Navy
- DZ - Drop Zone
- FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation
- **FUBAR - F***ed Up Beyond All Recognition**
- GIB - GI Bill
- MAJ - Major
- MIA - Missing In Action
- **OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
- **NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement**
- **NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration**
- **Navy SEALs - Navy Sea Air Land forces**
- **POTUS - President of the United States**

- POW - Prisoner Of War
- RNC - Republican National Committee
- REAP - Reserve Education Assistance Program
- **SCOTUS - Supreme Court of the United States**
- SGT - Sergeant
- **SWAT - Special Weapons And Tactics**
- UN - United Nations
- USAF - United States Air Force

Common Informative Acronyms

Acronyms are a useful way to convey essential information quickly, but only if you know what they mean. Informative acronyms are commonly used in the medical field but have also crossed over from industries into daily life. Pronounced acronyms are in bold; the rest are initialisms in which each letter is pronounced separately:

- ABS - Anti-lock Braking System
- ADD - Attention Deficit Disorder
- ADHD - Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- **AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**
- AMA - Against Medical Advice
- CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **DARE - Drug Abuse Resistance Education**
- DOA - Dead On Arrival
- DOB - Date Of Birth
- DIY - Do It Yourself
- ESL - English As A Second Language
- FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions
- **GIF - Graphics Interchange Format**
- HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- ID - Identification
- IQ - Intelligence Quotient
- MD - Medical Doctor
- OTC - Over The Counter
- PPV - Pay Per View
- PS - Post Script
- **RADAR - Radio Detection And Ranging**
- **SONAR - Sound Navigation And Ranging**

- SUV - Sports Utility Vehicle
- TBA - To Be Announced
- UFO - Unidentified Flying Object

3 DIALOGUE WRITING

Informal Greeting

Rann: “Hey Harry, how have you been? Long time no see!”

Harry: “Hey! What a surprise! Yes, you are right, we haven’t seen each other in a long time. How have you been?”

Rann: “There is an important campaign next week which is keeping me busy otherwise rest is going good in my life. How about you?”

Harry: “Oh! I just finished a meeting with a very important client of mine and now I finally have some free time. I feel relieved that I’m done with it.”

Rann: “Good for you then. Hey! Let’s make a plan and catch up with each other after next week. What do you say?”

Harry: “Sure, why not? Give me a call when you are done with your project.”

Rann: Sure, then. Bye, take care.

Harry: Bye buddy.

Daily Life English Dialogues- Introduction

Formal Introduction

Aylin: Good morning Mr David, I’d like you to meet Dr Sen.

Mr David: Good morning. It’s nice to meet you, Dr Sen

Dr Sen: Pleasure to meet you, too.

Aylin: Dr Sen is from the UK. She just finished writing a book on cancer prevention.

Mr David: I also belong to that field. I work for the United Nations.

Dr Sen: If I am not wrong, are you from the development program team?

Mr David: Yes you are right but how did you know?

Dr Sen: I’ve read some of your previous articles. They’re very good.

Informal Introduction

Sourav: Who’s that woman in a red dress next to Reema?

Raunak: That’s her friend Surabhi. Didn’t you meet her at the picnic last month?

Sourav: No, I couldn't make it to the picnic, my mother was not well at that time.

Raunak: Oh! Yes, I forgot that. Then let me introduce you to her now. Surabhi, this is my friend Sourav.

Surabhi: Hi, Sourav. Nice to meet you, hope you are doing fine.

Sourav: Yes, hope you are well too. Would you like to have some coffee?

Surabhi: Sure, let's go get and have two cups of espresso.

Telephonic Dialogues for Everyday Conversations in English

Rancho: Hi, Aditi, it's Rancho. How are you? What are your plans for today?

Aditi: Oh, hi, Rancho! I was just thinking about giving you a call. Well, I am free today, what about you?

Rancho: That's nice. I was wondering if you'd like to go to a dinner party tonight

Aditi: Sure, I'd love to! Where is the party?

Rancho: It's in the Park Hotel?

Aditi: Sounds great!

Rancho: Ok I'll pick you up around 8:30. We will probably reach the hall by 9 **Aditi:** Great! See you then. Bye!

Daily Conversation Dialogue in English for Coincidences

Srini: Hey!, hello there, Jenny! Long time no see!

Jenny: Srini! Hi! Wow! What a coincidence! It's been ages that I haven't seen you! What are you doing here?

Srini: Yes Jenny, you are right. Probably the last time we met was in 2006. Well, I just got a new job in the city, so I'm shopping for some trousers. Hey, what do you think of this trouser?

Jenny: Hmm ... well, you know how much I love black. See? I am even wearing the top of the same colour!

Srini: Yes I already notice that. You always did have good taste!

Also Read : [5 Youtube Channels To Follow To Learn English](#)

Daily Life English Dialogues about Weather

Jenny: It's like flooding outside! What happened to the weather report? I thought this depression was supposed to pass.

Kim: Yeah, we all thought so too. That's what I read online this morning. I missed my office for this too.

Jenny: I guess a thunderstorm is on its way too.

Kim: Can we go inside? I am already half wet!

Daily Routine Dialogue in English for Meal Ordering

Waiter: Hello, good evening. Can I start you off with some refreshing drink?

Rana: Yes. I'll have iced tea, please.

Amal: And I'll have a chocolate cold coffee.

Waiter: Ok. Should I take your order now, or do you need a few minutes more?

Rana: No no we are ready, you can take the order. I'll have the corn mushroom soup to start, and the grilled chicken with mashed potatoes and peas. And, please also bring a bowl of garlic rice.

Waiter: Sure sir. How do you want the chicken— low spicy, medium, or high on spice?

Rana: Medium spice, please.

Amal: And I'll just have the beef, with bread and a salad.

Daily English Dialogues for Asking Directions

Magnolia: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the shopping mall is?

Neha: Yes, it's that way. You go two blocks to Beckham Street, then turn left. It's on the second building, across from the library.

Magnolia: Thank you so much! I've only been in town two days ago, so I really don't know my way around yet.

Neha: Oh, I totally understand how you feel. I also moved here a year ago for my job, and still, I don't know where everything is!

Daily English Conversation Dialogues for Beginners for Asking for Help

Param: Hey! That truck just ran a red light and hit that bus!

Giri : Oh ho! That's bad. Is anyone hurt?

Param: Nobody knows that yet ... I should call 911. ... Hello? I'd like to report An accident near the library on Henry Lane. It looks like a man who was probably the truck driver is hurt. Yes, it just happened 2 minutes back. Thank you. Bye.

Giri: Good that you called. What did they say?

Param: I told them about the location. They assured that an ambulance will come here very soon.

Giri: Good, they're here. I hope the driver is ok.

Param: I know. Hope everyone is fine. We should wait until the ambulance arrives.
Giri: Absolutely.

4. Lexical errors

Error type	Example of error identified
Wrong collocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you <i>have</i> any <i>discounts</i> on this order? - <i>Normal price</i> per T-shirt is \$25 but.
Wrong spelling – no meaning of the misspelled word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>abot, abouth, abour</i> - <i>qountity, quantiny, quontitiy</i> - <i>unfourtanethy; expirience; beacues; recieved</i>
Wrong spelling – another meaning of the misspelled word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We would be extremely <i>graceful</i> if they cc - ...more shirts for <i>out</i> sports team - ...colleagues who are playing in our un - Can you please find attached the order. - Please find enclosed your offer but bef - <i>Unite</i> price is \$25 per T-shirt

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Table 1. Samples of omissions and additions.

Sentence	Error Analysis
1. I known the city of Cartagena 2. I gone there last vacations	She omitted to use the auxiliary verb "HAVE", because she probably wanted to express her sentences in simple present and use the preterit.
3. My mother buying underwear clothes 4. . and she sleeping a lot at the Hotel.	She was using "PAST PROGRESSIVE" but she omitted the verb "TO BE".
5. My father did not wanted to study...	She added the ending of the simple past of the regular verbs "ED" to the main verb in a negative sentence, forgetting that when you use the auxiliary verb "DID", the main verb is in infinitive form.

5. PROVERBS DAY TODAY SITUATIONS

English Proverbs		English With Life
Proverb	Meaning	
Actions speak louder than words	What you do is more important than what you say	
All good things must come to an end	Everything ends; good times don't last forever	
A picture is worth a thousand words	An image can tell a story better than words	
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder	What is "beautiful" is different for each person	
Better late than never	It's better to finish something late than to never do it at all	
Birds of a feather flock together	People who are similar spend time together	
Don't judge a book by its cover	Don't judge someone or something by appearance alone	

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FAMOUS PROVERBS



- **Better late than never.** → It's best to do something on time. But if you can't do it on time, do it late.
- **Birds of a feather flock together.** → People like to spend time with others who are similar to them.
- **Keep your friends close and your enemies closer.** → Keep a keen eye on enemies beyond what one might have on their friends.
- **A picture is worth a thousand words.** → Pictures convey emotions and messages better than written or spoken explanations.
- **There's no such thing as a free lunch.** → Things that are offered for free always have a hidden cost.
- **There's no place like home.** → Your own home is the most comfortable place to be.
- **Discretion is the greater part of valor.** → It is always to know the moment when you have to give up rather than always acting brave and getting hurt.
- **The early bird catches the worm.** → You should wake up and start work early if you want to succeed.
- **Never look a gift horse in the mouth.** → If someone offers you a gift, don't question it.



REVOLUTION THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

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UNIT – IV

1. WORD PUZZLE



ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH

Able Unable	Arrive Leave	Boy Girl	Crazy Sane
Above Below	Ascend Descend	Buy Sell	Create Destroy
Absent Present	Ask Answer	Careful Careless	Dark Bright
Accept Decline	Attack Defend	Expensive Cheap	Dark Light
Accept Refuse	Awake Asleep	Cheerful Sad	Dawn Sunset
Achieve Fail	Bad Good	Child Adult	Difficult Easy
Admit Deny	Beautiful Ugly	Chilly Warm	Downwards Upwards
Admit Reject	Before After	Clean Dirty	Dry Wet
Against For	Begin End	Clever Stupid	Dusk Dawn
Agree Disagree	Behind In front of	Cold Hot	Easy Hard
Alive Dead	Best Worst	Discomfort Comfort	Enter Exit
Alone Together	Btg Little	Incomplete Complete	Excited Bored
Always Never	Birth Death	Complex Simple	Exhale Inhale
Ancient Modern	Bitter Sweet	Cool Warm	Export Import
Answer Question	Black White	Correct Incorrect	Exterior Interior
Small Big	Interesting Boring	Correct Wrong	Tall Short
Soft Hard	Start Finish		

Antonyms

horizontal – vertical

host – guest

hot – cold

huge – tiny

human – animal

humane – cruel

humid – dry

hungry – thirsty

husband – wife

in front of – back

www.englishgrammarhere.com

2. Notice Writing Examples

In the following section, we have provided Notice Writing topics that were asked in previous year's board exams. Going through the following Notice Writing Samples, you will get a fair idea of how to draft notice in your exams.

Notice Writing Format Class 12, Question 1: The Principal, Sunshine Public School, Dindigul has invited the Inspector of Police (Traffic) to deliver a lecture on 'Road Safety'

in her school. Draft a notice in about 50 words informing the students to assemble in the school auditorium. (All India 2017).

Sunshine Public School, Dindigul

NOTICE

10th February 2021

Lecture on Road Safety

Our school has invited Mr. Ram Kumar, the Inspector of Police (Traffic) to deliver a lecture on Road Safety in our school on 15th March from 10:00 AM to 11:30 PM. All students are requested to assemble in the school auditorium with their respective class teachers before 10:00 AM.

Thank You,
Principal,
Sunshine Public School

Notice Writing Format Class 12, Question 2: As a librarian, Moonlight Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words informing the students of a book exhibition which is going to be organized in your school on Teacher's Day. (All India 2016)

Moonlight Public School, Surat

NOTICE

22nd August 2020

Book Exhibition on Teacher's Day

On the occasion of Teacher's Day, our school is organizing a book exhibition in the school auditorium on 5th September 2020 from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Our school library is offering a 50% discount on MRP on the purchase of books at the book exhibition.

Thank You,
Librarian,
Sunshine Public School

Notice Writing Format Class 12, Question 3: Yesterday, during lunch break you misplaced your notes on Chemistry lectures. You want to get them back. Write a notice in about 50 words for the school notice board. You are Karuna/Karan, a student of class XII A. (All India 2016).

XYZ School

NOTICE

11th April 202X,

Misplacement of Chemistry Notes

This is to inform all students and staff that I lost my Chemistry notes during the lunch break in our school lawn area. The notes have a green cover. If anyone finds it, please return them to XII-A mentor or simply drop them in the XII-A dropbox.

Karan
XII-A

3.SLOGAN WRITING

Later on, we'll focus on slogan ideas for the legal industry, construction industry, and wellness industry, but let's start by highlighting some of the most successful company slogans out there.

You're probably familiar with most of these, which is a testament to their success.

- Just Do It - Nike
- Think different - Apple
- A Diamond is Forever - De Beers
- When you care enough to send the very best - Hallmark
- I'd walk a mile for a Camel - Camel
- Quality never goes out of style - Levi's
- Finger Lickin' Good - KFC
- With a name like Smucker's, it has to be good - Smucker's
- Snap, Crackle and Pop! - Rice Krispies
- So easy, a caveman can do it - Geico
- 15 minutes can save you 15 percent or more on car insurance - Geico
- Belong anywhere - Airbnb

Slogans for attorneys and legal firms

If you work in the legal industry, you know better than anyone that clients want results, honesty, and to work with experienced attorneys. Legal services are expensive, so reassure your potential customers that they're in good hands when they choose your firm.

Emphasize notable aspects of your firm's experience level. You can focus on industry specialization, years in business, or overarching values as a jumping-off point.

The following slogans do a fantastic job of differentiating their law firms and focusing on what makes them excellent:

- Lawyers you'll swear by. Not at. - Harris Beach
- Experience Listens. Be Heard. - Holme Roberts & Owen
- Results Matter - Burr & Forman
- Helping Good People Do Good Things® - The Law Firm for Non-Profits
- Enduring Values - Barnes & Thornburg
- A Business Approach to Legal Service - Bernstein
- You've got ideas. We protect them. - Boyle Fredrickson

4. TECHNICAL WORDS

- arbitrary

based on or subject to individual discretion or preference

- denominator

the divisor of a fraction

- [numerator](#)

the dividend of a fraction

- [roots](#)

the condition of belonging to a particular place or group by virtue of social or ethnic or cultural lineage

- [quotient](#)

the number obtained by division

- [divisor](#)

an integer that is a factor of another integer

- [causal](#)

involving an entity that produces an effect

- [mutual](#)

common to or shared by two or more parties

- [monic polynomial](#)

a polynomial in one variable

- [assertion](#)

a declaration that is made emphatically

- [compound](#)

a whole formed by a union of two or more elements or parts

- [ambiguity](#)



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unclearness by virtue of having more than one meaning

- hand out

give to several people

5.INFOGRAPHICS

Created on March 1, 2013



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What is an Infographic?



BLOCKCHAIN INFOGRAPHIC

Blockchain
Lorem ipsum dolor sit doig
consectetur adipiscing decheck.



Node
Lorem ipsum dolor sit
consectetur adipiscing elit.



Block
Lorem ipsum dolor sit
consectetur adipiscing elit.



Ledger
Lorem ipsum dolor sit doig
consectetur adipiscing decheck.



Confirmation
Lorem ipsum dolor sit doig
consectetur adipiscing decheck
Proin interdum just. yu fiod.



Transaction
Lorem ipsum dolor sit doig
consectetur adipiscing decheck.



Distribution
Lorem ipsum dolor sit doig
consectetur adipiscing decheck.



Miner
Lorem ipsum dolor sit
consectetur adipiscing elilla.
Proin interdum just. yu fiod.



Proof of work
Lorem ipsum dolor sit doig
consectetur adipiscing decheck.



Reward
Lorem ipsum dolor sit
consectetur adipiscing elilla.



UNIT -V

1. THE LOST CHILD MULKRAJ

Introduction

The *Lost Child* by [Mulk Raj Anand](#) is a story about a little child who becomes a victim of an unfortunate event. He loses contact with his loved ones in a village fair. The story depicts the struggle of getting lost and separated from the comfort and security of one's loved ones.

Day of the Fair

It is the spring festival and the main attraction is the village fair. A massive crowd has gathered to partake in the festivities. There are people from different walks of life.

They have colorful and diverse appearances; some are brightly dressed while some are ordinarily clad. The crowd is thronging out of the town and moving toward the village fair.

The protagonist, a young boy is also there accompanied by his parents. He wanders about the pleasantries on offer and is particularly interested in the toys sitting beautifully in the fair stalls and shops.

He yearns to play with them but his desire is dismissed by his father. His mother offers a warm and tender reply and asks him to look at the beautiful setting instead.

The Yellow Fields

Being heartbroken with unfulfilled desires, he looks at the massive expanse of mustard fields in front of him. He is overcome with delight and joy after taking such a beautiful sight.

The fields are decorated with yellow flowers that are dotting the landscape with pristine natural beauty. The little boy's innocence is reflected by the fact that on watching such beauty he forgets the pain of his dashed hopes of a toy.

He finds amusement in Mother Nature's ample bosom. Unperturbed by the remains of his desires, he is gripped with childlike mischief. He enters the fields and rummages through the flower.

He finds purpose and gratification in chasing his new pursuit, the colourful butterflies and dragonflies. To him, they represent a greater catch than any toy at the fair.

The mother is aware of his love affair with the butterflies and asks him to not wander off far and away. The motherly care adds more beauty to the context of the beauty of the scene.

The boy returns to his parents and accompanies them on the sidewalk. However, his attention again flirts with new pursuits, little worms, and insects. He swings and chases after them.

The mother again warns him about not running off far. The parents decide to rest near a well in a grove and sit on its edge. They were provided shade by a humongous banyan tree.

It was vast in tot spread and its branches dominated over other smaller trees like Gulmohur etc. The child, unaware of their whereabouts, loses his way this time and reached the fair instead. He is oblivious to the fact that his parents had decided to stop for some rest.

Lost in the Distractions

In the midst of the fair, his attention is fixed on the sweetmeat seller who is exhorting customers to enjoy the sugary delight of his sweetmeats.

The boy begins slaving for his favorite burfi. He is aware that his desire and limits his confession to a faint whisper and moves on.

Then, he sees a flower vendor and a balloon seller. He shows a great understanding of his circumstance and does not linger too long at any of his desired allurements.

Now, he meets a snake charmer. The man has a flute and a snake. He is seized with a desire to seek the thrill of a man controlling the dangerous reptile but he remembers his unfortunate limitation.

The child reaches a roundabout. He can see it whirring round and round. There are plenty of men, women, and children having the time of their lives riding on it.

His nerve breaks at his attraction and he turns around to plead his parents to allow him to enjoy the ride once. To his utter dismay and horror, he does not find them there. He is all alone and deserted in a crowd of strangers.

Dawn of Reality

In his fearful astonishment, he runs all over hunting for his parents. Tears trickle down his face, his turban is undone and his clothes are drenched in dust and sweat.

His desperate attempts to relocate his parents find no sympathy in a crowd of strangers which is consumed in self-indulgence, frolics, and merrymaking.

He gets tired, rests and dries his tears only to start running again. He keeps yelling for his mother and father, in the hope that they may hear his mournful cries.

A Sympathetic Stranger

He reaches a temple but the huge crowd at the door knocks him off of his feet. Lying on the ground he is almost trampled over by the crowd of devotees when someone helps him to his feet.

The man is sympathetic to the boy's plight and enquires about his situation and family. The child is overcome with grief and emotions and cannot stop wailing. The only words he can muster are that explain his desire for his parents.

The sympathetic man comforts the child and tries to console him. He offers him a ride on the roundabout, to distract him as well. However, the child is grief-stricken and unable to control his tears and painful cries.

The man tries to distract him again by taking him to the snake-charmer. The child refuses this offer as well. The man offers to buy him balloons but to no avail.

At last, he offers him some sweetmeats including the burfi. But even this noble attempt failed to soothe the hurt of the lost child. The child continued sobbing writhing in anguish and screaming for a glimpse and reunion with his mother and father.

Key Thoughts

The novel *The Lost Child* beautifully explores the imaginative and curious mind of a child. It narrates how the wonders of the World and their beauty captivate a child's fancy. The innocence of a child is exhibited in a soft manner he overcomes the pain of his unfulfilled dreams and finds beauty in the simple things like the bounties of Mother Nature.

The child relishes the fluttering of the winged creatures like butterflies and is overjoyed to see the delightful beauty of flower petals. The child's mind does not burden itself with the irrecoverable past or the unachievable future.

It focuses on the possibilities of the present. Another theme that the author has touched is the courage that the child exhibits. Even after realizing the harsh reality of being lost, he remembers to do the right thing and look for his parents.

He is also well aware of the natural bond and instinct of parents and their children and is immune to the allures of fleeting pleasures in sweetmeats or joyrides offered by the kind man.

...

2. MY VISION OF INDIA

Three Visions for India -DR A P J Abdul Kalam

In 3000 years of our history people from all over the world have come and invaded us, captured our lands, conquered our minds. From Alexander onwards, The Greeks, the Turks, the Moguls, the Portuguese, the British, the French, the Dutch, all of them came and looted us, took over what was ours. Yet we have not done this to any other nation. We have not conquered anyone. We have not grabbed their land, their culture, their history and tried to enforce our way of life on them. Why? Because we respect the freedom of others.

That is why my first vision is that of FREEDOM. I believe that India got its first vision of this in 1857, when we started the war of independence. It is this freedom that we must protect and nurture and build on. If we are not free, no one will respect us.

My second vision for India is DEVELOPMENT.

For fifty years we have been a developing nation. It is time we see ourselves as a developed nation. We are among top 5 nations of the world in terms of GDP. We have 10 percent growth rate in most areas. Our poverty levels are falling. Our achievements are being globally recognized today. Yet we lack the self-confidence to see ourselves as a developed nation, self-reliant and self-assured. Isn't this incorrect?

I have a THIRD vision. India must stand up to the world. Because I believe that unless India stands up to the world, no one will respect us. Only strength respects strength. We must be strong not only as a military power but also as an economic power. Both must go hand-in-hand. My good fortune was to have worked with three great minds. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai of the Dept. of space, Professor Satish Dhawan, who succeeded him and Dr. Brahm Prakash, father of nuclear material. I was lucky to have worked with all three of them closely and consider this the great opportunity of my life.

3. Lover's Gifts by Rabindranath Tagore

“When the voice of the Silent touches my words. I know him and therefore know myself.” Tagore

Everyone knows about this great poet, song writer, painter and story teller. Gurudev has been an inspiration for me since childhood. Every poem, every story has left a deep impression. His poems are spiritual, sublime, simple and timeless at the same time.

He was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.

I will be posting more of his work later.

Enjoy these beautiful gems from his collection ‘Lover's Gifts’.

Lover's Gifts LIV: In the Beginning of Time

In the beginning of time, there rose from the churning of God's dream two women. One is the dancer at the court of paradise, the desired of men, she who laughs and plucks the minds of the wise from their cold meditations and of fools from their emptiness; and scatters them like seeds with careless hands in the extravagant winds of March, in the flowering frenzy of May.

The other is the crowned queen of heaven, the mother, throned on the fullness of golden autumn; she who in the harvest-time brings straying hearts to the smile sweet as tears, the beauty deep as the sea of silence, -brings them to the temple of the Unknown, at the holy confluence of Life and Death.

Lover's Gifts XIII: Last Night in the Garden

Last night in the garden I offered you my youth's foaming wine. You lifted the cup to your lips, you shut your eyes and smiled while I raised your veil, unbound your tresses, drawing down upon my breast your face sweet with its silence, last night when the moon's dream overflowed the world of slumber.

To-day in the dew-cooled calm of the dawn you are walking to God's temple, bathed and robed in white, with a basket full of flowers in your hand. I stand aside in the shade under the tree, with my head bent, in the calm of the dawn by the lonely road to the temple.

Lover's Gifts XLVIII: I Traveled the Old Road

I traveled the old road every day, I took my fruits to the market, my cattle to the meadows, I ferried my boat across the stream and all the ways were well known to me.

One morning my basket was heavy with wares. Men were busy in the fields, the pastures crowded with cattle; the breast of earth heaved with the mirth of ripening rice.

Suddenly there was a tremor in the air, and the sky seemed to kiss me on my forehead. My mind started up like the morning out of mist.

I forgot to follow the track. I stepped a few paces from the path, and my familiar world appeared strange to me, like a flower I had only known in bud.

My everyday wisdom was ashamed. I went astray in the fairyland

of things. It was the best luck of my life that I lost my path that morning, and found my eternal childhood.

4.A Short Analysis of Tennyson's 'The Flower'

'The Flower' is a little gem of a poem from Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-92), who remains the longest-serving UK Poet Laureate (from 1850 until his death in 1892). During the six decades of his career as a poet, Tennyson had to endure criticism as well as enjoy praise and awards, and 'The Flower' seems to address the less pleasing side of being a public poet.

The link between poetry and flowers – between poesy and posies, we might say – is an old one, as the origin of the word 'anthology', for a collection of poems by different writers, testifies (the word means 'a collection of flowers'). In 'The Flower', Tennyson uses the metaphor of planting a seed and nurturing it so that it grows into a flower for the act of creating poetry.

To paraphrase the meaning of Tennyson's poem, he's attacking those critics who scorn his work – likening it to useless and unwanted 'weeds' rather than beautiful flowers – because he feels that such critics have forgotten that he was the one who showed so many others how to write poetry.

And yet, does the poem have to be just *about* poetry itself? Tennyson is using the metaphor of the flower to suggest other forms of creativity: somebody creates something, others criticise it, and yet those same people still learn from what that artist created and copy it, often producing inferior results. 'The Flower' is as much about criticising others who make an effort to create something, refusing to see the worth in it, as it is about Tennyson's own feelings about his treatment at the hands of critics – although that, too, is part of it. And certainly one stanza seems to suggest that the poem itself is self-referential, being about all of Tennyson's poems:

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